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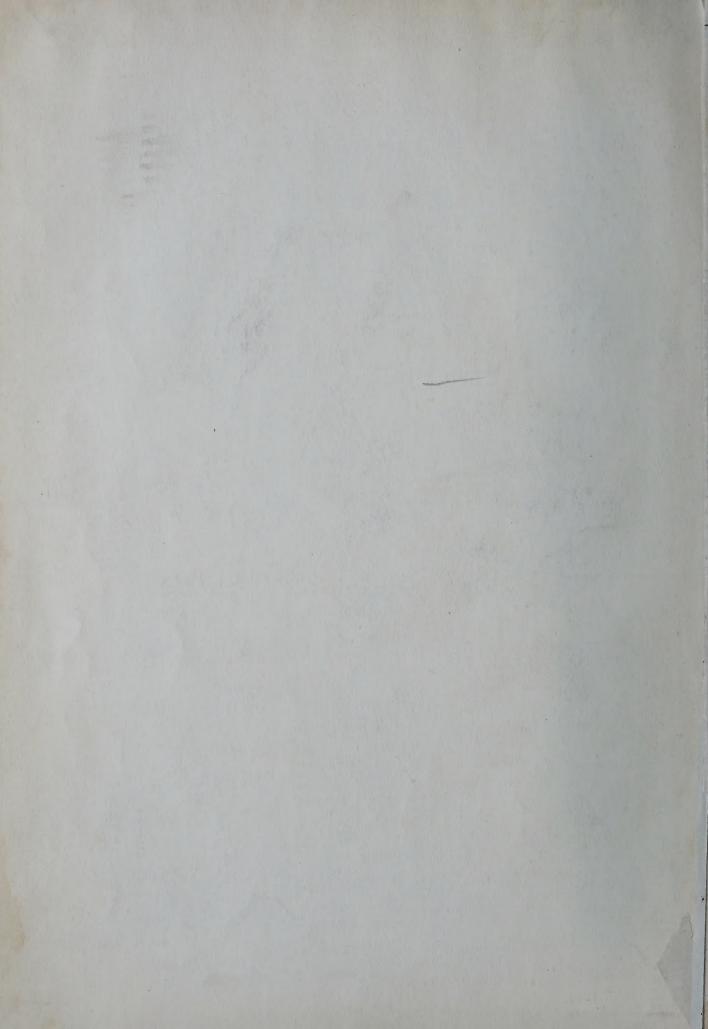
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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Occupation

With hardly a ripple in the course of official business, President and Mrs. Coolidge entered an automobile one afternoon at the New Willard Hotel and descended at the White House. The new occupants had been installed.

There was nothing more to it. The President continued to confer copiwith Government officers. Overtly he did very little, aside from taking a few preliminary steps in the coal quandary. But his influence began to be felt.

It was indicated that he would support General Wood in the Philippine imbroglio, would soon take a hand in shipping matters, would recognize Mexico, would send General Crowder back to Cuba, would step lightly but firmly.

At the White House silence does not mean vacuity.

Courtesy

In accordance with tradition Mrs. Harding, like the widows of other Presidents who died in office, will receive the salary which her husband would have drawn for the remainder of his salary year. This year terminates on March 4; so with some back salary, Mrs. Harding should receive about \$65,000.

In addition she may be given an annuity of \$5.000 from Congress. Several widows of Presidents have received similar annuities, notable exceptions being Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Cleveland. Mrs. Hard-

ing may also receive the franking privilege for letters.

Another courtesy which may be offered Mrs. Harding is the medical advice of Dr. Sawyer, White House physician under her husband. President Coolidge has reappointed General Sawyer as White House physician (which will keep him in Washington) and it is now expected that Mrs. Harding will make her permanent home there. A similar courtesy was performed by President Harding for former President Wilson, when he gave Admiral Grayson, Mr. Wilson's White House physician, an appointment in Washington so that he might continue to attend the former Presi-

Policies, Politics

Unofficial information, issuing from the White House in the guise of "personal friends" of the President, gave out that Mr. Coolidge is not seeking delegates to the next Republican National Convention. This information was promulgated to counter the impression that C. Bascom Slemp was appointed Secretary to the President "in order to corral Southern delegates."

The "personal friends" assert:

1) That if the President makes a good record he is sure of the nomi-

2) That if he does not make a good record he cannot expect nomination, and certainly not re-election.

CONTENTS

Pa	ge
National Affairs 1	-6
Foreign News 7-1	13
Music	13
Books14-1	15
	15
The Theatre16-1	17
Cinema	17
Religion	18
Law 1	18
Education	19
Medicine 2	20
Science20-2	21
Aeronautics 2	22
The Press22-2	23
Business and Finance23-2	24
Sport24-2	25
	26
Milestones 2	27
Point with Pride 2	27
View with Alarm 2	28

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THE CABINET

Jap Treaty

The Root-Takahira Treaty between the U.S. and Japan was renewed. According to announcement from the State Department, Secretary Hughes and Ambassador Hanihara sat down and signed the renewal agreement with small fuss at Washington.

This Treaty, which provides for arbitration in case of a dispute between the two countries, was originally consummated in 1908, to hold for five years It had already been extended twice for the same period, in 1913 (when Mr. Bryan was Secretary of State) and 1918 (Lansing). So the present renewal did not cause much comment. But there was a new provision added to the treaty this time—that if the U.S. should enter the World Court, a new agreement should be drawn up for presenting disputes to that body.

"Hello, Greaser"

The good month of September, somewhere around its middle or latter part, will see the diplomatic recognition of Mexico. The report of the American Commissioners, Charles Beecher Warren and John Barton Payne, (TIME, Aug. 27) has been found acceptable by the State Department. Announcement of the impending recognition has been made. At the same time that recognition is accorded, it is likely that a summary of the agreement with Mexico will be published.

Numerous details preliminary to recognition are now being attended to. It is probable that from the date of official recognition until the convention of Congress we shall have no Ambassador to Mexico, but that our affairs will be handled by Chargé d'Affaires George T. Summerlin, al-ready in Mexico City. The reason for this is that an Ambassadorial appointment must be approved by the Senate, and President Coolidge is unwilling to despatch an Ambassador

who might later be unacceptable to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Sweet Cuba

Cuba, shaped like a Dill pickle, sweetens the world with its sugar. But Cuba's politics do not sweeten its foreign relations. Aside from the small matter of the Cuban lottery, which occasioned the temporary return of our Ambassador, General Crowder, to consult with the State Department (TIME, Aug. 13, Aug. 27) there is the Tarafa Railroad Bill.

The Tarafa Bill was passed in the Cuban House of Representatives and awaits action in the Cuban Senate. It would consolidate all Cuban railways aside from those that are the property of certain privately managed railroads which transport their sugar to private seaports, and would place a heavy tax on the use of these private roads. The sugar industry is in large part American-owned, and American interests protested to the State Department that the proposed tax would practically confiscate their railways and port facilities. At that stage of the proceedings Colonel José Miguel Tarafa, author of the bill, left Cuba and went to Washington to defend his measure.

Thus Colonel Tarafa arrived on the American scene, Tarafa the "empire-builder," "the Stinnes of Cuba." He made his case clear to Secretary Hughes. His bill, he said, was not to close the private ports, but to consolidate the railways of Cuba. As long as the sugar companies use their private railroads the "public" roads are at a disadvantage. He declared: "It is not difficult for any one to see that if the 180 sugar centrals in Cuba shall be allowed a private or sub-port . . . there can be no industry in Cuba except the American sugar industry.' He proposes to tax the private roads to compensate for the additional profit made by sugar companies by having their own roads. Under these conditions the consolidated public roads could compete, improve their service, reduce freight rates perhaps 20%.

Against Colonel Tarafa's apparent disinterestedness it can be pointed out that he is President of the Cuba Northern Railroad, and expected to become President of the consolidated railroads. Until comparatively recently Matanzas was the greatest sugar port in the world, but it now has been succeeded by a port in Camaguey, ur known only a few years

ago — Puerta Tarafa, a private port, developed as an outlet for Tarafa's railway. Not long ago it was made a national or public port; consequently it will benefit by the new bill.

The main facts of the situation seem to be that Cuba's railway troubles are caused by the Island's attenuated shape. It is cheaper for sugar companies to build a short road



©Wide World
JOSÉ MIGUEL TARAFA
"Puerta Tarafa is prosperous"

to the coast and put their sugar directly aboard ship than to patronize the "public" railways which run lengthwise of the country, whose freight rates are expensive and whose service is inadequate. The Tarafa bill would improve the railways at the expense of the Cuban sugar industry. As Colonel Tarafa himself pointed out, Americans are about equally heavily interested in both industries. In Cuba it is sometimes said that the National City, Bank (New York) runs the sugar industry and the Rockefeller-Morgan interests run the railroads. Colonel Tarafa's interests lie with the latter. Cuban industry, much more honest than Cuban politics, is beginning to rise in protest against Colonel Tarafa's steam-roller tactics in putting his bill through.

The Colonel, after calling at the State Department in Washington, went to New York to confer with the sugar interests. It is quite possible that the two groups of interests may reach a compromise. Such an outcome would thoroughly suit the State Department.

A Mayor from Bilibid

The War Department, much petitioned by Filipinos who dislike Governor General Wood's rule of their islands, was again jolted by the Philippine political drama. Without warning the Department suddenly received a telegram from Manuel Quezon (recently resigned President of the Philippine Senate) protesting because General Wood had appointed an ex-convict Mayor of Manila.

The charge was startling and a credit to the astuteness of the wily Quezon. Shortly after Quezon's telegram another telegram arrived from The General said General Wood. that neither he nor any of his assistants had known of anything discreditable in the new Mayor's record, until Quezon's outburst. The new Mayor, Eulogio Rodriguez, it seemed, however, had been convicted in 1900, aged 16, of procuring the abduction of a woman by bandits. He had served a year in Bilibid Penitentiary. Subsequently, 1901-1907, he was in the Government service as an interpreter and in other capacities. In 1909 the Governor General appointed him Mayor of Montalban, Rizal. In 1916 he was elected Governor of Rizal. In 1922 he was re-elected. In 1916, when elected Governor, the Governor General made an investigation of Rodriguez's record, and Rodriguez was allowed to stay in office. General Wood added that Rodriguez had proven an efficient Governor.

Philippine newspapers improved on the story by adding that Rodriguez had been an accomplice in the murder of a U. S. soldier General Wood is investigating, and Philippine politics go gaily on their way.

Information from the White House declared that President Coolidge would support General Wood in the general exercise of his powers.

Politax

Comment recently went the rounds of the press that Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is not a politician. The occasion of the comment was a renewed affirmation on the Secretary's part that he will ask the next Congress to reduce the surtaxes on incomes.

The Secretary's argument is simple. He is not anxious to take money out of people's pockets, whoever they be; he is anxious to put money into the Government's pocket. He believes that decreasing surtaxes is the way to do this, and points with consider-

able justification to increased Government revenue this year which has followed the reduction of maximum surtaxes from 65% to 50% and the abolition of the excess profits tax. The reason for this, he believes, is less tax evasion either by falsification of returns or by investment in tax-exempt securities, non-productive forms of investment. He is inclined to think that the maximum surtax should be not more than 25%.

The politicians see the other side of the shield. Within not much over a year many of them must stand for reelection. Their constituents are anxious to see the other fellow, the fellow with more money, taxed. If the surtaxes of the rich man are lightened, the average constituent feels that he (the poor man) will suffer, regardless of the fact that the Government may get more money. The La Follette insurgent group are potent fosterers of this impression. They maintain that to burden the rich is to unburden the poor. The argument has a popular vote-getting appeal. They say that there is a coming soldier bonus that must be paid for.

The soldier bonus is now, in truth, something more than a likelihood. But if Secretary Mellon is right (and there seems to be much well founded opinion that he is), to reduce the surtaxes would be the best possible way of preparing for a bonus. He holds simply that to burden the rich beyond a certain point is also to burden the poor. Nevertheless, the insurgents in Congress demand that if there be a revision of income surtaxes it be upward instead of down, with excess profits taxes restored. They charge Secretary Mellon with favoritism towards the wealthy. It is probably true that Mr. Mellon does not understand the vote-getting value of the political slogan: "Soak the rich."

The Lavishers

"With a lavish hand, nature has moulded throughout our land the most magnificent and awe-inspiring scenery... In the name of the Government I invite you to be its guest"—thus did Secretary of the Interior Work announce the Spring opening of the National Parks five months ago.

The public heard. The public came. On twelve days this season the number of people entering Yellowstone National Park exceeded 2,000, although the greatest daily record for 1922 was 1,983. Three parks, Yellowstone (Wyo.), Platt

(Okla.), Yosemite (Calif.), had received more than 100,000 visitors by Aug. 15. Hot Springs National Park (Ark.) had 98,580 visitors by the same date. Mount Rainier National Park (Wash.), 83,888. Last year over 1,200,000 people visited 19 parks. This year the number is expected to surpass 1,500,000.

CONGRESS

Silverism

Tasker Lowndes Oddie, Senator from Nevada, is Chairman of the special Senate Committee on Gold and Silver inquiry. Inasmuch as Nevada is among the chief silver-



©Paul Thompson
TASKER L. Oddie
He is Senator from the Silver Country

producing states of the Union, he, like his Democratic colleague Senator Key Pittman, is highly in favor of aiding the silver industry. But Senator Oddie is a Republican and not so progressive or "radical" as Mr. Pittman. He will open a nonferrous metal conference at Reno on Sept. 4.

Mr. Oddie was originally an Easterner, born in Brooklyn, brought up in New Jersey. Later he had three years' experience as a cowboy in Nebraska. But he did not get to Nevada on his cayuse. He went there via a New York law school, and was sent out as attorney for the mining railroad and other interests of the Stokes and Phelps estates. There he became partner of "the famous Jim Butler," who discovered the Tonopah

gold and silver field, and later had a hand in founding the Goldfield mines. So he is not a newcomer to the silver industry.

The conference of the Gold and Silver Committee called by Senator Oddie is to consider means of stimulating production, which has fallen off since the Treasury ceased its purchases at the artificial price of one dollar an ounce. The depression in the silver industry is world-wide however. Since the War production has never come within 10% of its pre-war quantity. Senator Oddie points out that since silver is largely a by-product of copper, lead and other mines, the depression of silver prices is likely to increase the prices of most non-ferrous metals.

The Committee, meeting at Reno, will hear the non-ferrous metal producers and try to arrive at a program to present to the next Congress. Senator Oddie is talking of the formation of a silver export association to control the marketing of silver. While silver producers are not opposed, there is considerable opinion that such an association might come in conflict with the Sherman anti-trust law.

Meanwhile Senator Pittman, author of the Pittman Act, which compels the Treasury in buying silver to replace silver dollars to pay one dollar an ounce for the metal, is still exercised and protesting because the Treasury refuses to buy silver (Time, June 18). The market price has been hovering at 60 and some odd cents an ounce. Under Secretary Gilbert objects to extravagance. There is talk of an alliance between the farmer and silver groups in the next Congress with a log-rolling slogan: "\$1.00 silver, \$1.75 wheat."

SHIPPING

Quandary

The sea of ships is boiling once more. What will the Government do with its merchant marine? The plan of Government operation, or rather of operation by subsidiaries of the Emergency Fleet Corporation—the stock of which companies would be entirely Government-owned—was two months ago supposed to be the order of the day.

Meanwhile private shipping interests have protested vigorously and suggested alternatives, none of them acceptable. The Shipping Board itself is not united as to the proper course of procedure. Conferences continue as to the possibility of con-

summating the sales of certain ships and shipping routes to private owners—on modified forms of the terms elicited when the entire fleet was offered for sale, last May (TIME, May 5, June 11).

Meyer Lissner of the Shipping Board consulted in New York with representatives of the Munson Line, the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., the Dollar interests, Norton, Lilly & Co., the Argonaut Line. Mr. Lissner insisted that he was very hopeful.

Meanwhile, in Washington, President Coolidge appointed an advisory committee consisting of Secretaries Hoover and Mellon, Senator Jones, Representative Green. Shipping men believed that this foreboded a change of policy on the part of the President—an indication that he did not favor operation of the ships by the Government through subsidiaries of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The act probably means no more than that the President has not yet decided.

ARMY AND NAVY

Cuts

Naval economy in which politicians are rejoicing since the ratification of the Five-Power Naval Treaty ran seriously counter to the plans of the Navy Department. The Budget Bureau lopped off \$70,000,000 of the needs of the Department as estimated by the General Board. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt took a protest over this action to President Coolidge, on the grounds that such a course would take us down from our proper place in the 5-5-3 ratio.

Meanwhile Congressmen were shocked by an announcement from the Navy Department. On account of the reduction of the fleet under the Five-Power Treaty, the number of students at Annapolis must also be reduced. Accordingly, Senators and Congressmen may each appoint only three instead of the five embryo officers to the Naval Academy next year.

Casualties

The Navy suffered two accidents. The cruiser Seattle, bearing Admiral Coontz, Commander of the United States Fleet, went aground off Marrowstone Point in Puget Sound during a dense fog. Pulled off by tugs, she proceeded under her own power to the Puget Sound Navy Yard.

The U. S. S. Gopher, obsolete gunboat, and training ship of the Ninth Naval District, proceeding from Toledo up through the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, sank in a northwest gale in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. No lives were lost. She was a wooden ship, built in 1871, carrying three 3-pounders.

An Appointment

Senator Walter F. George of Georgia appointed to West Point Nathan B. Forrest, 3rd, grandson of the famed Confederate cavalry leader of the same name.

INDIANS

Profit

The ruthless march of civilization, the dispossession of the red man from his fertile hunting grounds, the assignment of Indians to Western lands that no one wanted, have been productive of an ironic situation. A memorandum from the Department of the Interior last week furnished a reminder of that fact.

In 1871 the Osages were assigned to a reservation in the then Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. Their enrollment was 2,229. Oil was found on their lands in 1901. Since that time the descendants of those Indians have received more than \$140,000,000 in royalties from oil and gas. The royalties now aggregate between \$1,250,000 and \$1,500,000 a month. The share of each Indian for three months, April, May and June of this year, was more than \$4,000. The red man literally rides in a limousine.

COAL

Anthracitis

Only a good dramatist can write the last act of a drama without letting suspense fall. Fate is such a dramatist. The last week of the coal quandary found actors and audience equally anxious for the outcome, equally ignorant of the event. With Sept. 1 only a few days away, the anthracite uncertainty drew to a rapid close—either strike or peace. Nobody knew. But the grave dramatis personae spiritedly played their allotted parts:

their allotted parts:

Miners and Operators. Meeting again at Atlantic City the principals in the plot came more rapidly to a disagreement that heretofore in the series of conferences. Without touching on the check-off question they deadlocked over wages. The miners asked \$2/a day more for day

men, a 20% increase for contract workers; the operators refused. The operators offered to arbitrate; the miners refused. The operators offered to adjourn until the following day; the miners refused. They then agreed to adjourn to reassemble at the call of the joint secretary.

Neither side moved to resume negotiations. After keeping their delegation together for a time, the miners' officials advised local unions that no new contract had been agreed on and that operations would be "automatically suspended" with the end of the present contract on Sept. 1.

Coal Commission. John Hays Hammond, Chairman of the Coal Commission, announced that the Commission had done its best to bring the operators and miners to an agreement and would do no more. But the Coal Commission whispered volubly in the Presidential ear.

One more stroke was prepared by the Commission—a report fixing the blame for the failure of miners and operators to reach an agreement. Publication of the report was delayed, however, for fear that it might hinder the progress of peace negotiations.

Chairman Hammond said in no uncertain terms that operators and miners would be fools if they allowed a strike on Sept. 1—because substitute fuels would displace anthracite, to the detriment of all those in the industry. In some quarters it is believed that John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, is intent on forcing a strike and gaining a decisive victory to increase his prestige when a new soft coal wage agreement will be negotiated on April 1 next.

President. Mr. Coolidge has remained personally quiescent, taking active cognizance of the anthracite situation only through agents. He authorized Federal Fuel Distributor Wadleigh to take measures for supplying substitute fuels to the East if a strike occurs, and asked Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania to take a hand in bringing miners and operators to an agreement.

Fuel Distributor. Francis R. Wadleigh is still occupying the office of Federal Fuel Distributor designed to meet the recent coal emergencies of the country. His term of office terminates on Sept. 22, but in the event of an anthracite strike he will continue to function indefinitely. On the President's authorization he summoned the Governors of eleven

states (all New England, as well as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland) to send representatives to a conference in New York in order to form plans for getting soft coal and coke to these states in case of a hard coal strike. The soft coal operators have suggested plans for such an event. Mr. Wadleigh's proposals were not dissimilar. On the shoulders of this official—whose existence the public has almost forgotten—will rest the burden of supplying fuel in event of a strike.

Soft Coal Miners. Talk among officials of soft coal miners' unions indicated that there might be a sympathetic strike in the soft coal mines to prevent the use of soft coal as a substitute fuel. This would be a breach of contract on the part of the soft coal miners. John L. Lewis hastened to deny that any such strike would take place. Mr. Lewis is keenly aware that such strikes weaken the prestige of the United Mine Workers with the public, and give grounds for similar violations of contract by the operators.

Gifford Pinchot. The Governor of Pennsylvania, within whose state practically all of the hard coal mines are situated, has in many ways more power in dealing with miners and operators than the President of the United States. On that account Mr. Coolidge asked Governor Pinchot to undertake intervention in the anthracite quarrel.

Some people regarded this as a political mistake on the President's part, for if Mr. Pinchot is successful it would add a national lustre to a name which already is mentioned as a significant contender with the name of Coolidge for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1924. Others less politically minded regard it as an evidence of "large caliber" in the President.

Governor Pinchot promptly summoned a conference of miners and operators at Harrisburg. Those who know Mr. Pinchot say that he is prepared to bring about peace "with conciliation if can be, with fire and sword if need be." His record of Rooseveltian vigor as Governor of Pennsylvania lends color to this belief. When the conference assembled Governor Pinchot spoke, declaring that a settlement—and hence a compromise—was imperative in the public interest. He then went into secret conferences with the members of each group separately.

Consumers. The public which

burns anthracite was assured from Government sources that there are now about 25,000,000 tons of anthracite above ground, which should last for some time at the usual rate of consumption of about 2,000,000 tons a week. It is further declared that all necessary soft coal can be produced as substitute for deficiencies. The chief problem will be to educate



© Underwood
FRANCIS R. WADLEIGH
His job has been almost forgotten

the anthracite-using East to the high art of burning bituminous coal, an art which the West has long practiced.

WOMEN

Pi Beta Phi

Not the first college graduate to be first lady of the land, but the first college sorority woman to possess that honor is Grace Anna Goodhre Coolidge. Before her, Mrs. Hayes, a graduate of Wesleyan Female College at Cincinnati. and Mrs. Cleveland, a graduate of Wells College at Auburn, N. Y., were college women. But Mrs. Coolidge is a graduate of the University of Vermont, 1902, and a Pi Beta Phi. In fact she is a charter member of her chapter which was organized in her home. (The President is a Phi Gamma Delta of Amherst.)

Mrs. Coolidge's sorority sisters include other prominent women: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, (Iowa); Mary

Brodhead Wallace (Iowa) and Ruth Wallace (Iowa and Goucher), wife and daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture; Alma Moser Reinsch (Wisconsin), wife of the former Minister to China.

The pin of Pi Beta Phi is a small gold arrow with the Greek letters on the feather. The sorority cheer is:

Ring, ching, ching, Ho, hippy, hi, Ra, Ro, Arrow, Pi Beta Phi.

RADICALS

Terror

The Industrial Workers of the World turned loose another threat. They plan an "early drive on Sacramento," the object of which is to teach that city a "lesson" for the prosecution of I. W. W. members under the criminal syndicalism law of California. The Wobblies would start a "reign of terror." The members would invade the city, fill the jails, start a free speech campaign, parade to the detriment of Sacramento's pride and complacence.

The cause of the threat was the issuance of an injunction by the Superior Court of Sacramento County forbidding the I. W. W. to act as an organization or as its officers and members. In view of previous I. W. W. threats of a similar nature, Sacramento has probably not much to fear.

POLITICAL NOTES

Ohio, mother of Harding, Taft, McKinley, Benjamin Harrison, Garfield, Hayes, Grant, is the sponsor of two new booms for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1924. Senators Frank B. Willis and Simeon D. Fess are the objects of attention. Both have been Representatives, both are Senators, both were professors of history.

Samuel G. Blythe, whose Calm Review of a Calm Man (TIME, Aug. 13) appeared opportunely in The Saturday Evening Post as a tribute to President Harding just before he died, is in a fair way to have his sudden fame extended somewhat beyond the usual nine days.

The Cosmopolitan Book Corporation has republished the essay, in book form. Now it is a compact little volume in large type, hardly any

thicker than The Saturday Evening Post, about one-quarter the latter's size and retailing at just 15 times the latter's price. The book omits the two cartoons which accompanied the essay originally and lent point to its remarks about a quiet, hardworking, soft-spoken, pestered man.

Attorney General Daugherty was the first Cabinet member to fire a gun for the renomination of President Harding in 1924. Secretary of the Interior Work recently did the same for Mr. Coolidge. In a letter to a politician in Denver—just made public—Dr. Work said of the President: "If he will consent, the public already appreciates his quality and I am sure his election would follow. He has inherited the Harding organization and policies, and logically should be supported for the nomination..."

Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of State, one of the few veteran statesmen that this country can claim, accepted the first place offered on the jury will award Edward Bok's prize 109,000 for a practical plan to mote world peace—a plan in which this country can participate. Announcement of the appointment of six more jurors is expected before Sept. 15.

Senator Johnson ("Magnavox"), newly elected from Minnesota, has been assigned to suite 125 in the Senate office building. It is said that in consideration of the Senator's extraordinary vocal power, "buffer rooms" (extra, empty rooms) have been provided adjoining his personal office, so that his voice will not disturb his colleagues.

The thin partitions of the Senate Office Building make such a consideration imperative. During the last Congress Senator Glass was obliged to telephone Senator Heffin in an adjoining office a request not to denounce him so loudly—he had heard it all and was tired of it.

Back from Europe on the Hamburg-American liner, Albert Ballin, came Victor L. Berger, the only Socialist who will sit in the next Congress. (The only Socialist in the last Congress was Meyer London of Manhattan.) Berger will represent the fifth Wisconsin District (Milwaukee)—which he has done before by successful appeals to the Social-

ist, pro-German and wet sympathizers in his district. During the War he was ejected from Congress and sentenced to 20 years in prison under the Espionage Act.

Mr. Berger has just attended the



©Paul Thompson
VICTOR LOUIS BERGER
He is back

International Socialist Congress in Hamburg and has made an extensive tour of Germany. On coming back he delivered himself of his impressions.

"All America got out of the war was prohibition, the 'flu,' \$18,000,000,000 in debts and 323,000 casualties. . . . The Ruhr situation is the greatest crime committed by the white race. . . . The only Government that has taken a sane attitude has been England."

Worn by the cares of office, Probibition Commissioner Roy Asa Haynes returned to his home at Hillsboro, O., for rest. Washington, during his absence, buzzed with rumors that he would be a candidate for the next Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio. His qualifications: 1) a close friendship with the late President Harding; 2) dryness enough to make him acceptable to the Anti-Saloon League and the two Ohio Senators, Willis and Fess.

In Michigan, Chase S. Osborn, ex-Governor, believes that "Mr. Couzens [Senator] is an honest man," but "speaks from the fullness of his stomach and from the viewpoint of the Florida houseboat crowd." Accordingly Mr. Osborn announced that he would not refuse to be a candidate for the Republican Senatorial nomination next year in opposition to Senator Couzens if the prohibition forces felt it imperative that he fight the Senator's "5% beer" platform (Time, July 16). Mr. Osborn added: "I could not refuse the nomination for the office of dog catcher if there was a real need for me in such a position."

In San Francisco subscriptions were started to erect a \$500,000 memorial to Warren Gamaliel Harding.

In South Dakota Governor William Henry McMaster started a "gasoline war" by cutting the retail price to 16c. a gallon (TIME, Aug. 27). Governor McMaster is now talked of as a possible Vice Presidential candidate on the Republican ticket next year.

In Nebraska George W. Norris, Senator, progressive Republican, announced that he will retire at the end of his term (March 4, 1925). He has served two terms in the Senate (twelve years) and five terms in the House (ten years) and wishes to rest and devote himself to legislative reform in his home state. He advised ex-Congressman C. F. Reavis, not so progressive, to go ahead with a campaign to succeed him.

In Oklahoma Governor Walton continues to march down the hill. And education did it. Not the Governor's education, but the Governor's project for education of the farmers, by the farmers, for the farmer vote. Jack Walton was elected Farmer-Labor Governor of Oklahoma and immediately appointed red-headed George Wilson, Farmer-Labor organizer, head of the State Agricultural School. The American Legion, the Ku Klux Klan, the Chamber of Commerce and the united Rotary Clubs filed demurrers, exceptions, writs of error and habeas corpus proceedings. Walton had handed the education of Oklahoma over to the Reds. For a month the Governor held on. Then he fired Wilson without specifications. And that was the end of Jack Walton. That and his statement that his opinion of radicals was "unprintable." He is now John Calhoun Walton, Democrat and candidate for U.S. Senate, with no chance of election by radical votes.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

Accord, Amity?

Contrary to general impression, the Poincaré note (Time, Aug. 27), has not inspired official pessimism in the capitals of Europe. The reason being that major, masked diplomatic moves are being made by all nations concerned with a view to reaching a mutually agreeable understanding on the question of reparations.

In Germany, Chancellor Stresemann conferred with the Minister President Dr. von Knilling of Bavaria. The object is to secure Bavarian backing for the Federal Government's Ruhr and reparations policy, an object which is of great importance to the Reich.

Premier Baldwin of Britain left England for France ostensibly to take a vacation, in reality to await communications from M. Poincaré of France relative to further French proposals in connection with the Ruhr and reparations. The French proposals are expected to lead to a private and even secret meeting of the two Premiers at an early date, and with Belgium's conniwance to result in an inter-Allied Conference during the Fall.

The French proposals, it is reported, will go far in meeting British demands and reviving the sick Entente Cordiale; they include a moratorium to Germany, a loan to France on account of future payments from Germany, complete modification of the Ruhr occupation as soon as Germany ceases passive resistance, which she is expected to do after joint Allied pressure is brought to bear, a partial evacuation of the Ruhr territory after France has secured her loan, demilitarization of the Rhineland under the auspices of the League of Nations.

THE LEAGUE

Notes

Joseph C. Grew, U. S. Minister to the Swiss Confederation, informed the Secretary General of the League of Nations that the U. S. will send representatives to the fifth convention of the Assembly when it meets at Geneva this month. The delegation will act only in a consultative capacity.

John W. Wheeler-Bennett, son of the High Sheriff of Kent, who has been making a world tour to discover what people outside Britain think of the League of Nations, left the U. S. for his native land.

He said there is a "strong sentiment for the League all over the world." In England there are more than 200,000 members of the League of Nations Union, "and the movement is growing rapidly."

The League of Nations Commission for International Intellectual Coöperation decided to enable scientists and research workers to protect their rights in scientific discoveries, just as writers are able to do at present in things literary. The League will be asked to propose international legislation to its members in order to give effect to the plan, which includes the establishment of a fund derived from industrial exploitation of future scientific discoveries to subsidize research and provide pensions for scientists.

It is understood that Germany will be invited to join the League at the coming convention of the Assembly. Official opinion in Germany favors acceptance of the offer

BRITISH EMPIRE

Wizard Comina

Stars twinkle, the moon beams; thousands upon thousands of people, from gum-chewing Babbitts to omniscient Congressmen, traverse the Atlantic year after year. But the "first man in the world" has never set foot in the United States.

According to general press reports, ex-Premier David Lloyd George is due to arrive in the U. S. next month. The Hearst press, however, (not to be outdone) said—on Aug. 25—that he would arrive "in three weeks' time"—i. e., on Sept. 15. At all events, the man who is hated in Germany, loathed in France, detested in Italy, whose name is anathema to Central Europe, the Balkans, Turkey, not to mention sundry other places, is coming soon. His visit will be non-political.

Sir Alfred Cope, Under Secretary for Ireland (1920-22), in the U. S. to arrange for Mr. Lloyd George's visit, said that Mr. Lloyd George had long been anxious to visit the U. S. and that "he wants to see you Americans who are teaching the world how to do things."

Political Notes

William C. Robinson, M. P. for Yorkshire, now in Manhattan, said that the best types of the younger generation are leaving England in thousands every week. He considered that emigration is the only antidote to unemployment.

Premier Baldwin, accompanied by Mrs. Baldwin, left England for Aix-le-Bains, in France, for a "holiday," but "great expectations" are held from his vacation abroad.

Clad in full army kit weighing about 90 pounds, two British M. P.'s will walk from Banbury to Oxford, 23 miles, to decide a bet.

The members are Frank Gray (42) for Oxford City and Captain Ainsworth (48) for Bury. Both men saw service in the War. The wager is the outcome of a jocular remark made by Gray to the effect that he would out-walk any man his age from Banbury to Oxford.

The lake in St. James' Park has been empty until recently, when Sir James Baird, First Commissioner of Works, had it refilled. He was asked by Sir Harry Brittain, M. P., if he would consider the question of stocking the lake with fish. Sir James replied: "I am happy to assure my honourable friend that small fish in large quantities have already taken up their quarters in St. James' Park lake at no expense to my Department." The Christian Science Monitor says: "It is understood that the task of stocking the lake with water-fowl is to be left to the same agency as has already provided the fish."

The Exchequer

The Times, London, stated that Mr. Neville Chamberlain will succeed Premier Baldwin as Chancellor of the Exchequer (TIME, Aug. 20).

Arthur Neville Chamberlain was born on March 18, 1869, and is the second son of the late Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain by his union with Miss Florence Kenrick. The new Chancellor is thus a half-brother of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Austen Chamberlain, eldest son of the late

Joseph Chamberlain by his marriage with Miss Harriet Kenrick, cousin

Mr. Chamberlain has held several important posts in previous cabinets. He should not be confused with Colonel Sir Neville Chamberlain, K. C. B., etc., retired Army officer.

Great Ones in Retrospect

In response to a general demand from her mother's friends that some sort of a permanent record of her mother's life be given to the world, Miss Rachel Weigall has written a book* about Lady Rose Weigall. Lady Rose (who died in 1921) was the daughter of Lord and Lady Burghersh, afterwards the eleventh Earl and Countess of Westmoreland. She married Henry Weigall, D.L., J.P., artist.

The story is culled from notes and letters written and received by Lady Rose: it takes the reader from 1834 to 1920 and presents a maze of interesting characters.

Rose's father was successivembassador to Berlin and Vienna efore he decided to retire to his country estates at Apthorpe. In Berlin account is made of King Frederick William IV; the Prussian royal children, with whom Lady Rose used to play; Prince Hohenlohe; Count Halzfeldt; Jenny Lind, singer; Meyerbeer, composer; Mendelssohn, famed pianist. In Vienna reference is made to the Emperor Franz Josef; the Empress Elizabeth; Prince Metternich. Journeys from Berlin to Calais, made by post, entailed crossing Belgian territory, and even here Lord and Lady Westmoreland were received with open arms by the Belgian Royal Family. Mention is made of King Leopold I and of his daughter, Princess Charlotte, later the unhappy Empress of Mexico, now mad and confined in a castle in Belgium (Time, July 30). In England, glimpses are given of Queen Victoria; Edward VII as the Prince of Wales; the Prince Consort; the Duke of Wellington, grand-uncle of Lady Rose; Gladstone; the great Salisbury, father of Lord Robert Cecil; Robert Browning, poet; Carlyle, brilliant and famous essayist.

The book forms a delightful link with society of the past. The letters of Julian Fane to his sister (Lady Rose) are of great interest and value.

* Lady Rose Weigall—Rachel Weigall—Appleton (\$3.00).

especially those written from Russia. The correspondence which passed between H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Baden and Lady Rose, even during the late War, shows a simple, sincere and human friendliness, which does not fail to awaken a vivid sympathy.



@Paul Thompson FRANZ JOSEF He danced for exercise

The book also gives some idea, superficial it is true, of the German view of the War.

Excerpts:

About the Duke of Wellington. "... provided the Duke could have a rice pudding every day he was indifferent to the rest of the mênu."

About Bismarck. "Among the

young men, one was noted for his great love of dancing and was known as a clever speaker . . . but he was considered so erratic that no one ever dreamed of the future greatness of young Bismarck."

About Kaiser Wilhelm II. "At Berlin we dined one night with the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia. The ex-Emperor of Germany was about 18 months old, and his father himself fetched him down after dinner to show him to Mamma (Lady Westmore and). He was a pretty little fellow, although backward in walking, and with his arm limp and helpless; but they were

very proud of him."

About Franz Josef. "The young Emperor was extremely fond of dancing, and it was one of his few relaxations. Always grave and dignified in manner and even shy, he chose his partners from among the best dancers (of whom my mother-Lady Rose—was one) and evidently it was the exercise that appealed to him rather than the social aspect."

About the Coronation of Alexander II of Russia. (A letter from Julian Fane, on the staff of the British Embassy, to Lady Rose.) "The Emperor and Empress both went through their parts admirably . . . On entering the Church, both fall on their knees and touch the floor with their foreheads, and afterwards move about to different quarters of the Church to bow before the images and kiss the holy relics—a maneuvre which they both executed with great grace. The ceremony of the Coronation itself is very pretty, the Emperor first putting the crown (which is enormous, and I should think priceless from the mass of jewels it contains) on his own head, and then lifting it off and touching with it the head of the Empress, when he again places it on his own, and then takes the Empress in his arms and kisses her.'

About an Unconscious Prophecy. "I think this (Moscow) is a most beautiful town, more agreeable and I should think more healthy than Petersburg . . . I should think it infinitely preferable as a capital to St. Petersburg."

Unrecorded by Hansard*

A secret banquet, a table decorated with bachelor's buttons (lychius diorca), love lies bleeding (amaranthus caudatus), and love in a mist (nigerra danascena), served by celibate servants, attended by 38 bachelors, provided a unique scene in the House of Commons restaurant. There were to have been 39, but one (Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson) "succumbed" the evening previous and became betrothed. "Shame kept him absent."

Sir Robert Horne, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, was Chairman and he had a good deal to say on celibacy. First of all he proposed the toast of the Prince of Wales, "the best and most popular bachelor." Second, he toasted "perpetual celi-

^{*}Hansard—official report of proceedings in Parliament.

bacy." Third, he told some stories:

A bridegroom and his groomsman were at the altar awaiting the bride. The bridegroom became very white and seemed to be about to faint.

"What's wrang wi' ye, Jock?" asked the groomsman. "Yer face is like chalk. Hae yet lost ony thing? Hae ye lost the ring?"

"No," was the reply. "But ah doot a've lost ma enthusiasm."

"Men are jist like teeth," said a Scotswoman, commenting on men in general. "They are ill to get. When ye get them they are a constant source of vexation, and when ye lose them, what a gap they leave!"

A husband was getting tired of his wife, and a mutual friend, discussing the lady and remembering that marriages are made in Heaven, declared:

"She may be God's workmanship, but she is not a master-piece."

"In these days of rights of women," concluded Sir Robert Horne, "we are told that the women no longer run after the men. The mouse-trap never runs after the mouse."

The only other member of the party known to be present was Lord Hugh Cecil (Lord Robert's brother), dubbed by Lady Astor "our leading medievalist" on account of his anti-feminist attitude. Said Lord

"Bachelordom is in its essence Conservative. You are born a bachelor and die a bachelor. You stick to tradition. I cannot quite envisage a Liberal or a Laborite a bachelor. It is a contradiction in terms. Woman is the revolutionary; the bachelor is Conservative.

"We have young men among us who are not like the old men in the safe anchorage of bachelordom. They are beset by terrible dangers. They are not like me. I have climbed to the summit of the rock and am safe from the cruel, devastating foam of aggressive femininity.

"One of the greatest pleasures of the blessed is in contemplating the tortures of the damned!'

Once during the revelry a married Parliamentarian, no doubt attracted by the tinkling of glass, strode into the room. Instantly bedlam was let loose. "Bah! Blahh! Turn him out! Get out!" arose from the assembled celibates. The "hapless" benedict fled.

Irish Election

The elections for the next Dail Eireann held in Ireland were said to be the most un-Irish in history. With few exceptions, there was no violence, no laughter on Election



© International MRS. DE VALERA She received no reply

Day; the Emerald Isle was plunged into a strange and incomprehensible peace, which seems to have staggered the Irish themselves. It was a "model election."

In the absence of reliable figures, final results are not known. But it seems certain that the Government Party will capture about half the seats, which number 153.

Before the election the Republican Party published its platform. They

Administer public services, seeing that nobody is unjustly treated, abolish murder gangs, show no vindictive spirit, permit no flogging or

Reform the present burdensome, expensive legal system, restore trial by jury, abolish secret military courts, complete land purchases, foster industry and land reform and education, abolish censorship of the

Offer England not allegiance but peace based on the sovereignty and integrity of the Irish nation that "will remove from her any pretext for making war on Ireland." Offer to Northeast Ulster a peace

based on local autonomy. Wipe out

internal dissension and bitterness. Achieve real peace.

Sir Alfred Cope, ex-Under Secretary for Ireland, in Manhattan to arrange for the visit of Mr. Lloyd George this month, said of Ireland:

"Ireland is coming along very well. The most important thing I see in the situation at present is the indication that the old antagonism between the North of Ireland and the South is dying out. With Craig at the head of the Government in the North, and Cosgrave directing things in the Free State, Ireland has two able, level-headed men in charge of her destinies.

"I hardly think that De Valera will be executed. . . . He is no longer the leader he was some time ago. His following fell off considerably and at present he has very few, outside of Mary MacSwiney and several other women agitators and a few of the adherents who have been with him from the start. . . It is time there was peace there, for the devastation and revolution cost Ireland about 40,000,000 pounds sterling."

It became known, paradoxically enough, that the whereabouts of Eamon de Valera were unknown. The discovery was made by the anxious Mrs. Eamon de Valera, who went to visit her husband at Mount Joy prison, Dublin. Her husband's presence there was denied. Later she sent a wire to the Adjutant General: "Please inform me of the whereabouts of my husband." She received no reply.

The first anniversary of the death of Michael Collins,* First Commander-in-chief of the Free State Army, was celebrated by an impressive ceremony in Dublin. Five thousand troops were assembled in Phoenix Park when President Cosgrave handed to General McMahon, Chief of Staff, a flag which had been blessed by Dominick Ryan, Chaplain of the Griffith Barracks. Aeroplanes took part in the celebration and there was a highly impressive march through the city.

FRANCE

Two Fires

One of the world's beauty spots is now a picture of black desolation. A forest fire broke out on the French

^{*} General Collins was killed on August 22, 1922, by rebels in ambush, near Ban-don, County Cork, in the 41st year of his life.

Riviera between Toulon and Cannes. Eight people are reported dead and the damage "ran into millions of francs." All danger is now over, the Mistral (north-west wind in Southern France) having died down.

A fire broke out in the Forest of Fontainebleau outside Paris. Owing to energetic measures to prevent the spread of the conflagration, the situation was reported to be well in hand, and, apparently, there was no danger to the historic Palais de Fontainebleau (a home of Emperors and Kings of France) or to the American colony at Barbizon (once the home of Robert Louis Stevenson).

The fires were a result of the severe drought and the excessive heat felt recently throughout France.

Advice to Americans

Le Gaulois, Paris Journal, printed a code of behavior for the benefit of eitizens visiting France. It ell have been headed What American Should Know. The salirical tone of the "advice" tendered is the result of the recent Negro excitements (TIME, July 9, Aug. 13, Aug. 20). The code is in part:

"The French are so proud they spend their time deprecating themselves in order to give you an opportunity to contradict them. Don't fail

"Don't think Montmartre is a rendezvous of the French. When they go there it is to meet foreigners.

"Remember, in France it is only the French who do not amuse them-

"Be as well behaved with a Frenchwoman as you would with one of your own country-women. Flirtation is not encouragement to rudeness.

"Drink as much as you can; not as much as you want. Drunkenness

is not elegant here.

"Don't do in France what you wouldn't dare do in your own

"Don't imagine you are made of better stuff because you have money. You will only be respectfully laughed

"In France what counts most is what counts least in your own coun-

"It is not necessary to go to the Chamber of Deputies; you have worse

"When you see foreigners ridiculed on the stage don't be angry. Think of all the impersonators of Frenchmen on your stage at home."

Seeds of Amity

The American Tree Association sent to France seeds of the best fir, spruce, pine, locust, cypress trees in the hope that they will sprout and grow into a "standing army of friendship."

GERMANY

" Answer to Poincaré"

On June 7 last Chancellor Cuno made the following offer to the

Total "indemnity" of \$7,500,000,-000; annual payments of \$265,600,-000 beginning 1928 if an international loan were not immediately available; guarantees pledging Federal railway system; capitalized at \$2,380,000,000 and a like sum guaranteed by a gold 5% mortgage on business, industry, banking, trade, traffic, agriculture.

The Allies never replied. France and Belgium refused to do so until the Germans ceased passive resistance in the Ruhr. Britain has been engaged in the interval in persuading France and Belgium to evacuate

the Ruhr, with no success.

Last week Chancellor Stresemann addressed the National Association of German Chambers of Commerce at a luncheon given in his honor at Berlin. In his speech the Chancellor reneved his predecessor's offer to the Allies, reaffirmed Germany's determination to guard her sovereignty, avoided reference to passive resistance.

Said he:

"Even a temporary pledging of the Ruhr region or transfer of the Rhenish railroads or of individual mines and properties on the Rhine and Ruhr, as suggested in the 'Documents 23 and 25' of the French Yellow Book*, cannot be regarded by us as a basis for a solution of the reparation question. For us in Germany there is no Rhineland question to be solved internationally. The Rhinelanders have the right to decide for themselves, within the frame-work of the German republican constitution, in what form they want to live within the German Reich."

Sachen

In Munich, Hitlerites (Nationalists) clashed with the Security Police causing bloodshed but no fatalities. The followers of Adolph Hitler precipitated the clash by parading through the streets.

* French Yellow Book-official Govern-ment report.

Another mystery: Herr Hugo Stinnes (master of coke) and Dr. Wilhelm Cuno (ex-Chancellor) "went to London." That is all that is known.

Die Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Stinnes Berlin daily, after being suspended for three days (TIME, Aug. 27), decided to support Chancellor Stresemann. It said that the Chancellor's speech went straight to the crux of the Franco-German issue—does France want reparations or the Rhine? Even the Nationalist press (Monarchist) points with pride to the Chancellor's emphatic defence of German sovereignty.

General von Ludendorff, quondam Quartermaster of the German Imperial Army, sued the Munich Post because it accused him of prolong-

ing the War.

Council for the editor of the Post called as witnesses Prince Max von Baden, last Chancellor under the Kaiser; General Hoffman, Chief of Staff to Ludendorff; Field Marshal Konrad von Hötzendorff, Com-mander-in-Chief of the Austrian Imperial Army; many other prominent military men.

The witnesses for General Luden-

dorff have not been named.

Father and Son

Die Deutsche Wochenzeitung, described as an obscure German weekly periodical published in Holland, gives an account of an interview given by the ex-Kaiser of Germany at Doorn to the editor. The ex-Kaiser explained away all the mysteries of his doings. Excerpts:

"Who can blame me if my children visit me here? Do you blame the Crown Prince for wanting to leave

his lonely island to seek distraction in Doorn?" Speaking of the visits of Monarchists on steam yachts at Wieringen (present headquarters of the excrown Prince), he said: "What these gentlemen spoke of I cannot say. In any event it must have been an awful crush in the vicarage where the Crown Prince lives, if a few hundred ladies and gentlemen all crowded into the small house to conspire."

"Do you not think it extraordinary," said the ex-Kaiser with a comic grimace, "that people always make stories about junkers who wish to carry off the Crown Prince by boat

or airplane?

"My son, Eitel Friedrich, has been

here several times, and also Hellferich. Also many professors, intellectuals, artists and other people who wished to speak to me have visited me. Is it, then, a crime if I talk with these people of the situation in Germany? Will they finally deprive me of my right to interest myself in what goes on in Germany? I am amazed that even Stinnes was supposed to have been here. I don't know Stinnes personally or whether he is my friend or foe, but I have heard from acquaintances that he interests himself little in politics."

Referring to reports that he had visited a seaside resort: "I certainly was in Noordwyk-on-Sea with my wife, naturally with the consent of the Dutch Government. We visited Count Bentinck and my Adjutant, Ilseman. I did not play tennis, nor

did I win a prize.

"I am surprised that so much should be made of these little things, which are not worth speaking about. It would require a whole press bureau to deny all rumors, but it would be a waste of money."

The ex-Crown Prince gave an interview to a correspondent of the Amsterdaf Telegraff in which he

said:

"My youngest child, who is five years old, I have seen only once, when he was christened, and, counting the War years, I have been away from home for nine years. All these years living in my trunk. A child can understand that I am not living here for pleasure. Sooner or later the day must come when I shall return to Germany. I ask only to live like an ordinary citizen on my large estate in Silesia and in the midst of my family. The Socialist Government wanted to seize that estate, but I am sure that I shall win my suit."

Asked if the Dutch Government prevented his return to Germany, the

ex-Crown Prince retorted:

"The Government will be only too glad to see the last of me, for I am only a trouble to it. But, in the first place, I would not for anything in the world increase the unrest in Germany by my return; therefore I must wait for more normal times. In the second place, in order to return I require the permission of the German Government."

Throughout the interview the ex-Crown Prince spoke in Dutch, a language that he has acquired during his stay at Wieringen. He said he intended to apply to the German Government for permission to return and live in Germany.

YUGO-SLAVIA

Secession?

About three weeks ago Stefan Radich ("stormy petrel of the Balkans") quit Croatia, province of Yugo-Slavia. Many voices were raised concerning his movements; nothing definite was known. Recently he arrived in London.

M. Radich has been active in the Croatian independence movement, which aims at setting up an autonomous state. That he has had considerable success in his political



C Keystone

STEFAN RADICH He sted

moves was well brought out in the last elections (TIME, March 31). Since that time the Croatian secessionists have become more bold and have more openly advocated the secession of their province from Yugo-Slavia.

Matters came to a head, so far as Radich is concerned, when he compared the youthful Queen Marie of Yugo-Slavia (see Rumania, this issue, page 12) to Madame de Pompadour for sheer extravagance, and when he issued a manifesto calling on all Croats to vote for an independent republic. The boiling pot boiled over; the country became too hot to hold him, he fled.

It appears that since Radich's departure the Croatian Republican Deputies, of whom there are 70, voted to discontinue relations with the Yugo-Slavian Government, but to open diplomatic relations with that

country to discuss the establishment of a Croatian Republic. Moreover, Stefan Radich was asked to open diplomatic relations with foreign Governments.

Montenegro also desires to regain its independence from Yugo-Slavia, with which State it was formally joined in 1921 (TIME, June 4).

ITALY

Fiume

The Mussolini Government informed the Yugo-Slavian delegation in Rome that unless they came to terms on the problems connected with the Port of Fiume,* Italy would reserve her "full liberty of action."

The Treaty of London (1915) promised Italy a large area of continental Dalmatia. After the War there arose a conflict of interest between Yugo-Slavia and Italy. Yugo-Slavia wanted the Dalmatian coast and Italy was left in a quandary as to whether she would hold out for her rights under the Treaty of London or accept the Port of Fiume, which had not been promised to her, but which she then claimed. question was further complicated by the action of the Italian poet, d'Annunzio, in seizing Fiume (Sept. 12, 1919) and annexing it to Italy. These difficulties were smoothed out by the Treaty of Rapallo (November, 1920) negotiated for Italy by Count Sforza, Foreign Minister in the last Giolitti Cabinet, who, in a letter to the Yugo-Slavian Government, recognized its claims to the adjacent port of Barros.

In Article 4 of the Treaty of Rapallo the contracting Powers recognized the independence of Fiume in perpetuity. Article 5 set up a special mission to delimit the zone of Fiume. The mission, however, encountered a good deal of opposition from the heterogeneous "Fiumians" who were not represented on the mission, and the status of Porto Barros became a sore point between

Yugo-Slavia and Italy.

Another conference was called which resulted in the Agreement of Santa Margherita (June 5, 1921). The terms of the Agreement gave equal rights to Yugo-Slavia, Italy,

^{*}Flume was a port of the old Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and is situated on the Istrian Peninsula (not in Dalmatia) on the Adriatic Sea. The area is eight English square miles and the population is 49.806. Signor Attilli Depoil is the head of the Provisional Government.

and the Government of Fiume in Fiume. The Port of Barros was recognized as a part of Fiume, but Yugo-Slavia revived political rights

The mission, now a Tripartite concern, went to work to apply the terms of the Treaty of Rapallo and the Agreement of Santa Margherita. But, the geographical situations of Sussak (a suburb of Fiume) and Porto Barros created many difficulties in regard to the administration of Fiume. Moreover, Yugo-Slavia wanted Porto Barros completely under her own sovereignty. It is the question of Porto Barros that has delayed a settlement so long.

The Mussolini Government has proposed the following formula for the settlement of the Fiume ques-

tion:

A commission composed of 1) equal number of delegates from Fiume, Italy and Yugo-Slavia to take over the government of Fiume,

Sussak, Porto Barros.
2.) The commission to entrust the Italian Government with the politiand administrative government

the city of Fiume.

The commission to administer

ме railroads.

4) Sussak and Porto Barros to be under the sovereignty of Yugo-Slavia, but to bind themselves to remain united with the city of Fiume for a period of 99 years.

RUMANIA

Love and Politics

Queen Marie caused a flutter in Paris and London and invoked one of those series of rumors which seem in-

alienable from Royalty.

The ostensible purpose of Queen Marie's visit to Paris and London was to buy a layette for the first baby (expected next month) of her daughter, Queen Marie of Yugo-Slavia. But it seems that her true purpose was match-making and was match-making and political.

The Queen, who is "wonderfully fascinating," is reputed to have made matches between her daughter Elizabeth and King George of Greece, her son Carol and Princess Helen of Greece, her daughter Marie and King Alexander of Yugo-Slavia. But she still has two children on her hands, Prince Nicholas and Princess Ileana. What to do with them? With Nichclas, she is not averse to having him accept the vacant throne of Albania. She also wants to find a suitable wife for him, but no name was mentioned. Princes Ileana was in London several weeks before her mother with a lady tutor. The in-corrigible dowagers of London put two and two together: Given an intriguing Queen, an unmarried Royal Princess, a bachelor Prince, all in London together, there could be but one inference—the Prince of Wales will yield to the attractions of the pretty Princess, arrange a future marriage, after which, as the fairy



@Wide World QUEEN MARIE OF RUMANIA "There could be but one inference"

stories depict, they will live happily ever after in the midst of their future faithful subjects.

The political side of the Queen's visit is concerned with the recognition of Greece, recognition which France and Britain withheld after the execution of Constantine's Ministers last Fall. She saw M. Poincaré in Paris: the French Government announced a week later that the French Minister at Athens would be fully accredited to King George II of Greece. The fascinating Queen stormed London for the same purpose, but so far the Foreign Office is reported to be putting up a brave

Queen Marie is a daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg und Gotha* and was born Oct. 29, 1875. She married Jan. 10, 1893, the now King Ferdinand I of Rumania, who succeeded his uncle, King Carol, Oct. 11, 1914.

SPAIN

Siege of Tifaruin

Spanish troops in Morocco defeated the Moors in another episode of the spasmodic Moroccan War

(Time, Aug. 20, Aug. 27).

Abd-el-Krim, Chief of the Riffian tribesmen, with the aid of the Kabyles and Beni Said tribes besieged the Spanish Garrison at Tifaruin. Two relief columns, comprising in all 22,000 men, were despatched from Melilla. On arrival at Tifaruin the Spanish commanders found the Moroccan tribes holding fortified positions around the garrison. The two columns separated, one made a surprise attack from the rear, the other attacked from the front. After bloody fighting the Moors fled. The garrison had been relieved in the nick of time; their water supply had given out.

King Alfonso of Spain and the War Ministry at Madrid telegraphed their congratulations to the garrison.

The victory over the Moors is said to have averted a crisis in political affairs in Spain. The war has never been popular with the proletariat, but the honor of the Army was at stake. There was also an international aspect of the war. Spain undertook definite obligations when the Alge-ciras Conference (1906) placed the zone under her rule, and she has never fulfilled them. Besides, Spain is confronted with an orderly rule in French Morocco and complaints from the Italians in Tripolitania, who declare that Spain's inability to quell the Riffians reacts with bad effect on her own natives. Both at home and abroad a victory in Morocco was indispensable to Spain.

The Spanish have 56,000 men in Morocco and are said to be opposing an enemy of not more than 11,000 Moors. The question of Spanish inefficiency has consequently been raised. The following notes are ex-cerpted from explanations given by competent officers:

The Spaniard cannot make headway against the Moor because of: 1) the long line of weak positions, mostly without intercommunication, stretching across a broken country 30 miles on a straight line from Afrau along the seacoast to Dardrius;

^{*} A prince of the House of Saxe-Coburg und Gotha, became consort to Queen Vic-toria of England. In England since 1917 the House of Saxe-Coburg und Gotha has been known as the House of Windsor.

2) the ability of the Moors to penetrate through the deep ravines between the positions and isolate any one of them from the remainder whenever they feel so inclined; 3) the innumerable advanced posts of the front line, containing small garrisons which must be kept constantly supplied with fresh food and ammunition. Taking these forward means the frequent employment of strong convoying columns, which always are open to attack from a lurking enemy lying in wait in rocky fastnesses where it is impossible to locate them by means of airplanes; 4) malaria and dysentery.

It is reported that 10,000 casualties have occurred among the troops since July, 1921, exclusive of those taken ill with malaria and dysentery.

The Riffian version of the "victory" of Tifaruin is that 739 Spanish were killed, while it took two days to remove the enemy wounded. Furthermore, the communiqué states that it will take several days to remove the vast quantities of supplies captured from the Spanish forces.

RUSSIA

Gratitude

Colonel William N. Haskell, director of the American Relief Administration, returned to the U. S. Said he on landing: "For the moment I am the emissary of the Russian people, charged by them to express to America their gratitude for the colossal help given them in time of need. Russia is no paradise yet, by a long way. There is plenty of reconstruction and welfare work still for the charitably inclined. But it is no longer famine stricken. America has cleaned up the great plague spot of the world."

CHINA

Eyes on Turkey

His Excellency Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Washington, speaking at the Institute of Politics, Williamstown, said that China had followed recent events in Turkey with great interest. Apparently, as a corollary, China will demand from the Powers a statement of conditions on which the Powers would be prepared to grant her complete independence and abandon the principle of extraterritoriality.

The Minister also stated that he doubted if those who demanded a stable Government in China could always show that their own Governments were under the complete control of their peoples. "China," he

said, "should not always be compared to the ideal."

JAPAN

Kato Dead

Admiral Baron Tomasaburo Kato, Premier of Japan, died from heart trouble at his residence in Tokyo.

Tomasaburo Kato was born at Hiroshima in 1861. He was not of noble birth, having been raised to a barony in 1920. In his extreme youth he lost his father and was brought up by an elder brother, who later became a soldier. Baron Kato's life was identified with the Navy from an early age; at the time of the Russo-Japanese War he was 43. He was known to be a competent officer in a wide sense of the term; his painstaking knowledge gave him an uncanny grasp of naval affairs and won him the position of Chief of Staff to Admiral Togo, famed idol. From then on his success was assured.

In 1908 he was made a Vice Admiral, later becoming Vice Minister of Marine, and in the Great War he was promoted to the command of the First Fleet with the rank of full Admiral. After the Armistice he became Minister of Marine and won his diplomatic spurs at the Washington Conference and his political spurs at home after he had become Prime Minister.

His interest in the cause of peace was foremost in his mind, but his brilliant successes in this cause were not enthusiastically received by influential quarters in Japan. This spirit was shown up in editorial comment in Tokyo newspapers:

Nichi Nichi: "It would have been better if Baron Kato had not accepted the Premiership, in which he was a disappointment."

The Kokumin: "Kato failed as Premier because he was unable to control the Seiyukai Party (Government Party)."

Prince Hirohito, Regent of Japan, appointed Foreign Minister Count Yasuya Uchida, Prime Minister ad interim.

Recognition for Vatican

The Buddhists early this year caused to be defeated a Diet bill for exchange of diplomatic representatives with the Vatican, Rome. The Imperial Foreign Office got in touch with the Buddhists; some weeks ago the Buddhists withdrew their opposition. The Mikado will forthwith send a Minister to the Papal Court. A Papal Legate is already in Tokyo, awaiting official recognition, which now will speedily be given.

MUSIC

Critic Newman

It is becoming more and more clear that Ernest Newman, who writes for The Manchester Guardian, is the world's premier music critic of these years and perhaps of all others. Music criticism consists usually of muddled impressions expressed in standard terms of the profession, meaningless yet full of majesty, such as "nothing to say" or "splendidly architectural" or "pulsing rhythms." Newman brings to music a blessing always rare in music-intelligence. He is clear and simple, but not with the epigrammatic clarity of the French, whose clarity is mostly a crispness and pointedness of rhetoric, nor with the badly labored simplicity of the American, who, with a great display of abandon, translates the stale terms of esthetics into the equally stale jargon of the sporting Especially does this British critic shine in violating the ancient saw "to understand all is to forgive all." Only the man who understands has a right not to forgive.

Movie Music

Victor Herbert, America's best known composer of music and the one without doubt best dowered with native talent, is conducting a cinema orchestra in Manhattan, the picture being Little Old New York. Herbert wrote the incidental music for the This is something of a novelty. And yet the music that goes with cinemas, frightful as it usually is, has an especial place and rather a distinguished place in esthetics. Nowhere is music so utterly necessary as in cinemas. Plays are set to music, but plays can be given without music. It is a curious thing that some sort of music has become necessary to the cinema. Somehow even at its very beginning the silent drama, in order to please its public (not an esthetic public), had to have sound. That sound was music. It is a common feeling with movie fans that a stretch of picture without music seems unnatural. Few people have witnessed a film exhibition without the accompaniment of at least a piano. A certain dramatic stretch of picture may be given a curious flavor and the emphasis of the unusual by keeping the music silent. Why is this? Is it that the human mind demands sound with action? follows from it? That in the motion picture is a possibility for powerful and vital musical form? A thing is at a great advantage in being rooted in necessity.

BOOKS

The Blind Bow-Boy* A Plate of Literary Anti-pasto, Some Stale

The Story. Harold Prewett met his father for the first time at the age of 21. His mother had died in childbirth and that shock, and 'the disappointment occasioned by Harold's not being a girl, had so disappointed Papa that he turned over Harold to Aunt Sadi, who made rather a sissy of him as a boy. Conventional, ingenious, inexperienced, Harold was horrified to find that his father's plans for his future included neither a family reunion nor an entry into the paternal cloak and suit business, but that instead his father proposed flinging him into the waters of life to sink or swim alone, assisted by an unlimited income, a corrupt English butler named Drains and a tutor, Paul Moody, of good character but no moral sense.

Dropped into Paul Moody's circle of super-sophisticates, Harold found himself as bewildered and shocked as an innocent goldfish in a bowl of curacoa. He failed to enjoy the delicate odors of their elegant decadence,

fled into marriage with Alice , whose idea of Heaven was a and-new Park Avenue apartment. But on his honeymoon he discovered the horrible truth. Father hadn't really wanted him to be charmingly wicked but to disgust him with the pleasant sins of life by throwing them at his head—a plot of which Alice had been cognizant from the first. The honest people were rogues, the scandalous ones merely naturalso he promptly went to the devil with supple Zimbule O'Grady and felt much better. In fact the tale ends with Harold on the way to becoming an out-and-out "roo."

The book, the jacket assures one, is not romance or realism, life or art, fantasy or satire. The author has sworn before a notary public that his only purpose in creating it was to

The Significance. Geranium trees and alabaster cups—pickled walnuts and plovers' eggs—Darius Milhaud and Ouida—a patchwork of curious names, objects, personages, vices—a plate of literary anti-pasto, some pleasant, some a little stale. Somewhat affected, somewhat precious, quite amusing, though not nearly as delightful as Peter Whiffle, The Blind Bow-Boy reviews a facile display of intellectual fireworks from under the

lacquered eyelids of a superficial sophistication. The fireworks squib out, the performance is over. There were too many pinwheels near the close, perhaps, and the shadow of Ronald Firbank had a way of straying across the scene. But, nevertheless, the avowed purpose of the author has been adequately fulfilled.

The Critics. The New York World: "The Blind Bow-Boy marks to us a certain movement back to the conven-



CARL VAN VECHTEN

His hero snifts at honest roguery

tional by Mr. Van Vechten. It is sometimes annoying but always readable and entertaining."

New York Evening Post: "Survivors of the Victorian age are not unlikely to echo their queen with a frigid: 'We are not amused'."

The New York Times: "The author . . . demonstrates a fondness for split infinitives. . . . Mr. Van Vechten ought to be able to give us a very much better novel than this rather tedious one."

New York Tribune: "Mr. Van Vechten supplements the work of Mrs. Emily Post [author of the Book of Etiquette] on certain points of etiquette and . . . the author of the Red Classified Telephone Directory on the subject of the location of shops."

The Author. Until the appearance of Peter Whiffle, Carl Van Vechten was chiefly known as a cosmopolitan whose main interests were music and cats. Previous appearances in print include The Tiger in the House, Interpreters, Music and Bad Manners and the inimitable Peter Whiffle.

Good Books

The following estimates of books much in the public eye were made after careful consideration of the trend of critical opinion.

Sept. 3, 1923

THE BACK SEAT-G. B. Stern-Knopf (\$2.00). Robert Carruthers occupied it—he was the little pig who stayed at home making ornamental shelves while Leonora, his wife, one of the brightest stars of the British stage, informed interviewers how sincerely she yearned for the simple, homey existence her public would never really allow her. But when she got her chance at true domesticity—and her daughter, Faith, as the result of Robert's mild engineering, made a howling success of a part supposedly written for Leonora—she found the back seat a little too hard for her temperament and returned to the stage. A slight, amusing comedy.

GREY TOWERS - Anonymous -Covici-McGee (\$2.00). Joan Burroughs wanted to teach, really teach. She got a job at the University of Chicago. And that, according to her, is the last thing she should have done to satisfy her pedagogic yearnings. All the professors, she found, were sexually predatory. Their wives drank cocktails, were migratory almost every night. The authorities demanded that the faculty-presumably in its soberer moments—confine itself to research laboratories. Even the student body was regarded not as boys and girls to be taught, but as a corpus vile, a collection of human guinea pigs tolerated for experimental purposes. Disillusioned, Joan left the campus, marched to the altar, departed for the fireside. The book is a passionate polemic against present university conditions, and (although the authoress does not realize it) against co-education. Falsetto in spots, it is always too passionate to be more than stimulating.

RAW MATERIAL—Dorothy Canfield—Harcourt (\$2.00). "In this unrelated, unorganized bundle of facts," says Dorothy Canfield, "I give you just the sort of thing from which a novelist makes principal or secondary characters, or episodes in a novel. I offer them to you for the novels you are writing in your own heads. I have treated you just as though you were that other self in me who is my best reader. I have given you the fare I like best." The reader expects "joltings"—especially after reading the publisher's blurb, stating that the author has attempted a "new form, not a short story, but raw material." The fact of the matter is that this is a book of short stories and is nothing if not art.

^{*}THE BLIND BOW-BOY-Carl Van Vechten-Knopf (\$2.50).

Ben Hecht He Is the Terrible Child of Chicago

Ben Hecht is always about to embark upon a new enterprise. dark eyes, nervous movements, ejaculatory speech, bitter mind, all suddenly are brought to bear upon the impossible and it is accomplished. He does too much. His plays just miss being brilliant. His novels suffer being brilliant. from a lack of taste which would undoubtedly be ironed out in a second writing. When he started to write a Rabelaisian fantasy in Fantazius Mallare he was only adolescent in his pornography and was consequently affected. His last book, a detective story, The Florentine Dagger, he claims to have written in ten hours. It's not a bad yarn. I am told, however, that, dictating as rapidly as one is able, it would scarcely be physically possible to accomplish this feat. I once dictated ten thousand words of a story in a week-end and have never been the same since. However, Ben Hecht's versatility and his energy are astounding! That's fortunate, for his life is lived to astonish. He must have an audience, no matter how contemptible to

In spite of the fact that Chicago is vociferously proud of this noisy genius, he was born in New York City and went to the high school of Racine, Wis. He has been a journalist for years. He was a correspondent in Berlin in 1918-19. His back-page feature stories for the Chicago Daily News were the best of their kind. They were the reactions of a rather peculiar brand of sentimentalist to the more simple and sordid phases of existence. They have been collected under the title A Thousand and One Nights in Chicago.

I remember seeing Hecht in his own house, a figure of some domesticity, with his wife and children; relating rapidly anecdates gleaned from a rather grotesque vari 'y of facts which he has gathered from years of constant, voracious, exotic reading. He was really a person of much charm. I looked forward to his first novel. *Erik Dorn* was a disappointment to me. It had passages of power; but its vulgarity and carelessness overbalanced them. Gargoyles I liked even less. Hecht is a brilliant, flaunting, ironic and not yet so very stable figure. What he does in the future seems to me partly to depend on how frank his flattering group of friends care to be with him. He has two signal faults: a too great facility and an overwhelming desire to appear to be wicked.

J. F.

ART

Grand Rapids

Every schoolboy knows that Grand Rapids, Mich., is the center of the furniture trade in the U.S. Few even of the élite know that Grand Rapids is also the center of the vanishing cognate art of wood-carving. In the Ryerson Public Library the Woodcarvers' Association of Grand Rapids holds an annual exhibition, filled with the zeal of the medieval craftsmen. There are only about 1,000 hand-carvers in America, all told, and 157 of them are in Grand Rapids, though at one time they numbered there 375. The artists to whom the hand furniture industry gives employment are chiefly the Dutch, German and French. They work in all mediums-from redwood to Circassian walnut. They do not greatly resent the encroachments of the machine age, for they recognize its assistance to the craftsman. Machines rough out much of the work for the hand-carver to finish, and a composition of sawdust and glue is much used for the conventional work. The pieces displayed include every variety of ornamental and utilitarian furniture, from German altar pieces to Grandfather clocks and Chippendale suites. The chefd'oeuvre is a basswood panel by Leopold Baillot, in a design of acanthus leaves and birds. Other famed woodcarvers are Kirchmayer and Davidson.

"Off the Subject"

Eric Gill's War memorial for Leeds University, England, recently unveiled by the Bishop of Ripon, has aroused as much comment for being "off the subject" as Sir William Orpen's painting To the Unknown British Soldier. Gill's work represents Christ with a seventhonged whip, driving before him a woman with a vanity case, a man with a pawn-broker's emblem, men in top hats and frock coats. The sculptor explained: "We still have money-changers in England."

For the Masses

Commerce and art can be successfully mixed it seems—in London. The Underground Railways Co., which runs London's great tube system, has made its poster advertising unique in the world for the high quality of its designs by foremost artists. It is a lue to Mr. Frank Pick, enlightened usiness manager. He gave Frank Brangwyn, the great etcher, a cham to exhibit his powerful lithographic epics to millions. He placed before the public

G. Spencer Pryce's impressive studies of the life of the poor and the working classes. But he used with equal tolerance the irrepressible creations of Tony Sarg, MacDonald Gill, E. A. Cox, humorists; and the beautiful nature studies of Fred Taylor, F. Gregory Brown, E. Mc-Knight Kauffer, inviting the weary cityman to rural shires. Some of these men, now recognized as the foremost poster artists in England, got their first big chance on the Underground. The Underground literally set the nation's standards of poster publicity during the War, refusing to display the Government's first crude and inartistic recruiting posters. The Company sent as a free gift to the boys in the trenches one Christmas, a series of posters of home life by great artists, including the Land of Nod by Charles Sims, R. A. The stations of the Underground display a guide to the current exhibits in the London Art galleries, changed monthly. The Underground considers its high artistic standard good business policy as well as public service. The subjects are always good advertising, but they must also qualify as works of art, and many artists can testify that it is as hard to get a poster into the Underground as a canvas into the Royal Academy.

Two by Sir Joshua

Two of the most important paintings of Sir Joshua Reynolds, leading portrait painter of the English school in the 18th Century, were purchased by Americans at the private sale of the late Sir Charles Tennant (father of Mrs. H. H. Asquith) through Duveen Brothers, New York. The buyers and prices were not announced. The pictures are:

1) Portrait of Lady Diana Crosbie, daughter of Lord George Sackville, one of Sir Joshua's greatest full-length portraits, comparable with the famous Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse (owned by Henry Huntington) and Nelly O'Brien (in the Wallace Collection, London). The painting was first exhibited at the Royal Academy of 1779, and depicts Lady Crosbie, then but 21 years old, charmingly posed on a lawn, elaborately gowned and coifed, with a landscape background.

2) The Young Fortune Teller, portraits of two children of the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Henry and Lady Charlotte Spencer, in an Italian landscape, the little girl costumed as a gypsy and reading the palm of the little boy, five years old, dressed in a red satin Van Dyck suit. The picture is full of childish grace and animation.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Red Light Annie. Infinite are the dramatic uses of iniquity. Yet the ending is always the same. Virtue struggles through the clouds of sorrow to shine on the departing audience.

The high lights: Annie is a woman of the streets who practices, as a sideline, needlework (hypodermic). She kills the brothel keeper in whose abode she made her living. The audience is given every reason to hope that she will not be convicted. Mary Ryan, as the lady of crimson illumination, shines but dimly.

The first act easily justifies the production of the play. Ten scenes are shown. They pass so quickly and so smoothly from one small alcove on the darkened stage to another that even the mechanics of *Johannes Kreisler* creak dismally in retrospect.

Home Fires. This final play of Owen Davis' trilogy of domestic American existence (*The Detour* and *Icebound* preceding) is the least worth while. In attempting to satirally the property of the property of

suburban domesticity Mr. Davis erred in sacrificing his deeper neme for surface laughter. The commuter who attends *Home Fires* does not rush from the theatre to the railroad station pointing an accusing finger at himself and sobbing "guilty." Yet the lines are undeniably amusing; Mr. Davis has fed them to the flames in sufficient quantities to keep *Homes Fires* burning on Broadway for some time.

Children of the Moon. The moon, according to the thesis of this curiously cabalistic play, is a bad parent. Each month when her silver face is toward the earth she curls invisible, strange tentacles around her children's minds and cuts for a time their contact with the world.

The Athertons are children of the moon. Though her father and her brother stumbled to their deaths under the lethal fascination of white moonlight, Jane Atherton has apparently escaped the taint. She engages herself to Major John Bannister, aviator.

The pivot of her mother's consciousness, driven a trifle off center by the disasters in the family, revolves about her daughter. Overpowering possessive selfishness sets her to keep Jane to herself. She forbids the match. When Jane stands her ground the mother bursts into a blind fury and pours into Jane's sen-

sitive, overwrought brain the poison tale of her inheritance among the children of the still, white satellite. The girl's mind falters under the shock, and as the final curtain falls the audience hears the purr of airplane high in the foggy night in which the lovers are climbing to the moon.

Able performance is required to weave convincingly this eerie spell. The requirement is brilliantly ful-



HENRIETTA CROSMAN
She plays the mother of a moon-struck race

filled by Henrietta Crosman, (who last appeared three years ago with Sir Herbert Tree in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*), Beatrice Terry, Florence Johns. Particularly in the playing of Miss Johns one seems to see the gathering nebula of an inceptive star.

We've Got to Have Money. Like the mystery plays and the bedroom plays, the business plays seem to have a perpetual field on the American stage. In the present instance the sudden fortune is acquired by promoting brains. It is all rather rapid; familiarly amusing; shrewdly seasoned to the public taste. Robert Ames and Vivian Tobin are thoroughly acceptable in the leading rôles. The visitor may also take delight in recognizing in the cast Flora Finch, cinema comedienne with the most angular features that ever cracked a custard pie.

Zeno. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle will be annoyed to learn that ecto-

plasm is not taken seriously by the producers of this singular melodrama. In the middle of a second act séance various ectoplasmic entities wander about the darkness sicklied o'er with the pale cast of greenish spotlights. It is subsequently explained that the entities are bogus and controlled by wireless from the next door attic.

During the spiritualistic proceedings somebody robs the safe, locking therein one of the best detectives in the play. When the lights finally begin to glow stock is taken and the deed ascribed to "Zeno." Zeno, it seems, is an important individual among criminals who has been making matters unpleasant for the local police the past six months.

Subsequently the actors discard the drama of gestures, speech and electricity and open fire. Although a dozen shots jab the darkness, aimed by individuals who should have known their business better, the intended recipients remain in normal health. In one last frenzied fusillade Zeno is discovered hiding right in the middle of everybody.

These highly geared mysteries are driven somewhat to the twelve-year-old credulity limit by a cast of unskilled laborers.

Artists and Models. Despite a scene "in Henry Ford's Cabinet, 1924" with William Jennings Bryan, Thomas A. Edison, Edsel Ford present among the secretaries, Variety, trade paper of the theatre and bulletin board of the stage, stated that Artists and Models was the "dirtiest revue" (in point of risqué jokes) ever put on in New York and that if the police did not stop it, nothing else could.

Lee and J. J. Shubert, the producers, have braved the pool of immodesty about the margins of which their bitterest enemies, George White and Florenz Ziegfeld, have been stepping gingerly for years. They exhibit an entirgehorus with unveiled

The New York public reacted normally. Shortly after the opening reviews of the production were in the newsstands it was virtually impossible to obtain a seat for Artists and Models at any price. Lines stretched from the theatre half a block to Broadway. The second night there was a fight in the lobby over the final standing room coupon.

The Shuberts shrewdly took their plunge under the auspices of the New York Artists and Illustrators. The production is a professional version of the Illustrators' Show given last Winter at the Century Roof.

Thus far the police have waved no clubs.

The Best Plays

These are the plays which in the light of metropolitan criticism seem

most important:

AREN'T WE ALL?—Cyril Maude and a group of highly polished London players demonstrate that Broadway has much to learn from Piccadilly in the matter of deft drawingroom comedy. The most amusing show in town.

CHILDREN OF THE MOON-Reviewed in this issue.

THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE—A play of the American Revolution by George Bernard Shaw. For two acts he writes as though George M. Cohan were at his very elbow. Then he settles down to satire, and laughter supplants the thunder of the melodrum-

IN LOVE WITH LOVE-Mid the choppy seas of comedy blown up by three males contesting for her favor, Lynn Fontanne moves serenely to her nuptial destination. Hers is quite the best individual performance of the early season.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—Like "Babbitt" and "Main Street," "Merton" has imbedded itself in the American vocabulary. He is the satiric symbol for youth with the celluloid complex.

POLLY PREFERRED—A cunningly contrived trifle on movie stars in the Genevieve Tobin is exmaking.

RAIN—Jeanne Eagels still displaying sex at close range among the South Sea Islands. She discloses conditions under which a harlot and a divine may change places.

SEVENTH HEAVEN-An unimportant bit of dramatic fustian effectively embroidered with French atmosphere in war time. Helen Menken lashes the audience's breath away with a blacksnake whip in the second-act climax.

Sun UP-A primitive tragedy of the Carolina Mountains where reading and writing are viewed with native alarm. Particularly while is the performance of Lucile La Verme, who smokes a corn cob. pipe as though she likes it.

Tweedles—Are you a tweedle? In other words, do you consider your family tree one of a strictly limited number of giant Sequoias? If you do, Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson are out for you with a satiric axe in this most engaging

Among metropolitan musical comedies the following are most hospitable to the weary eye and ear: Ziegfeld Follies, Scandals, Wild-flower, Helen of Troy, N. Y., Little Jessie James.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

The Cheat. The spectacle of a hot iron sinking into the white contours of Pola Negri's left shoulderblade should be 50¢ worth to anybody. If it isn't there is little else in the picture to make up the deficit. Pola starts out in Paris, where she makes two errors of judgment. She incurs the displeasure of a nasty old Hindu; she marries an American newspaper man. The latter's salary, served as a double portion, Pola finds unsatisfactory nourishment.

The Hindu re-enters and trouble begins.

Where the North Begins. Just as all children are taken to see Jacky Coogan so all dogs should be taken to see Rin-Tin-Tin. He is a police dog who won his first medals on the battlefields of France. In the present opus he is concerned in various entertaining spectacles of battle, murder, and sudden death in the lands where there is much ice and snow. Particularly should all Pekingese, Pomeranians and Mexican Hairless be invited to the entertainment to readjust their perspectives on the true responsibility of the canine population.

Daytime Wives. Duty is usually obvious and often dull. This celluloid sermon on the whole duty of wives has absorbed those characteristics in more than moderate proportions.

The Eleventh Hour. The printed pages of a desperate dime novel are here translated into pictures. An insane prince with the aid of the director and a few submarines attempts to take possession of the world. In order to consummate this interesting experiment he must possess himself of the secret of a new explosive which, when properly applied, is empowered to rupture the Rock of Gibraltar. The heroine (Shirley Mason) constitutes herself chaperone to the only vial of the explosive in existence. Her temperamental charge puts her through a rapid array of situations, such as: rescued from a motorboat by airplane at 50 miles an hour; shelled out of the airplane and then out of a parachute; escaped through the torpedo tubes of a submerged submarine. It may be inferred that the picture is gorgeously impossible, rabidly exciting. As a fitting climax the crazy prince is injected into a den of illfed lions, which he maintains below his study for the convenient disposition of his dearest enemies.

Film Rights to "Kim" Sir James Gets Them for Maude Kiskadden — Weeping, Wailing

About 117 well-fed motion picture producers are gnashing in the neighborhood of 1,000 gold teeth over the tidings that Rudyard Kipling has parted with the film rights to Kim. The gnashing is particularly reverberant owing to the fact that he has given them to an amateur in the field of flickering drama -and a woman, at that! The woman and the amateur-Miss Maude Adams.

In actual fact Miss Adams is not such an amateur as the majority may suppose. Ever since her recovery from the illness which cut short her tour in 1918 she has been busy studying stage lighting and the mechanics of motion pictures. Her laboratory has been buried in some obscure corner of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., and she has consistently resisted attempts to obtain information regarding her activities.

Last Spring she slipped quietly abroad under the misleading but accurate name on the steamship lists of M. Kiskadden. She took her plan to Kipling. He immediately raised two objections but Miss Adams anticipated them before he could put them into words. They were:

1) That Kim should be played by a boy rather than a girl.

2) That the film should be made in India.

Since these were the contingent points on which the author had been skeptical they promptly agreed. Miss Adams secured the motion picture rights to Kim for eight years. Despite this extended contract she expects to start work before next Spring.

It is an open secret that various and opulent magnates of California have bargained unsuccessfully for the Kim rights for many years. Mr. Kipling displayed an unaccountable indifference—no matter how much cash their earnest faces registered.

No doubt his reception of Miss Adams was materially influenced by the recommendations of Sir J. M. Barrie. Although it is not generally known, Barrie sank the larger part of his fortune in a British hospital during the War. By peace time he found himself financially embarrassed. It was then that Miss Adams reconsidered her decision to retire (made on the death of her manager and lifelong friend, Charles Frohman, who went down with the Lusitania) and trouped as Peter Pan for the better part of two years.

RELIGION

Prophet Elected

Down, back of the world, a new

prophet has arisen.

Fourteen million Moslems is the number of faithful in Eastern Russia, the Caucasus and Tashkent. They—or at any rate their so-called representatives—discovered the prophet, and, assembling at Ufa, capital of the Bashkir Republic, they elected him mufti. The name of the now sacred gentleman is Kiraeddin Ben Fakreddin.

The conclave at Ufa is reported as having initiated a far-reaching program for the unification of Islam. Similar reports have come before from greater centers than Ufa, and in connection with more noted men than Fakreddin. But as one report follows another, each becomes more significant. If The Prophet has not yet appeared, he is almost hourly expected. And Christians will recall that it was not from Jerusalem, but from Nazareth that there came "a greater than Solomon."

"Modern Bible"

The University of Chicago Press will presently issue a version of the New Testament translated by Professor Goodspeed from the original Greek into American vernacular.

Blessed are the poor in spirit for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. This now reads: "Blessed are they who feel their spiritual need, for the kingdom of heaven belongs to them."

Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal now reads: "If I can speak the language of men and even of angels, but have no love, I am only a noisy gong or a clashing cymbal."

Beareth all things, believeth all things . . . Charity never faileth becomes "It will bear anything, believe anything . . . Love will

never die out."

The Lord's Prayer reads as follows:

"Our Father in heaven, "Your kingdom come.

"Give us today bread for the day. and forgive us our debts as we have forgiven our debtors; and do not subject us to temptation, but save us from the Evil One."

If men and the children of men now living will read the Bible in "United States" and will not read the Bible in the King's English—then the Goodspeed version will be justified both as good business and true religion. Its plea before the high court of literature has never been entered; its defenders simply beg the court's pardon.

Professor Charles Foster Kent, of Yale, collaborating with Henry A. Sherman, head of publisher Scribner's religious literature department, recently brought out a Children's Bible. This was severely attacked by Professor William Lyon Phelps, of Yale, who parodied Hamlet's soliloquy as follows: "I wonder whether or not I shall exist after death. Is it better to stick around a little longer or to try to win out by suicide?" However, the Kent-Sherman Bible is considered the best in the children's field.

The King James Bible, begot by the Renaissance and brought forth by Cranmer and Cromwell (not Oliver), and Queen Elizabeth's bishops and King James' savants, survives. Religion may improve it out of church, but Art will preserve it forever. On this point, all agree.

Trends

On the Carpet Captain Mildred Olsen, of the Salvation Army, received a summons to appear before Commander Evangeline Booth, at Lake George, N. Y., and explain her conduct in bobbing her hair. Captain Olsen is 25, an expert swimmer and diver. Commander Booth's niece, Mary Booth, had her hair bobbed in France during the period of her War work. She was condemned by General Bramwell Booth to stay away from the front until her hair grew long again. Will the decision of the Commander differ from that of the General?

Essenes in Tennessee. Men long past school age who desire to fit themselves for Holy Orders, are applying for admission into the Du Bose Memorial School in the Tennessee mountains.

The school is coöperative. The elderly students support themselves by running a farm and industrial plant. Their wives do housework. As they work they learn theology. Archdeacon W. S. Claiborne, Episcopal, directs them. The roster includes two ex-sailors and many sometime clerks, mechanics, farmers.

Except for the wives, this coöperative theological school closely parallels the Essene community of the time of Christ.

LAW

Criminal America

More crimes of violence are committed in the U. S., in proportion to its population, than in any other civilized country.

Between 1910 and 1922 our gen-

Between 1910 and 1922 our general population increased 14.9%, our criminal population 16.6%.

This increase was found chiefly in those whose crimes were accompanied by violence.

by violence.

The most potent contributing factor to the number of crimes committed is the apathy and indifference of the American people.

This situation will obtain until a standard code of criminal procedure

is adopted for all the states.

The above facts and opinions stood out in findings of the Law Enforcement Committee of the American Bar Association, reported to the Association's annual meeting which convened in Minneapolis on Aug. 29.

Levy Mayer's Estate

Those starting on careers in the law will not be discouraged by information revealed by the appraisal of the estate of Levy Mayer of Chicago, who died in August, 1922. Taxes will be paid on a total of \$8,499,097, and that sum was accumulated by the corporation lawyer from fees and investments of savings.

Mr. Mayer was counsel for the "Big Four" packers, for most of the leading distillers and liquor dealers, for some theatrical managers. Although a lawyer of scholarly attainments, he was noted chiefly for his capacity as an organizer and his ability as a business adviser. His estate is more than double that of the late John B. Stanchfield of New York, but his interest in the partnership of Mayer, Meyer, Austrian and Platt was realized at only \$38,000.

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried, John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn. Weekly Contributors—Stephen V. Benet, Prosper Buranelli, Edward W. Bourne, John Farrar, Nancy Ford, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexander Klemin, Louis H. Levy, Archibald MacLeish, Wells C. Root, Rev. Theodore L. Safford. Published by TIME, Inc., B. Hadden, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice Pres.; H. R. Luce, Sec'y-Treas., 236 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rates, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 238 E. 39th St., New York; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen, Vol. II. No. 1.

EDUCATION

Foreign-Born Teacher

Poland and Turkey are not to be confused. Poland wants to be educationally reorganized by Americans. Turkey does not. Moreover Turkey has excluded American teachers from its own schools, whereas Poland has engaged Miss Martha Mazurowski, principal of public school No. 13 in Buffalo, N. Y., to aid in remodeling its entire educational structure. Poland's engagement of Miss Mazurowski may be a delicate compliment to the excellence of American education. Or it may be a generous recognition of the successful administration of an American school by a Pole. But in either case Poland is to be credited with the best of intentions. It is not the least significant feature of the American public school system that its operation in the great cities depends to a considerable extent upon the effective work of teachers who are themselves foreign-born or are the children of foreign-born citizens.

Ibero-American

More than 500 South American students have passed through Spanish universities in the last two years. Am Ibero-American Students' Congress at Madrid is planned for the near future, to include, as well as Spain and Peru, Portugal and Brazil. The President of the Congress, Señor Victor Santisteban of Peru, believes that the educational glories of Spain, which antedate those of Oxford and Cambridge, may be revived.

In Rural Illinois

Children in rural Illinois are to go to school in the cow pasture and the cornfield during their Summer vacations. Each child may choose some line of practical activity. His work will be checked up by District Superintendents and teachers and he will receive academic credit for successful completion. The purpose of the plan is to dignify farm labor.

In India

Classical education has become a political issue in India. Sir Asutosh Mukberji is an Indian politician who favors the system of purely literary education originally recommended by Lord Macaulay. The Bengal Government, which shares with the Assam Government the costs of higher education, feels that the classical courses in the University of Calcutta lead straight to unemployment, and has introduced a bill to add new

courses, alter old. This Sir Asutosh opposes, raising the question of the right of the Bengal Government to interfere. Since the University had a deficit last year of 500,000 rupees the Bengal Government claims a voice in the discussion.

A Warning, a Moral

John Henry MacCracken, president of Vassar, spoke at Chautauqua: "One of the greatest tragedies of the world is the growing wrath against the Jews in European Universities. I pray God it may not extend to our American universities."

Having toured Central Europe with stops at 25 universities, Presi-



©Wide World

JOHN HENRY MACCRACKEN

"I pray God it may not extend to our
American Universities."

dent MacCracken concluded that "the most outspoken advocates of extreme nationalism were to be found among university professors and students." He finds at home "extreme tendencies toward nationalistic reserve and chauvinistic isolation" in the same quarter, and utters a warning against "the false gospel of Nordic superiority, against inaccurate assumptions derived from army psychological tests and investigation of mentality of school children, that people from the South of Europe are intellectually inferior to the people from the North; against the eugenists who, on insufficient evidence, are uttering ridical ous cries of terror and warning at the limitation of the number of children born of parents of American birth."

By way of moral, Pr sident Mac-Cracken announced that "above all, education for international good-will must rest upon the study of international law." He did not state where this form of law was to be found.

Critique

False Leadership. A professor cannot run a bank. A banker cannot run a college.

Universities in America are run on business lines. The President speedily becomes the traveling salesman of a body of business Trustees or (in the case of a State university) an expert lobbyist. His bag never unpacked, he is ready to dash into his sleeper to catch the next conference or alumni banquet. He is never in his own library or among his own students.

"The scholar, who knows that his standards are not the standards of the crowd, is concerned not with quantity but with quality, not with the mounting curve of statistics but with the spirit working in secret places, not with the piling up of buildings but with the transmission of living ideas." On the contrary, the American college President plays Martha to the exclusion of Mary.

False Economy. Professors are not paid enough. Besides the bad results which everyone now realizes, there is also this: professors' wives are cut off from contact with the students and the intellectual life of the university; they are driven to frivolity, intrigue.

False Degrees. American universities swallow an alien spirit—the ultra-German type of intellectual specialization. The increasing vogue of higher degrees, obtained by soul-destroying research, blunts and narrows the teacher and keeps red-blooded young men away from the teacher-business.

Alfred E. Zimmern, potent Welsh educator and economist, recently at Cornell, wrote an article for the *New York Evening Post*. His main criticisms of American colleges, as compared with English, are summarized above.

With the American student Professor Zimmern is delighted. The college boy is O. K., but the college has not yet learned how to play ball with him. And if the college does not soon learn, it will continue to be "for the student a finishing school, for the administration a business establishment, for the ordinary teacher a routine, for the investigator a means for supporting his researches, and for American life, as a whole, in relation to the real forces of the age, a tranquil and almost stagnant backwater."

MEDICINE

Miracles?

Cures for every malady under the sun are periodically reported in the public prints. When the stories are not actually made out of whole cloth or based on absurd misinformation, the announcements are usually premature or published by some enterprising reporter before the methods have been scientifically investigated or published in medical literature. A number of such remedies, recently reported, may or may not be in this class, but facts at hand are so meager that they can merely be listed, and must await scientific confirmation.

Tuberculosis. "Cures" for tuberculosis emanated from France, Germany, Spain inside of one month. Rafael Santos, 25-year-old Porto Rican medical student in Paris, constructed a set of lenses for introducing sun rays and ultra-violet rays into the lungs without injury to tissue, claiming it would kill all tuberculosis bacilli in less than half an hour

Professor Cabrilovitch, Russian émigré working in Paris, has developed a serum called phagolysin based on Koch's tuberculin formula, which is administered by mouth and is described as setting up an effective resistance to the tubercle bacillus. It is being used in the open-air schools for tuberculous children.

A German gynecologist announced that a fluid prepared by Professor von Weniger, of Rio de Janeiro, tested in a Berlin sanatorium, has been found a specific for tuberculosis. The fluid contains thorium, uranium, manganese and various acids, and is said to dissolve the fatty covering of the tuberculosis bacilli. Colleagues of the sponsor are sceptical of his claims.

A Madrid surgeon, Torras Talarn, has developed a serum which saved a middle-aged man and a young girl in the last stages of tuberculosis. All the tuberculous patients in a Barcelona hospital will be given the treatment.

Scarlet Fever. The bacterium of scarlet fever has been isolated, it is claimed, after several years' experimentation by Drs. G. di Cristina and Giuseppe Caronia, of the Children's Hospitals in Palermo and Rome, respectively. It is reported that the organism is slightly ovoid in shape, less than one micron in length (1/25,400 of an inch), and is related to the diplococci. The injection of the bacteria in rabbits produced symptoms of scarlet fever,

and a culture prepared from the blood and bone marrow of scarlet fever patients alleviated the disease when injected. Drs. di Christina and Caronia will lay their findings at once before the Roman Academy of Medicine.

Leprosy. A young doctor of Alexandria, Egypt, discovered a cure for leprosy—an arsenic compound similar to anti-syphilitic drugs. French physicians have experimented with it for a year with good results. The only leprosy specific of promise now in use is the ethyl ester of chaulmoogra oil, extracted from a certain Asiatic tree, which has been used with fair success in treating lepers in China and the Philippines.

Dropsy. Hydropsy, the lymphatic disorder more commonly known as dropsy, has been cured in a Bordeaux (France) hospital by a 15 days' diet of onions, Prof. Paul Mongour told the French Academy of Medicine. The excess of fluid dried up in the process.

up in the process.

Anthrax. Dr. Napier, of Paris, cured himself of anthrax, he believes, by fasting for a fortnight. Fasting has been claimed as a cure for all sorts of infectious diseases, but the effects have seldom been substantiated, and other factors may be present.

Toadstool Poisoning. Another Frenchman, Dr. Dujarrie de la Rivière, developed a serum for toadstool poisoning by gradually immunizing a horse with injections of poisonous mushrooms. The serum thus produced neutralized poisoning successfully in mice and rabbits, but has not yet been perfected for human beings.

Smallpox. Dr. J. H. Gettinger, of the Bronx Hospital, New York, has devised a new method of smallpox vaccination which eliminates scratching the skin and resultant scar formation. Ordinary vaccine is used, but it is injected under the skin and the reaction is confined to the deeper layers, leaving the surface normal after three weeks.

New Method

Dr. Funk-Brentano of Paris is credited with the discovery of new methods of "twilight sleep" (painless childbirth) differing from the scopolanium method now widely in use. They consist of injections of extract from the pituitary gland (a small oval body attached to the brain near the optic nerve) combined with progressive doses a chloroform. The woman retains a degree of consciousness and speech, but is not aware of pain. Eight hundred deliveries have been made by these methods at the Bouckeault Hospital.

SCIENCE

Vault Safety was and

Alfred C. Bossom, Manhattan architect, has invented a device for saving persons accidentally locked in bank vaults from suffocation. consists of a tank holding a 24-hour supply of oxygen. The locking of the door automatically switches on an electric light which illuminates a card of directions for the person locked in. The card tells how to turn the stop-cock of the tank, which releases the oxygen gradually as needed. Mr. Bossom will not patent his device because of its humanitarian need. The first one is being made for a Galveston, Tex., bank. Many vault imprisonments which do not have fatal results are said to escape public notice.

The Great Shadow

Total Eclipse. The approaching total eclipse of the sun (Time, June 11) on Monday, Sept. 10—easily the most important astronomical event of the year—continues to arouse the most intense interest in scientific circles and unprecedented preparations are under way for its reception and entertainment during the 3 minutes, 36 seconds it will be the guest of the Western Hemisphere. This period of totality is about the average for all total eclipses. The greatest pos-sible duration of a total eclipse is 7 minutes, 58 seconds, and this occurs only under very exceptional circumstances. The solar eclipse of September, 1922, observed in Australia, lasted about five minutes, while that of 1918 was only two minutes long. The "belt of totality" of the coming eclipse will be about 100 miles wide. It will pass in a wide curve across the Pacific southeasterly from Kamchatka, touching the mainland of the U. S. at only two points—Point Concepción (on the California coast just above Santa Barbara) and the vicinity of San Diego at the extreme Southwest corner of the state. Thence it sweeps diagonally across Mexico and Yucatan and on out into the Caribbean and Atlantic, crossing some of the West Indies. The Santa Catalina Islands, off the Southern California coast, are directly in the path of totality, and one of them, San Clemente, is exactly on the center line, with practically the total possible duration. In Mexico other advantageous points for viewing the eclipse are at Ensenada (in Lower California), Hermosillo (in Sonora), Cuencamé (in Durango), Berrendo (in San Luis Potosi). In other parts of the U.S. the eclipse will have

varying degrees of totality—99% at Los Angeles, 71% at Denver, 60% at St. Louis, 52% at Chicago, 64% at Atlanta, 46% at New York, 42% at Boston. No part of the eclipse will be visible in Europe. The passage of the moon's shadow from one edge of the sun's disk to the other will take about 2 hours and 55 minutes in the path of totality, but less than 2 hours in the Eastern states. As this will occur in California and Mexico shortly after noon—the best part of the day for observation-exceptional opportunities will be offered.

Expeditions. The scientific expeditions which will observe the eclipse in California and Mexico are multi-

plying rapidly. They include:

1) The leading American expedition will be headed by Dr. John A. Miller, Vice President of Swath-more College and Director of its Sproul Observatory. It will be stationed at Yerbaniz, Mexico. Other members: Profs. R. W. Merriott and W. R. Wright, of Swathmore; Prof. Heber D. Curtis, Director of the Allegheny Observatory, University of Pittsburgh; Prof. Dinsmore Alter, University of Kansas. They will take a 65-foot focal length telescope camera, the largest ever used for this work.

2) The Y

The Yerkes Observatory expedition headed by Director Edwin B. Frost and Captain Barnett Harris, of the War Department, will take motion pictures of the eclipse with four cameras placed 15 miles apart. They will be stationed on

Santa Catalina Island.
3) The Mt. Wilson Observatory expedition, of the Carnegie Institute, of Pasadena, Cal., headed by Dr. Walter S. Adams, will observe the eclipse from two stations besides the nain observatory, including one at Point Lonia, near San Diego. About 8.5% of the sun's disk will be covred at Mt. Wilson, and observations vill be made there with the great Snow telescope and a 50-foot intererometer now under construction or the measurement of star diam-

ters.
4) The Lick Observatory, under W. W. Campbell, ts Director, Dr. W. W. Campbell, vill observe the eclipse from the main Observatory and from a station at Insenada, Lower California.

5) The Steward Observatory ex-

pedition, of the University of Ariona, under Director A. E. Douglass, vill be located south of Hermosillo,

Mexico.
6) The Washburn Observatory expedition, University of Wisconsin, vill be on Santa Catalina Island.

7) The Goodsell Observatory expedition, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., will observe from Santa Catalina Island.

8) The Mexican Government expeditions, under Professor Gallo, Director of the National Observatory at Tacubaya, will occupy stations at Cuencamé and Berrendo.

The German expedition, under Dr. Hans Ludendorff, brother of the general, will be stationed in Durango as guests of the Mexican Govern-

10) The Paris Observatory expedition, under Camille Flammarion,



CAMILLE FLAMMARION "To learn, to learn"

will also be in Mexico. M. Flammarion thus adds another chapter to his eventful history that began in 1842 in the reign of Louis Philippe. At four he could read. At six he had completed what is equivalent to a grammar school education. His astronomical career was determined by the occurrence of two eclipses of the sun-one when he was five, the other when he was nine. He went to Paris and studied, "on nothing a year." He passed the examinations for the Observatory and at 16 was the author of the first of his numerous works, a treatise on the Cosmos. His remarkable career is best explained by a sentence from his own memoirs: "To learn, to learn without end, for the sole pleasure of knowing, has always been the dominant passion of my spirit."

11) Many amateur and unofficial groups will observe the eclipse from various points in its path. The federal and state officials of Mexico, the National Railways, local astromomers are offering every possible courtesy to the visiting scientific men. The wireless station at Chapultepec Castle, Mexico City, will be opened for the benefit of the astronomers.

Objectives. Three principal objectives will be in the minds of the observers during the passage of the eclipse:

- 1) Further direct proof of the Einstein predictions regarding the deflection of light rays from stars close to the edge of the sun's disk. (Time, April 21.) The Lick Observatory expedition at Wallal, Australia, during the solar eclipse of last September, obtained what Dr. Campbell considered thoroughly satisfactory verification of the Einstein effect, and will make no special attempt to photograph it. Most of the other expeditions, however, will devote special attention to this phenomenon.
- 2) Study of the sun's corona, the fiery streamers which shoot out from the sun's surface, sometimes to a distance of 80,000 miles, but can best be observed only during a total eclipse, when the sun's disk itself is obscured but the corona forms an outer ring of light around it. Some astronomers believe the corona is a mass of matter held in space by some electromagnetic force. Others think it is composed largely of gaseous matter shot out by explosions from the sun. There will be an excellent chance to determine the chemical composition of the corona accurately by means of the spectroscope on Sept. 10. It is fairly certain that it contains both gas and a metal, called coronium, which is unknown on the earth, but somewhat resembles iron. By these studies it is hoped to learn something of the nature of atomic energy both in the sun and on the earth.
- 3) Determination of the cause of the moon's aberration in its orbit at certain times. Eclipses can occur only when the moon is at the nodes of its orbit, the points 180° apart where it crosses the plane of the earth's orbit. This occurs every month, but only if the earth, moon and sun are in line will there be an eclipse. There are always two solar eclipses each year, and sometimes as many as five, but eclipses visible as total on the earth are comparatively rare, and the present event is the best opportunity for observation that has been offered for several years.

Many new methods will be utilized for the first time in the observation of this eclipse. Col. John Millis of Cleveland, has suggested to the superintendent of the U.S. Naval Observatory the use of airplane photographs of the earth's surface under the shadow bands of the eclipse.

AERONAUTICS

World's Largest

The Barling Bomber carries 5,000 lbs. of bombs, 6 tons of gasoline, has a gross weight of 20 tons. Its three huge wings measure 120 feet from tip to tip and is propelled through the air by six Liberty motors with combined power of 2,400 horsepower. On its maiden trip, Lieutenant Har-old H. Harris of McCook Field flew over Dayton, O., at an altitude of 2,500 feet and a speed of more than 90 miles per hour with complete confidence and without the shadow of a mishap. Even the most blasé Army pilots experienced a feeling of awe when they saw this giant craft in the air, and a thrill at the moment of landing—landing for any new plane is a crucial test, but the Barling floated easily upon the grass of Wilbur Wright Field in spite of its enormous bulk. This is the largest airplane in the world and spells a tremendous achievement for the Air Service. The possibility of carrying large bombs has great military value. The perfect coördination of six engines means wonderful reliability, since even if two engines fail at one time the Barling can continue its flight untroubled. A plane of this tremendous capacity and perfect reliability has obvious possibilities in commercial aviation.

Transcontinental Record

See first item under THE PRESS, this page.

Air Collision

The air is a vast ocean in which a plane is but a tiny speck. But sometimes a malign fate seems actually to draw two machines together. Strong winds blew two Navy Vought airplanes into collision at Pensacola, Fla. Captain George F. Hill and Lieutenant Cornelius McFadden, both of the Marine Corps, were instantly killed in the crash. Lieutenant M. A. Richal, pilot of the second plane, is probably fatally injured.

ZR-I Launched

Fully inflated, ready in every detail, the enormous ZR-1 was slowly released from its cradle by the escape of 8 tons of water from its ballast tanks. Three hundred marines and sailors guided the immense bag across the shed at Lakehurst, N. J., and anchored it at the entrance. Exhaustive engine tests will precede the trial flight on Sept. 1, a momentous date for American aviation.

Photographing the Eclipse

Making astronomers independent of cloud and weather conditions, Lieutenant John A. Macready of coast-to-coast fame and Lieutenant A. W. Stevens will photograph the eclipse on Sept. 10 at an altitude of 20,000 feet. While the moon's shadow passes over the earth at 1,000 miles per hour, the aviators at this tremendous height will see it for more than a minute and will be able to make some unique and extremely valuable records.

Mustin Dies

In the recent death of Captain Henry C. Mustin, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, aviation has lost one of its most devoted exponents and the Navy a capable officer, often termed the father of Naval aviation. Captain Mustin was largely responsible for the establishment of the Bureau of Aeronautics and the shaping of the Navy's air policy in recent years. Inventor of the catapult idea of launching airplanes from shipboard, he was also the first pilot to be launched in this manner. As first Commander of the Aircraft Squadrons of the Fleet, he perfected means of spotting gunfire by airplane. Together with Admiral Bradley Fiske, he perfected the telescopic gunsight now used throughout the world.

East Coast Destroyed

Leaving Hampton Roads, Va., at dawn, 16 large Martin bombers flew in war formation to Bangor, Me., covering the distance of 800 miles in eight and a half hours. At Mitchel Field, L. I., the armada was reinforced by a squadron of fast De Havilands and single-seater fighters. Fully armed and equipped, the Martin bombers each carried from three to five men, camp equipment from cots to typewriters, enough food to last four days. Sometimes the com-mander, Major John N. Reynolds, took his fleet in single file, sometimes in V formation so close together that the wing tips seemed to touch. En route the planes went through offensive manœuvres such as bombing planes would be called upon to do in case of war. Adopting offensive tactics, the bombers would swoop down upon some military objective such as a railhead or bridge and simulate their destruction. Had bombs of 2,000, 1,000 and 600 pounds been dropped over New Jersey a terrible scene of destruction would have met the eye. The coast line was closely followed, giving Atlantic City, New York, Boston an impressive sight. The East Coast was theoretically laid waste from end to end.

THE PRESS

Wings

For four days, in a series of test flights, the Post Office Department conducted a series of transcontinental mail flights. In no case did the aeroplanes carrying mail across the country need more than 30 hours to complete the trip. In one case the trip was made in 26 hours and 9 minutes—41 minutes less than the transcontinental flight record.

Of course, the corollary of this attainment was that San Francisco and New York read each other's newspapers hardly more than 24 hours after publication. As the telegraph, cable and wireless have speeded up news transmission to those department stores of knowledge, the daily newspapers, so the aeroplane, it seems, will accelerate the news department stores' deliveries to their customers.

Assuming that such a thing as aeroplane circulation for newspapers develops, it will open new journalistic problems.

It will entirely alter the question of what is the proper size of a newspaper. National dailies should develop with a national circulation. By competition they might drive local newspapers out of business—much as large metropolitan department stores have treated neighborhood stores.

On the other hand, aeroplane delivery would greatly alter the question of what news is worth printing. One of the San Francisco newspapers carried to New York bore in its headlines: BANDITS KILL POKER PLAYER; POSSES SCOUR MOUNTAINS FOR WOUNDED MAN; MRS. KERR FINED \$10 FOR BATTERY OF WOMAN. Scandal may be useful for a national circulation, but "local stories" are not. If aeroplanes extend the range of newspaper circulation they may do away with "local news." But they have not yet.

Das Deutsche Life

A famous magazine is on a fair way to the happy hunting grounds. Die Fliegende Blaetter, comic weekly published at Munich and founded in 1844, is in serious financial straits. Its operating cost despite the immense depreciation of the mark is now actually more than in 1914. Its circulation has fallen off greatly. Its ends no longer meet.

Fliegende Blaetter, known not only in Germany but throughout the world, is a paper of the type of Life, Judge and others. Its cartoons are decidedly more virulent and less beau-

tiful than those of Charles Dana Gibson. The humor for which it is known is often not suited to a New England parlor. Its touch with world affairs is perhaps more like that of Punch than that of any paper published on this side of the Atlantic. The very grossness of its humor, the apparent near-strangulation of every character in its cartoons, has created it a place from which it will be missed if now it ceases.

Cables

Before the War a cable despatch of 1,000 words was unusually

engthy.

A few days ago The New York Times published the full text of Premier Poincare's reply to Lord Curzon's note on reparations. The ext as printed covered 13 columns of the newspaper (about 15,000 words). As it was transmitted in "skeleton" elegraphic code it consisted of 10,644 words.

The feat was performed in this nanner: The French note was taken to the Paris office of the Times and ranslated into English — a process aking six hours. It was divided into 15 sections of 500 to 1,000 words each and transmitted over two cables lirectly into the New York office of the Times. It was just four hours and 15 minutes from the time the first sections of the report were filed at he Paris cable office until the entire ext was complete in New York. And he text of the note was less than half of the cable dispatches which came nto the Times' office that night. Journalism progresses.

Love

Good housekeeping and love, exept to practical philosophers, have But a blurb deittle connection. igned to advertise the magazine Good Housekeeping and to promulgate he passion Love recently hit upon formula that should be useful to dvertisers on all periferies of the lobe, to wit:

"Love means happiness-and misry. Love means success—and fail-re. Love means great adventure— and tragic boredom. Love means verything-or nothing as

lo-and-So and others show you n September Good Housekeeping." The possibilities of this formula re infinite. It can be applied to utomobiles, ambition, newspapers, Buddhism, the World Court. For ex-

mple:
"Safety-pins mean happiness—
nd misery. Safety-pins mean sucess-and failure. Safety-pins mean reat adventure-and tragic boreom. Safety-pins mean everythingr nothing as . . .?

BUSINESS FINANCE क्ष

Current Situation

The first stirrings of the coming Autumn trade have become perceptible; few price recessions have been experienced, and some prices have shown a tendency to rally under the increased demand. Production has not been particularly affected; it is in the field of distribution for goods already produced that greater activity has been noted. The Fall mercantile trade has quite favorable prospects. The purchasing power of the public is high. Merchants are infrequently overstocked. Credit is abundant.

The Chamber Sums Up

A special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. gave President Coolidge their view of what policies are vital for the welfare of American business. The Committee included Julius H. Barnes, A. C. Bedford, Lewis E. Pierson, Charles E. Weed, Willis H. Booth, John H. Fahey, F. L. Kent. These Committeemen did the talking at the conference, while President The ing at the conference, while President Coolidge was almost exclusively a listener.

The policies advocated by the Committee were in general identical with "programs" outlined in past meetings of the Chamber of Commerce. They included the cessation by this country of a negative attitude of aloofness toward foreign nations, the private ownership and operation of our railroads, the granting of a subsidy on our merchant marine, readjustment downwards of the income surtaxes, prohibition of future tax-exempt Federal security issues, approval of restrictive immigration, opposition to the soldiers' bonus, advocacy of the "flexible tariff," unqualified endorsement of the Federal Reserve system and opposition to unwise changes in the Federal Reserve act.

Oil vs. Coal

The continual troubles in the coal industry during the past few years have led many real estate owners to experiment with fuel oil instead. The recent clash of the coal operators and miners, along with the current cheapness of crude oil following over-productioin last Spring, has given considerable momentum to the tendency to install oil-burning equipment in office buildings in New York and other large cities. A manufacturer of oil-burning appliances has reported an increase in his sales in New York of 500% over last year. Despite the strict city regulations regarding the storing of oil, as well as the initial equipment cost, fuel oil gives a more even temperature, is cheaper to handle, saves expense and trouble with ashes.

The Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Manhattan, which became a convert to fuel oil, has stated that the saving gained thereby is estimated at \$25,490 during the first six months. On the average 130 to 140 gallons of oil are equivalent to a ton of coal.

New York buildings which now use or have contracted to use oilburners include the Equitable Building, Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, R. H. Macy & Co., Co-lumbia University, John Wana-maker, Saks & Co., The New York Times Annex, Pershing Square Building, Hotel Claridge, Mount Sinai Hospital, Knickerbocker Building, Excelsior Savings Bank and a number of large apartment houses on Park Avenue and Riverside Drive.

Railroad Earnings

Record car loadings of early Summer led some to predict much larger net earnings for the railroads. Stock market prices have not, however, advanced to an important extent, and now, as the company statements for July are made public, the reason has become apparent. Although the gross business of the roads as a rule reflects their record volume of traffic, higher expenses here prevented any great growth of net earnings, and in some cases even decreased them. The purchase of new equip ment as well as the lasting effects of the shopmen's strike have more than offset the increased gross earnings of the early Summer.

Europe's Wheat

The American farmers who planted wheat on a more or less wartime basis reckoned without the European farmer. Reports from abroad continually emphasize the greater ability this year of Conti-nental nations to feed themselves without the former large grain imports from this country.

France has in prospect a record crop, and M. Chéron, her Minister of Agriculture, has predicted that imports of wheat will not be necessary this year at all, if wheat flour is mixed with that of other cereals. The French yearly ration of wheat

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is estimated at \$5,000,000 quintals; production in Continental France is estimated at 79,000,000 quintals, with 20,000,000 more from the French North African harvest.

Of still greater effect upon Chicago wheat prices has been the reports of a much larger Russian wheat crop this year. It has not been forgotten that Russia was until 1914 the granary of Europe, and even Bolshevism has not availed to prevent a considerable recovery in wheat production from post-War conditions. There is, of course, an element of propaganda in many of the current stories of huge Russian stocks of wheat, but these have a substratum of truth.

The effect of the larger European wheat crops has been seen, not only in "dollar wheat" in Chicago, but also in a marked decrease in railroad grain shipments in this country. These declined during the first 31 weeks this year by 110,180 carloads from the shipments during the same period last year. Loadings for 1923 have been 1,246,520 carloads, against 1,356,700 for 1922.

SPORT

Papyrus

A Golden Age of turfdom seems at hand. Papyrus, winner of the 1923 Epsom Derby (Time, June 18), and therefore technically England's greatest three-year-old colt, may cross the Atlantic for an international match race with his fleetest American contemporary, in October at Belmont Park, L. I.

Horse lovers of many nations thrilled at the news. Questions flew. Who will defend for America? Will Papyrus stand the voyage? Will Steve Donoghue, wizard English jockey, ride Papyrus? The date? The stakes? The winner?

The date will be early October, the stakes huge but of secondary interest. Donoghue has said he will ride. The American defender will be chosen at the National Trial Sweepstakes by American racing officials.

Some American Horses. Zev, the Harry F. Sinclair colt, who won the Kentucky Derby, the Withers, the Paumonok, the Belmont, the Rainbow Stakes. He has been called "the greatest of the three-year-olds" of the 1923 season. He is the most logical and likely contender. He is a distant cousin of Papyrus.

The Clown, Latonia Derby winner, who is the star of Western three-year-olds.

Martingale, Pimlico Futurity win-

The English Horse. Papyrus, son of Tracery, is owned by Ben Irish. Though not unanimously endorsed by other English owners as England's greatest horse, he will be backed by many a pound and shilling. Before coming to America he

will run the St. Leger Stakes. Fir upon this race and then upon h seafaring qualities depends Papyru great challenge in October.

Chess Champs

After nearly a month of vigorous competition the Ninth America Chess Congress ended with the winner undecided. Frank J. Marshal American champion, and A. Kurchik, both of New York, tied for fir place with 10½ games won and 2½ lost. The prizes were split and address of appreciation made Harry Latz, general manager of the Hotel Alamac, Lake Hopatcon, N. J., where the matches were held their games since Aug. 6, brother their games since Aug. 6, brother thems.

Tennis

Davis Cup. William T. Tilde 2nd, William M. Johnston, Vince Richards, R. Norris Williams, 2n were chosen for the U. S. 1923 Dav Cup Team. These four successful defended the cup last year, were r spectively first, second, third, four in the 1922 national ranking. Wiliams was named team captain—pr sumably by reason of seniority. The Davis Cup matches take place Forest Hills, L. I., Aug. 31, Sept. and 3. The challenger, Australi defeated three other teams in the American zone, then defeated Franch who had won from eleven others the European zone.

National Doubles. For the fir time in history the national double title is a hybrid. It was won I William T. Tilden, 2nd, and Brid I. C. Norton, of South Africa. The played a former Davis Cup pair the finals, R. Norris Williams, 2nd and Watson M. Washburn, and wonly after the most desperate five the most desperate five the most desperate for the individual brilliance of Tilde dominated the court, with the occional flashes of Williams and its teadiness of Norton attracting le consistent attention. After the fir two sets the playing of Washbur was particularly disappointing. No ton is the fifth foreigner to have name engraved on the cup. The Doherty brothers (English stars two decades ago) twice attained in honor and Norman E. Brookes at Gerald Patterson took the cup ba with them to Australia in 1919.

Mallory Beats McKane. The Lon wood Invitation Singles finals Boston offered Mrs. Molla Mallo her third chance to defeat Mr Kathleen McKane, English chapion. She acknowledged the kno of opportunity and won a 20-minumatch at 6-2, 6-1. Miss McKantrip to America in search of Amecan tennis honors has been singular



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unproductive. She has lost three times to Mrs. Mallory and once to Helen Wills.

Mixed Doubles. Miss McKane also had the opportunity to congratulate Mrs. Mallory on her playing in the national mixed doubles finals. The latter, paired with William T. Tilden, 2nd, defeated Miss McKane and John B. Hawkes, of Australia, 6-3, 2-6, 10-8.

Others. Other champions in the national matches on the Longwood courts:

Junior Singles-George Lott.

Boys' Singles-H. L. Johnson.

Junior Doubles—George Lott and Julius Sagalowski.

Boys' Doubles — Malcolm T. Hill and H. L. Johnson.

Veterans' Doubles — Samuel Hardy and A. W. Myers.

Father and Son—I. W. Wear and Potter Wear.

Roque to Croak

The wail of the roque players is loud in the land. They are too good. The game is too easy. They are rolling through their wickets before they come to them.

It must be explained that roque is the scientific descendant of croquet. Croquet to a roque player is like a jew's harp to a flute player. Roque champions have refined the game down to the point that the arches are only a sixteenth of an inch wider than the balls. Yet their skill has increased to a point beyond which they cannot narrow the arches.

Accordingly A. R. Gates of Chicago, co-donor of the trophy for the world's championship roque tournament, has suggested a balkline game. He would draw a twelve-inch circle around each arch and stake within which no ball is eligible to advancement for the point. Roque players throughout the country are enormously excited over the suggested innovation. Apparently roque, as the present generation has known and loved it, must shuffle into discard.

New World's Records

Mile Run. From Stockholm Stadium, Sweden, came the report that Paavo Nurmi, a Finn, had "broken the world's record for the mile run." The mile record—with the possible exception of the 100-yard record—is looked upon as the most important record in track competition. Yet Nurmi's feat (though it was in no wise questioned) evoked little or no press comment; no American sporting editor proved energetic enough to cable for further details. The Finn's time was given as 4 min. 10 2/5 sec. He also "broke the world's record for 1,500 meters." (Time, 3 min. 53 sec.)



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Fiction

By GENE STRATTON-PORTER:

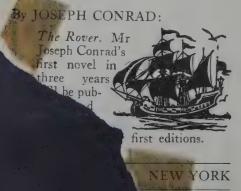
The White Flag. The great novel of the most popular of all the women novelists. A story of Indiana. (\$2.00)

By ELIZABETH:

The Enchanted April. "The very soul of laughter." Christopher Morley. 65th thousand. (boxed, \$1.90)

By W. B. MAXWELL:

The Day's Journey. "Magnificent study of a friendship. . . . Maxwell at his zenith."—Philadelphia Public-Ledger. 4th large printing. (\$2.00)



IMAGINARY INTERVIEW

(During the Past Week the Daily Press Gave Extensive Publicity to the Following and Women. Let Each Explain to You Why His Name Appeared in the Headline

George V of England: "I shot grouse on the moors and am said to have lived up to my reputation as one of the best shots in England. Simultaneously my son, Wales, visited his horse farm and set what is said to be a record by jumping 150 fences in one morning."

Miss Christabel Pankhurst, evangelist: "At a Presbyterian conference, said I: 'Because of the immorality of the fiction of our day I do not see how girls have the slightest chance to remain good'."

Victor Margueritte, French author: "The Paris boulevards were flooded with a 50,000-copy first edition of The Companion, a sequel I wrote to The Bachelor Girl (La Garçonne), the feminist novel for which I was expelled from the Legion of Honor. In a 'fighting preface' to The Companion I declared that my new heroine, Annik, will arouse more wrath than my previous one, Monique, as she goes further, attaining spiritual emancipation. Monique stopped half-way and got married."

Mrs. Henry Ford: "At Michigamme, Mich., women and girl resorters wearing overalls and short stockings besieged me for autographs. I publicly rebuked them, saying: 'You ladies and girls are showing very poor taste and worse judgment in coming into the town garbed as you are, without skirts or dresses. I do not want to sign my name for you and prefer not to look at you. I resent your idea of dress.'"

Henry Ford: "Senator James Couzens of Detroit, interviewed in Paris, said that because I had shown brilliant qualities as a business man it did not follow that I would show the same ability as President, any more than Babe Ruth, expert in still another line, would make a great Chief Executive."

Luther Burbank: "In an article for Mr. Ford's Dearborn Independent, entitled Tobacco, Tombstones and Profits, said I: 'I never met a tobacco user who did not regret that he had formed the habit; I never met a non-smoker who was sorry he did not smoke. Isn't that significant?'"

Dr. C. A. Wills, father of Miss Helen Wills, tennis champion: "My daughter entered the University of California as a Freshman. She will take a general course in Art. Commenting on a report from New York that my daughter would be sent to Europe by the U. S. L. T. A. to play the French Lenglen, I said: 'The trip to Europe must be at a time when it will not interfere with my daughter's college work."

Miss Helen Wills: "The New York Evening Post, in a despatch from Berkeley, Cal., ignorantly referred to me as 'Miss Hazel Wills.'" Madame Alexandre Millera wife of the President of France: "terviewed by the press, said I: 'If fitting that we return now to wearing of full dress at function The tuxedo will soon replace all gether the full dress for men something is not done by hostes to urge its abandonment. If the wearing of lax apparel is be condoned at the opera, at balls affairs of state, then such affairs to lose their elegance and prestige.'

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson: "I pai personal call upon Mrs. Calvin C idge. The press stated that this v was the first I have made to White House since I presided o its functions. As a matter of f when Mrs. Harding was ill last I my husband and I drove to the Wil House, made inquiries for her, our cards."

Benito Mussolini: "At Pesci Italy, I visited poet Gabriele d'nunzio's birthplace, an humble tage. I was received by his for governess, shown the household ics. From a window I addresse crowd: 'Let our reverend though wend their way to d'Annunzio, heroic soldier, faithful Italian, well derful poet. Viva!'"

Gabriele d'Annunzio, Italian dier-poet: "A Eucharistic Cong at Zagre, Yugo-Slavia, was atten by a papal legate named Pile netti. This holy man was met at station by an emotional crowd nuns and monks cheering loudly. reason for his warm reception that the Italian for 'papal legate 'nunzio.' The good Yugo-Slavs confounded their guest with me were greeting him by my name."

Owen Wister, author: "A I night ago Time arbitrarily stathat Mr. Harold Bell Wright is only American author to have a hnamed after one of his fiction characters. Medicine Bow, W (where certain incidents of my b known novel are said to have taplace), has named its most elaborand commodious hotel The ginian."

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary the Treasury: "I sent specialists attend Richard Green, aged 69, Negro messenger, who was critically ill. Green first got his job fl President Grant. Six feet three, is noted for his courtesy and dig fied bearing."

Alvero Obregon, President Mexico: "I wrote a letter to Wil P. Thirkield, M. E. Bishop of Mico, Central America, North Amsaid I: 'I believe frankly that prestige as a prophet is not be compromised too much when state that our tendency is tow prohibition, and that at an early Mexico will enter into that state.

IILESTONES | POINT with PRIDE

orn. To Mr. and Mrs. John Wan-aker, Jr. (Miss Pauline Disston), on, in Manhattan. The child is a at-grandson of the late John namaker and a grandson of Rodn Wanamaker.

ingaged. Allister McCormick, of cago, to Miss Joan Stevens, of idon. He was engaged to Miss ry Landon Baker, of Chicago, who him at the altar.

Married. Major General Peyton tway March, retired Chief of ff, U. S. A., 58, to Miss Cora Vir-ta McEntee, 26, of Brooklyn, in don. One of the honor men of West Point class of '88, he fought the Philippines as Captain of the or Battery. In 1904 he was offiobserver of the Russo-Japanese
r, and in 1912 did service in MexDuring the World War he was
ommand of the A. E. F. artillery
was appointed Chief of Staff.

first wife died in 1904.

cert and opera singer, to Miss tha Turk-Rohn, 27, prima donna the present season of the Volks ra, Vienna, daughter of Baroness a von Turk-Rohn, in Manhattan. of the late Hugo Warlick (busimanager of the late Tsar's prie orchestra), he was divorced in 7 from the former Mrs. Edward son Ovington, widow of the late er of the Ovington Gift Shop, nhattan.

ied. Admiral Baron Tomasaburo o, Premier of Japan, 64, at yo, of a complication of maladies. e page 13.)

ied. Mrs. Emily A. McNally, 67, of James McNally, Vice Presi-of Rand, McNally and Co., map lishers, at Lake of Bays, Ont., ada. She had locked her door r taking a sleeping powder and d not be wakened when the wa Hotel, where she was staying, ght fire.

ied. Captain Fred Walters, ue Man" of Barnum's and Ring-Brothers' Circus, 68, in Manan, of heart disease. An autopsy ved that his heart, brain, muscles e as blue as his skin. This is ibuted to silver poisoning conted in an Australian mine.

ied. Caldwell Hardy, 71, former sident of the American Bankers' ociation (1902), at N rfolk, Va., eart disease.

ied. Mrs. George C. Riggs Late Douglas Wiggin"), 63, au, at Harrow, England, following peration. She wrote The Birt's istmas Carol, Rebecca of Sunnyk Farm, The Old Peabody Pew.

Maharaja Gaekwar oda, said to be the richest prince India, suddenly, on a train in and.

After a cursory view of TIME'S summary of events, the Generous Citizen points with pride to:

The principal of Public School No. 13, Buffalo, N. Y. (P. 19.)

A national treasurer insensible to the political possibilities of "Soak the rich." (P. 3.)

A Gallic decalogue for obstreperous American visitors. (P. 10.)

Russia—no longer famine-stricken, no more a disease focus. (P. 11.)

Encouragement for budding barristers. (P. 18.)

Hypophysary extract combined with chloroform. (P. 20.)

The gathering nebula of an inceptive star. (P. 16.)

Extra rooms for Suite 125 in the Senate office building. (P. 6.)

The approach of a titanic shadow.

Courtesy to a lady of renown.

A million and a half American citizens eating out of Nature's hand. (P. 3.)

History not yet de-forrested. (P.4.)

An unrelated, unorganized bundle of art. (P. 14.)

Grand Rapids-home of medieval zeal. (P. 15.)

A sight for the Pekingese, the Pomgranians and the Mexicans. (P. 17.)

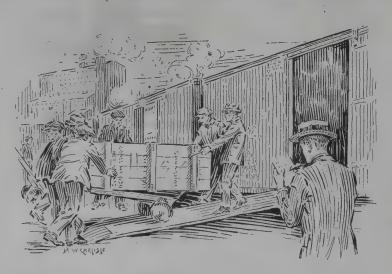


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LONDON BRUSSELS

VIEW with ALARM

Having perused well the chronicle of the week, the Vigilant Patrice views with alarm: Near-genius with a finite incapacity for taking pains. (P. 15.) A Cabinet which failed to save play from vile damnation. (P. 16.) Scripture in the American vernacu lar. (P. 18.) The most violently criminal of civil ized countries. (P. 18.) Lax apparel at the opera, at balls at affairs of state. (P. 26.) A spiritually emancipated heroine who will arouse more wrath than her married predecessor. (P. 26.) A tranquil and almost stagnant backwater. (P. 19.) Charred havoc on the Côte d'Azur (P. 9.)The wail of roque players sound ing through the land. (P. 25.) Interviews in "an obscure German weekly" published in Holland (P. 10.) The transportation troubles of the Dill pickle that sweetens the world Resurrection of a ghost of Bilibid Silver as savior of wheat. (P. 3.)

An author whose practice is fondly split infinitives. (P. 14.)

Fate, too good a dramatist for com

Education, which is a dangerou

topic in Oklahoma. (P. 6.)

fort. (P. 4.)

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The Weekly News-Magazine







With the First Folios

Pecently I met Joseph D. Rogers, Sales Manager of the Art Metal Construction Company, in the drawing-room of the Vanderbilt Hotel.

Said Mr. Rogers, "I have just arrived from Great Britain. I left copies of the book you wrote for us, "Things That Live Forever", in the principal libraries of England and Scotland. The volume was graciously received, because it is genuine literature."

My second book for this house of storied bronze and steel "The Banking House in Art Metal", has just come from the press.

JAMES WALLEN

Persuasive
Advertising Copy and Plans

*NEW YORK STUDY:*VANDERBILT HOTEL

STUDY: EAST AURORA NY

Correspondence to East Aurora



WHEN your ship, at last, comes in it is not the gold you prize but the gracious words of those who think well of you. Accordingly I am happy over the announcement issued by the Toledo Advertising Club for the lectures at the University of Toledo:

"They will start off with the man who is generally considered the best copy-writer in America today, James Wallen. As a master of the arts of advertising Mr. Wallen stands out among his fellows as Conrad does among today's novelists. He has found romance in business where men never saw it before. He has created a new vital force in advertising in the fascinating grace of his business stories and the unes-

capable common sense and logic of his prese ations. His individuality of style has become literature of persuasion."



THE following expression from Jac Rapoport, Chairman of the Public Committee of Garment Center Capit New York City, is published to indicathat I distinguish between genuine advitising and words with pictures on papsubstance and shadow:

"Mr. Wallen planned and executed the advering and publicity campaign of Garment Cen Capitol in a very masterful manner, reflecting great deal of credit to his foresight and ability The results attained, as far as we are concern have been remarkable, considering the limination of th

Most advertising men I have met were mere sp sellers and copy writers. Mr. Wallen is essentia an advertising psychologist. I consider him master-mind of all the advertising men that have come in contact with."



THERE follows a letter from the dicerning George French:

"From the Taylor store in Cleveland I yesterd received your book on that city—'Clevelan Golden Story'—and before I sought my dow I had read it—every particular word of it.

"I do not know exactly how to characterize the in the book which interested me. It is, I gue the informality of the style, the lucidity of it, making me see without intensity or effort in style. It is so much like an informal talk. I book is in the Wallen style."



THE book you give away should good enough to sell. An advertisi booklet should have the elements of "best seller," combined with the stabilithat makes a classic. It is my purpose prepare advertising literature substant enough to gain a thorough reading and afterward admission to the bookshelf. Advertisi and Selling once said:

"James Wallen is one of the best advertising men the Middle West. He lives and works in his own dividual way; and it is because his work is individual that it is unique, and because it is unique it is valuated his customers. He has just turned out a book of interesting pages for a hardware concern in Buff (Weed & Company) to note its hundredth birthd as hardware merchants. The book is called "Fro Ox-Cart to Aeroplane," and it is worth reading, eving you do not know the concern or do not care we much about the hardware business."

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 2

Sept. 10, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Stability"

The size of a Presidential vocabary is strictly limited by the public nagination. History will probably cord that Washington's word was ndependence"; that Lincoln's word as "union"; that Roosevelt's words ere "strenuous life"; that Wilson's ords (his vocabulary was the larget) were "make the world safe for emocracy"; that Harding's word as "normalcy." The press has alady come to the conclusion that Mr. bolidge's word is "stability."

If this word "sticks" it is likely to rove no small factor in Mr. Coolge's political fortunes. In one inrview with press representatives r. Coolidge said in effect that his m was to secure stability in business restability in the tariff, stability in overnment economy, stability in overnment policies generally.

Public thinking is made easy by the words. It may well be that the residential lips will utter some other ord more appealing to the public agination, but if "stability" is to and it is a landmark in the history the Administration.

ot-Pourri

Miss Katherine Shea, of the Treasy Department, called at the White ouse and presented the Chief Execive with a warrant for \$5,833.33, a salary check as President of the S. It was in payment of services om Aug. 3, the date on which he ok office. Said Mr. Coolidge: Call often."

The first official statement of Present Coolidge's attitude toward Rusa came in an announcement from the White House. Sovietland will not ceive diplomatic recognition until has established "standard government and rules of international relationship satisfactory to the American cople." In other words, there will

be no change of policy on the part of the Administration.

¶ Walter F. Brown, Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government, pointed out that the first six Presidents to die averaged 79.6 years of age; the next ten 68.5 years; the last ten 61.8 years. He recommended that the President should have a staff of assistants to lighten his work:

- 1) A Secretary to the President (as at present) acting as private secretary.
- 2) An Executive Secretary, a man of affairs, the President's alter ego. He would in turn have charge of the following four assistants:
- 3) An assistant in charge of personnel, to deal with office-seekers and requests for patronage from Senators, Representatives and others. This man, Mr. Brown believes, could take nine-tenths of such work off the President's shoulders.
 - 4) An assistant in charge of legis-

CONTENTS

•	ug c
National Affairs	1-6
Foreign News 7	-13
The Theatre	13
Books14	-15
Art	15
Cinema	16
Music	17
Education	-18
Science	18
Law	19
The Press	20
Medicine	21
Business and Finance21	-22
Imaginary Interviews	23
Sport24	-25
Aeronautics	26
Miscellany	26
Milestones	26
Point with Pride	27
View with Alarm	28
TOUCH LEVEL LEVEL HE S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	20

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lation, to follow legislation in both Houses of Congress, to keep the President informed of Congressional action and Congress informed of the President's desires, to inform the President on the merits of bills passed.

- 5) An assistant in charge of publicity, to inform the President on the progress of public opinion, to present the President with pertinent clippings, to gather materials for speeches.
- 6) An assistant in charge of applications for elemency, to inspect the records of all such applications, to place before the President all facts on which action should be based.

THE CABINET

Grass President

Because of the absence of several members of the Cabinet from Washington on their vacations, President Coolidge abandoned all formal Cabinet meetings until the vacation season is past. Those members of the Cabinet who are in Washington see the President at frequent conferences. But for the time being the official family is broken up.

Porto Rican Requisition

Our island dependencies, notably the Philippines and Porto Rico, are a source of no little annoyance to the War Department. The Philippines want independence. The Porto Ricans, too, have wanted independence; though their more immediate desire is for the election of the Governor of the island by the citizens.

The Porto Rican Legislature recently authorized a commission to visit Washington to urge this end. In Washington last week Secretary of War Weeks fortified himself for the visit of the Commission by consulting with Major General McIntyre, chief of the Insular Bureau. Doubtless he will give the islanders a cordial welcome. But he expressed the opinion that under the present

régime Porto Rico is enjoying unparalleled prosperity.

Antipodean Banking

In Washington was made public for the first time the report for 1922 of Governor General Wood of the Philippines. There were promising signs for the future in a satisfactory increase of the school population, more economy in Government, prosecution of those who all but wrecked the Philippine National Bank. The report dealt at length with how the Government was trying to climb out of the hole in which it had been led by the Bank fiasco (TIME, Aug. 27). The story in facts and figures:

The Philippine National Bank, having invested recklessly and dis-honestly, has lost in its six years of operation 75,000,000 pesos.

¶ It's operating loss is now about 600,000 pesos a year.

To stabilize the currency and save the bank, large bond issues were necessary. The bonded indebtedness of the islands at the end of 1922 was 143,920,000 pesos, of which 135,500,000 pesos were obligations of the Insular Government (the rest

provincial and municipal).

¶ The former President and three other officials of the National Bank

are in jail.

¶ By stringent economies Government expenses have been reduced (figures in pesos):

Receipts Expenditures 1922..... 61,000,000 79,000,000 1923..... 66,302,560† 65,677,327†

¶ About 2,500,000 pesos of the Government expenditure in 1922 went into the enterprises (sugar, oil, coal, tobacco) which the Government was obliged to take over because of the Bank's poor investments.

¶ General Wood added the moral: "This is but another convincing demonstration of the generally recognized fact that Governments cannot successfully conduct business enter-

prises."

Cuba

The State Department, with its chief away, remained silent while the crisis over Cuba's lottery and her railroad bill (TIME, Aug. 13, Aug. 27, Sept. 3) developed or died

out (it is too early yet to say which).
Colonel Tarafa, the Cuban railway magnate who wants to tax

* A peso is worth \$.50. † Estimated.

American sugar companies on their private Cuban railroads and ports, went to New York to confer with the sugar interests. He conferred and issued several statements that a compromise was being reached. Others cast doubt on this prospect. If a satisfactory solution is not reached the State Department will be called upon to decide whether the Tarafa railroad bill,* now in the Cuban Congress, is detrimental to the rights of Americans who have capital invested in the Cuban sugar industry.



R. B. CREAGER For two years he has nearly been Ambassador

Mexico

William Phillips, Under-Secretary of State, announced officially that satisfactory terms had been concluded with the Mexican Government (Time, Aug. 27), and that steps were being taken formally to accredit the Chargés d'Affaires of each country in the other's capital with full diplomatic powers.

R. B. Creager of Brownsville, Texas, quondam Congressman, will, it is generally believed, be appointed Ambassador to Mexico when Congress assembles. Judge John Barton Payne, one of the Commissioners who negotiated the terms of recognition, denied that he would take the post

*Last week it was stated in TIME, in connection with the Tarafa railroad bill, that "in Cuba it is sometimes said that . . . the Rockefeller-Morgan interests run the railroads." The firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. now states that it has "no interest, direct or indirect, in the Tarafa railroad bill and has not supported it."

if it were offered him. Mr. Crea was a personal friend of Presid Harding and has been mentioned the post for more than two years. impression that he would be pointed was strengthened by the 1 that he was a visitor at the WI House while arrangements for rec nition were being made.

A History Lesson

Many schoolboys with shin morning faces have heard th teacher expound the essence of Monroe Doctrine. It is a part the routine of education. But w the schoolboys are transformed i the American Bar Association Minneapolis), and the teacher is n less than the Secretary of St whose interpretation of the fam Doctrine is the doctrine, the instr tion is no longer routine.

Secretary Hughes, speaking the Monroe Doctrine, made

1.) "The Monroe Doctrine is a policy of aggression, it is a pol of self defense...."
2.) "As the policy embodied

the Monroe Doctrine is distinctive the policy of the United States, Government of the United States serves to itself its definition, terpretation and application...

3.) "The policy of the Mon Doctrine does not infringe upon independence and sovereignty. other American states. Misc ception upon this point is only disturbing influence in our lations with Latin - Amer

states. . . . "
4.) "We have not outgrown necessity, in justice to ourselves without injustice to others, of s guarding our future peace and curity. . . . New occasions requew applications of an old princ . . . We could not yield to any eign power the control of Panama Canal or the approache it.... So far as the region of Caribbean Sea is concerned... we had no Monroe Doctrine should have to create one. . . Our treatment of Cuba, S. Domingo and Haiti has been signed "not to create, to preclude necessity of intervention."
5.) "The Monroe Doctrine

not stand in the way of Pan-An can coöperation; rather, it aff the necessary foundation for coöperation in the independence security of American States. The Monroe Doctrine is not an stacle to a wider international

eration beyond the limits of Panmerican aims. . . . "

The famous Doctrine expounded the present Secretary of State, d named after the President who onsored it was promulgated 100 ars ago, in 1823. But it was ally the work of the man who was en Secretary of State and later resident-John Quincy Adams.

Its occasion was the desire on the art of Spain, supported by the oly Alliance (Russia, Prussia, ustria), to recover her South Ameran colonies which had revolted.

anning, British Prime Minister,

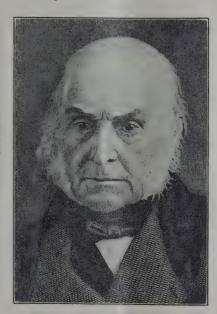
oposed that Great Britain and the S. join in blocking this move. ne U. S. declined to cooperate, but is act gave the cue to Secretary dams, who drew up the famous relaration forbidding foreign pows to intervene in the affairs of inpendent American states, or to tempt colonization in the western misphere.

The Monroe Doctrine was never ade a law or a treaty. It was erely a part of President Monroe's essage to Congress on December 2, 23. The announcement itself had results. Spain gave up the attempt recover her former colonies. Subquently (in 1869) the policy was it in practice against the French sintenance of Maximilian as Emror of Mexico, and (in 1895) in the undary dispute between British niana and Venezuela.

John Quincy Adams, originator of Monroe Doctrine, like the Presint under whom he served as Secrey of State, had wide diplomatic perience. Monroe had been Miner to France under Washington d Jefferson, and also Minister to eat Britain under the latter; he d helped negotiate the Louisiana rchase; he had been Secretary of ate under Madison. John Quincy lams' diplomatic career was even ore extensive: At 14 he was private cretary to Francis Dana, Envoy Russia; at 15 he was a secretary ached to the Commission which cluded the Treaty of Paris, ending Revolutionary War; Washington pointed him Minister to the therlands and later to Portugal, t before he reached that post his ther (John Adams) became Presnt and appointed him Minister to rlin; on his return he remained at ne for a time as a Senator and as ofessor of "rhetoric and oratory" Harvard; under Madison he was voy to Russia, and later, with

Henry Clay and Albert Gallatin, negotiated a commercial treaty with Great Britain; in 1817 he returned to the U.S. to become Secretary of State under Monroe.

As Secretary of State, Adams not only was author of the Monroe Doctrine but played a leading part in the acquisition of Florida from



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS He was the Hughes of 100 years ago

Spain. From his Cabinet post he entered the Presidential campaign of 1824 against Calhoun, Secretary of War, Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Clay, Speaker of the House, and Andrew Jackson. That was the famous contest in which no candidate had a majority in the Electoral College, although Jackson had the most votes. The election went to the House of Representatives and Clay (the Speaker) secured Adams' election on the first ballot. Adams made Clay Secretary of State, adding fuel to the flame of the Jacksonians' which swept ire, Adams out and Jackson into office four years later.

A year after leaving the Presidency Adams was elected to the House of Representatives.* for 18 years he fought the "Gag Rule" and other pro-slavery measures, finally succeeding in the repear of the Gag Rule in 1844. Four years later he was stricken with apoplexy on the floor of the House and died two days later.

*The only other ex-President to serve in Congress was Andrew Johnson, who became a Senator from Tennessee. Tyler was a Representative in the Confederate Congress and died in that office.

CONGRESS

Emolument Pro Tem.

A Senator's salary is \$7,500 a year; the salary of a Vice President and President of the Senate, \$12,000. J. R. McCarl, Controller General, ruled that since there is now no Vice President, the President pro tempore of the Senate succeeds to the emoluments of the Vice President. Accordingly the next President pro tempore has had his salary raised \$4,500, and has the use of a Government automobile and the Vice Presidential clerical force.

This is an unusual ruling from Mr. McCarl, watch-dog of the Treasury. Hitherto he has chiefly confined himself to cutting the pay of persons in the Army and Navy. Only lately he ruled that persons contracting occupational diseases in Government service could not receive compensation because they could not establish a definite date on which they received President Coolidge disinjuries.

approved this ruling.

Mr. McCarl's magnanimity to the next President pro tempore of the Senate adds new interest to the queston of who will next occupy that post. Senator A. B. Cummins of Iowa (co-parent of the railroad act) is now the possessor of that office. But Senator Cummins' health has been none too good. It was generally understood at the conclusion of the last Congress that he would not seek again to become President pro tempore. Senator Curtis of Kansas was expected to succeed to the post. Senator Moses of New Hampshire has been mentioned. Reports from Washington declare that Senator Cummins' health has improved during the Summer and he may desire to preside over the Senate in the next Congress.

ARMY AND NAVY

Colorado III

The Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Captain Martin E. Trench, visited Camden, N. J. There officials of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation met him on the bridge of a new battleship, formally turned the ship over to the Government. Captain Trench signed a receipt and read an order from the Secretary of the Navy commissioning the Colorado as a battleship of the U. S. Navy. The colors were hoisted and Captain Reginald Rowan Belknap took command. A new fighter had been added to the U. S. fleet. The Fleet. With the commission-

ing of the Colorado, only one more

capital ship, the West Virginia, may to be added to our Navy until the expiration of the Limitation of Armaments Treaty. The Delaware will be scrapped to make way for the Colorado, and later, when the West Virginia is commissioned, the North Dakota will be scrapped. In this way the number of capital ships will remain fixed at 18, named after various states. No more capital ships will be laid down till 1931; none completed until 1934.

The Colorado, or "Battleship No. 45," is a 32,600-ton ship, 624 feet long and 97 feet abeam, and draws

31½ feet of water.

Her armament consists of 1,400 of-

ficers and men.

She burns oil, and her boilers furnish steam to two 15,000-horsepower electro-turbines. Her four propellers are driven by as many 8,000-horsepower motors, giving her a speed of 21 knots.

Her History. The Colorado was authorized by act of Congress in 1916, along with two others of her class, the Maryland, the West Vir-She was built by the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, on a "cost plus fee" basis, the total expense of construction being about \$27,000,000.

Her Strength. With her sister ships, the Maryland (in commission for some time) and the West Virginia (to be commissioned about December 1), the Colorado ranks as the most formidable of our fleet units. These three ships are our only first line vessels built since the Battle of Jutland, and embody all that was there learned of naval architecture.

As compared with the leading post-Jutland ships of other nations, the Mutzu (and her sister ship, the Nagoto) of Japan and the British battle cruiser Hood, the Colorado (and her sister ships) are slightly inferior.

Length: Colorado, 624 ft.; Mutzu, 700 ft.; Hood, 860 ft..

Beam: Colorado, 97 ft.; Mutzu, 95

ft.; Hood, 105 ft.

Displacement: Colorado, 32,600 tons; Mutzu, 33,800 tons; Hood, 41,-200 tons.

Speed: Colorado, 21 knots; Mutzu,

23 knots; Hood, 32 knots.

Main battery: Colorado, eight 16inch guns; Mutzu, eight 16-inch guns; Hood, eight 15-inch guns.

Secondary battery: Colorado, 12 5-inch guns; Mutzu, 20 5½-inch guns; Hood, 12 5½-inch guns.

Armor protection: Colorado and Mutzu about the same; Hood much

Her Commander, Captain Regi-

nald Rowan Belknap, D.S.M., entered Annapolis in 1887. Since then he has seen service in the Spanish War, the Philippine Insurrection, the Boxer Rebellion, the European War (during which he commanded the American Mine-laying Squadren in the North Sea). Following the War he commanded the Delaware and more recently served on the staff of the Naval War College at Newport.

Her Name. The Colorado is the third of her name. The first Colorodo was a 3,400-ton steam screw frigate, named after the Colorado River. During the Civil War she took part in the blockade first of the Gulf and later the Atlantic Coast, and served as flagship of the first division of the North Atlantic Squadron. She was sold in 1886. The second Colorado was an armored cruiser of 13,680 tons, launched in 1903. She served with the Atlantic Fleet, and later became flagship of the Pacific Reserve Fleet. She had been named after the State of Colorado, but in 1916 was renamed Pueblo (after Pueblo, Colo.). During the War she served as a cruiser and transport, and in 1921 was made receiving ship at New York. The present Colorado is named after the state, in accordance with the present practice of naming capital ships.

COAL

The Pinchot Effort

On the evening of Aug. 31 anthracite mining adjourned sine die. The adjournment was complete. About 155,000 miners left the mines—not technically "striking," but "suspending operations" because a new wage contract had not been executed. In the hurried days immediately before, the function of peacemaker between miners and operators—given up as hopeless by the Coal Commission-descended upon Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania. He had desired it so. But he did not succeed in preventing the strike.

Pinchot's Proposal. After calling the miners and operators to Harrisburg, reading them a lecture and conferring with them privately for two days, Governor Pinchot proposed a

compromise:

1) Recognition of the basic eighthour day.

2) A uniform increase of 10% in all wage rates.

3) "Full recognition of the union

by the operators without the che off, but with the right to have union representative present w the men are paid."

4) Complete recognition of principle of collective bargaining.

The Governor added: "The p posed increase of 10% is rec mended in view of the high degree skill required among the miners the extra-hazardous nature of occupation. Five hundred work are killed and 20,000 are injured e

"The 10% wage increase, acco ing to the best figures available me, will add 60¢ a ton to the cost domestic sizes of anthracite the mine. Of this amount not than 10¢ can be and ought to be sorbed by the operators without increase of price.

"The remaining 50¢ per ton she not in the end be taken from the sumer. The whole of it can ea and properly be taken out of cost of transportation and distrition."

The Significance. Proposition and 4 of the Governor's compror plan were theoretical sops to union and in effect had already b granted. At the first conference the miners and operators, the optors "agreed in principle" to eight-hour day; the existence for eral years of wage contracts betw the operators and the United M Workers has been in fact recogni of the principle of collective barg

The miners and operators were terested chiefly in two of the min demands: 1) the check-off (for lection of union dues, fines assessments by the operators, for unions, from the men's pay); 2) increase of \$2.00 a day for min paid on a time basis, and of 20% miners paid on the contract (or qu tity) basis. Governor Pinchot nied the miners' demand for check-off, and compromised the demand. Contract miners would half the increase demanded; working by the day (now mal from \$4.20 to \$5.60) would rec from 42¢ to 56¢—or only about quarter of what they asked.

The Operators' Reply. Speal of Mr. Pinchot's proposed 10% crease in miners' wages, the opera asserted: 1) that the increase w add \$30,000,000 a year to the v bill; 2) that no increase in wag justified because according to the Commission the miners already e a reasonable standard of living that present wages are 150% a

the pre-War rates, whereas living costs are only 62% above pre-War costs; 4) that if the operators accept the 10% increase in wages an agreement must be made for several years; 5) that the increased wages will increase the cost of coal to the public. In regard to the Governor's proposal that instead of the check-off the unions be allowed to have a representative present when the men were paid off, the operators asserted that this was already an existing practice.

The Miners' Reply. "A step in the right direction," was the miners' comment on the suggestion of a 10% wage increase. But they urged that it not be given a percentage basis because that would give the smallest actual increase in wages to the men who are already making the least money. They asked that men employed by the day be given a definite increase in dollars and cents.

The miners declared that they felt "that in the absence of any reasonable or valid objection to the checkoff by the anthracite operators we are entitled to recognition on this point [i. e., the check-off]." They gave as reasons that the check-off was desirable for convenience and economy and to give greater stability to the joint wage agreement. The check-off is in operation in the bituminous coal fields.

The Result. Aside from the apparently conciliatory tone of the two replies to Governor Pinchot, the miners and operators remained almost as far apart as ever. The last day passed in unsuccessful conference. The strike began, but all prospect of success had not perished. An agreement might still be reached on the basis of the Governor's proposals. To that end the meetings adjourned until Sept. 5.

Briquets

The Bureau of Mines issued a buletin on substitute fuels—coke, low colatile bituminous coal, oil, briquets.* The oil fuel installation is ather expensive and briquets are not generally obtainable in great quantity, but the Bureau asserted that, although the technique of iring is somewhat different, coke and ow volatile bituminous coal can be burned successfully and efficiently in authracite furnaces.

Francis R. Wadleigh, Federal Fuel Distributor, held in Manhattan a meeting with State Governors and

* Briquets—a brick-shaped mass of coal dust nixed with pitch,

other representatives of the anthracite-using states. Resolutions were passed pledging state coöperation with the Federal Fuel Administration. The remark was passed by Governor



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THE GOVERNOE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
"The people want coal—not resolutions!"

Brown of New Hampshire that the people wanted coal, not resolutions.

The Coal Commission issued a report telling how the price of coal is boosted in times of fuel famine by the wholesalers. These middlemen serve in ordinary times as selling agencies for small mines that cannot afford individual sales forces. Competition keeps profits well within reason. But in times of stress they speculate, buying from one another and each adding his profit. As a result there may be four or five middlemen's profits added to a single consignment of coal. The Commission advised retailers not to pay prices high enough to permit pyramiding of this sort. It is possible that measures may be attempted to prevent unlimited reconsignment of coal.

IMMIGRATION

Beating the Gun

The monthly immigration rush (TIME, Aug. 13) took place as usual on Sept. 1, but with more than usually unfortunate results. The official observer who stands at Fort Wadsworth at the entrance of New York harbor and sights along an imaginary line where the sea "ends" and the

U. S. "begins" reported that five vessels crossed the line before midnight on August 31. They were:

Esperanza (Mexican), 11:55 p. m. Braga (Italian), 11:56 p. m. Washington (Greek), 11:57 p. m. Byron (Greek), 11:59 p. m.

Estonia (Danish), 11:59:45 p. m. Immigration Commissioner Curran at Ellis Island telegraphed Washington and was told that the immigrants on those ships must be counted as August entries. Since most of the August immigrant quotas were exhausted, about 1,800 of these newcomers must be deported-some of them because they were only 15 seconds too early for the September quota. There was some criticism of this action on a "technicality" and the captains of the vessels protested the official timekeeping, but to no avail. The immigration authorities held that some deadline must be observed in the execution of the law, the midnight rule must be strictly adhered to. The effect may be to decrease the haste of steamer captains in trying to cross the imaginary line, and thereby diminish the danger of collision in the narrow channel at the entrance of New York Harbor.

TAXATION

Uncle Sam's Income

A preliminary statement on Government revenues for the fiscal year of 1923 (ended June 30) was made public by the Treasury Department. It shows a falling off in Federal revenue as compared with the two years previous. Income in 1921 was \$4,595,357,061; in 1922, \$3,197,451,083; in 1923, \$2,621,745,227. These decreases are due partly to business depression, but in the main to the abolition of various taxes. The schedule as issued (cents not included) was:

ciudeu) was.		
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	1922	1923
Income and prof-		
its\$	2 086 904 069	\$1,689,159,917
118	139,418,846	126,704,979
Estates		
Transportation	169,518,727	
Telegraph and		
telephone	29,271,521	30,265,954
Insurance	10.855,403	
	79.113.720	40,484,661
Beverages	19,113,120	40,404,001
Cigars and to-		
bacco	269,771,109	308,010,533
Admissions and		
dues	80,000,589	77.316,520
		185,042,234
Excise taxes		
Special taxes	91,532,314	91,526,753
Stamp taxes	58,706,964	64,875,113
Child labor	15,224	
Miscellaneous	8.014,758	8,358,558
biliscenalieous	0,014,100	0,000,000

Total.....\$3,197,451,083 \$2,621,745,227

Facts:

¶ Although there was a falling off in the income and profits taxes, the lowering of the income surtax from 63% to 50% maximum has appa-

rently resulted in more revenue, as Secretary Mellon predicted. Income taxes for the quarters ending March 30 and June 30, 1923, were \$464,684,211 and \$352,966,763 respectively; for corresponding periods in 1922, \$395,898,430 and \$300,194,987. ¶ Four states (New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan) paid more than half of the total Federal taxes, \$1,315,769,011.

Taxes on medicinal liquor and manufacturing alcohol fell from \$79,000,000 to \$40,000,000 from the

previous year.

The increased consumption of cigars was 8%; of cigarettes, 33%; of smoking tobacco, 4%; of snuff, 3%; of playing cards, 21%.

The cost of collecting taxes increased from \$1.07 per \$100 in 1922 to \$1.40 per \$100 in 1923. (This does not include \$8,200,000 expended in enforcing the Volstead Act and \$675,000 for the narcotic act.) Commissioner Blair of Internal Revenue attributes the increase cost of tax collection to 1) the decrease in gross revenue and 2) \$18,000,000 expended in auditing back income tax returns.

POLITICAL NOTES

"The World Court cannot be divided from the League of Nations—unless we want to make it a joke!"—Senator Oscar W. Underwood in an interview at Chattanooga.

"The League of Nations and the World Court are about as related as Booker T. Washington and George!"
—Ex-Senator Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota. (Mr. Kellogg favors U. S. entry into the Court, would avoid the League.)

Professor Irving Fisher, Yale economist, said in a speech at East Liverpool, Ohio, that during the frontporch campaign of 1920, the then Senator Harding told him: "I want the U. S. to get into the League [of Nations] just as much as you do . . . I am opposed to the Wilson League . . . but the League can be changed . . . "

"But in your own Party what will Senator Blank say?" asked Profes-

sor Fisher.

"Oh! Senator Blank doesn't care. I know him better than you do. When he takes his extreme stand he is doing so for political effect."

Warren T. McCray is known as a brother-in-law of George Ade (humorist) and a raiser of prize Hereford cattle.* Since 1921 he has been Governor of Indiana. The fact that his personal finances became shaky therefore aroused some comment. He called a meeting of his creditors and promised them dollar for dollar liquidation. The amount of his liabilities is not known, but his assets include 15,000 acres of farm land and \$500,



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The Governor of Indiana
"I do not see that the public should be greatly interested"

000 due him but unpaid by those to whom he sold Herefords.

Governor McCray first came to the fore during the coal strike of 1922 when he summoned a conference of Governors to deal with the situation. At the outbreak of the strike he established martial law at the mines and maintained it until the strike was concluded. He thereby gained the enmity of the miners, who demanded his impeachment. On several occasions he has denounced Eugene V. Debs as a traitor.

Of his present financial discomfiture Governor McCray said: "Boiled down to one fact, you find a farmer, a landowner, who is caught after three disastrous years in the farming business. I could not collect my bills and found myself unable to meet some of my obligations. . . I happen to be Governor of Indiana, but this is a private matter that has happened to other farmers. The state

has not suffered. I do not see the public should be greatly intested."

William Jennings Bryan went California to visit his son-in-la There he took opportunity to say the President Coolidge would probable receive the Republican President nomination in 1924, but as for Democratic choice, "We have a gramany available men. There's scarly a state—North, South, East West—that could not furnish a pable man. But the trouble is the so many of them are not know throughout the nation."

"Will you be a candidate for Predent in 1924, Mr. Hoover?" asked curious reporter.

The Secretary of Commerce smile "I like the job I've got."

On Saturday, Sept. 1, Preside Coolidge sailed down the Potomac the Mayflower. Mrs. Coolidge a four guests sat on deck enjoying a prospect; the President sat believerking at his desk.

Town Topics, well pleased of Mr. Coolidge's appointment of Bascom Slemp as his secretary, be

binated as follows:

"That position [of secretary] whe lifted into more social promines than it has held since the Taft aministration. Mr. Slemp is a bache is well known, is well born and has sufficient financial entrenchment cut a swathe in the higher sense. has lived lately at Wardman Pawhere he is often to be found hobbing with the large execut coterie in that caravansary. Slemp is the first of the genuine per strata since John Addison Por and the indefatigable George Br Cortelyou to be secretary to a Predent."

Gascons and Minnesotans h forceful habits of speech. Sena Magnus Johnson (Farmer-Lab Minn.) exclaimed on a visit to Migan: "I told Shipstead [the ot Farmer-Labor Senator, also fr Minnesota] the other day that twould have to make a pretty place for us, because, while there only two of us at the present tithere will be a great many more the near future."

^{*} Hereford cattle (originating in Herefordshire, England) are red, with white on face, feet, legs, tail. They are characterized by very short necks.

FOREIGN NEWS

GRECO-ITALIAN

Another Sarajevo?

The Deed. A heavily wooded and lonely stretch of road in Greece. An automobile is approaching Santa Quaranta from Janina. In the car, Italian members of the International Commission for Delimitation of the Greco-Albanian frontier — General Tellini, Major Scorti, Lieutenant Conati, their interpreter and their chauffeur. The car is halted by a barricade of fallen trees. Shots ring out from the woods on either side of the road.

The five Italians are found dead. . . .

The Greek Government expressed its profound regret to Italy. . . .

The Ultimatum. The news of the murder was received throughout Italy with violent indignation. Demonstrations against Greece were reported in all provinces. Premier Mussolini despatched an ultimatum to the Greek Government and demanded an answer within 24 hours:

- . 1) Apologies of ample and official nature to be presented to the Italian Government through the legation in Athens, by the highest military authorities.
- 2) Solemn funeral ceremonies to be celebrated in honor of the victims of the massacre in the Catholic Cathedral at Athens, with attendance of all members of the Greek Cabinet.
- 3) Honors to the Italian flag to be rendered by the Greek fleet in the waters of Piraeus to the Italian Naval Division, which will go there for this purpose. The honors to take the form of 21 cannon shots by the Greek ships while flying the Italian colors on their mainmasts.
- 4) Full inquiry to be carried out on the scene of the massacre by the Greek authorities with the help of the Italian Military Attaché, Colonel Perrone, for whose personal safety the Greek Government will be considered responsible. This inquiry to be concluded within five days of the acceptance of these conditions.
- 5) Capital punishment for all perpetrators of the crime.
- 6) Indemnity of 50,000,000 Italian lire (about \$2,500,000) to be handed over within five days of the presentation of the Italian note.
- 7) Military honors to the bodies of the Italian officers when they are embarked on Italian warships to be taken to Italy.

In conformity with Article 3 a por-

tion of the Italian fleet was sent to Piraeus.

Greek Reply. The Italian ultimatum was received by the Greeks with heated resentment against its humiliating terms. Premier Gonatas replied to the Mussolini Government that Greece accepted articles 1, 2, 3 and 7, but that articles 4, 5 and 6 were unacceptable, as they infringed Greek sovereignty. The Agence d'Athene, semi-official Greek news bureau, said: "The Greek Government is ready to give every satisfaction compatible with its dignity and to make every reasonable reparation, but it cannot accept the humiliating conditions which are unprecedented in diplomatic annals." The Greek Government pointed out that it was not proved that the assassins were of Greek nationality, and denied that the crime was carried out "under the nose" of Greek authorities.

Corfu. The receipt of the Greek note in Italy fanned the public temper to white heat. Numerous violent actions against Greeks occurred from one end of Italy to the other. The Italian Government, which had previously mobilized the fleet at Taranto (in the arch of the Italian boot) refused to accept the Greek reply and ordered its men-of-war to Corfu, a Greek island in the Ionian Sea, west of Greece. On arrival, an Italian naval captain was sent ashore to demand the surrender of the town of Corfu. The Greek Governor stated that he would ask for instructions from Athens before answering the Italian demand. The Italian declined to consider this proposal, and with only ten minutes' notice to the civilian population, the Italian fleet, assisted by seaplanes, bombarded the town, causing about 65 casualties, destroying several buildings. The Greeks offered no resistance. Within an hour troops were landed and the Italian flag was hoisted over the fort in Corfu. Occupation of neighboring islands (Paxos, Antipaxos, Cephalonia. Samos) was then under-

The Italian Government continued to pour troops into Corfu after the occupation. The customs were seized by the Italians and the Greek Government was informed that it must pay for the cost of occupation. Upward of 5,000 soldiers were in occupation of the islands of Corfu, Paxos, Antipaxos, Cephalonia and Samos, while a large portion of the Italian fleet, including seaplanes, sub-

marines, destroyers, and auxiliary craft were patrolling the area.

Albania. The Albanian Legation at Rome stated that the crime on the Janina road was carried out by Greeks, concluding its statement with: "It is an infamous calumny to suggest that the crime was committed by Albanians."

Appeal to League. The Greek Government (while stating that if driven to it, it would defend Greek shores from Italian invasion) instructed its delegate to the League of Nations, M. Nieholas Politis, to appeal to the League of Nations under Articles 12 and 15 of the League Covenant, which provides for arbitration of a dispute. Article 16, which provides for united pressure against a member of the League who has resorted to war in defiance of the articles of the Covenant, was not invoked.

London. News of the Italian occupation was received with some alarm in Britain's capital. The Italian action was generally condemned by the press. The Admiralty ordered the Mediterranean fleet to concentrate and prepare for any eventuality. Meanwhile the Government officially placed its trust in the League of Nations. A note advising Greece to rely upon the League was sent to Athens.

Paris. The Poincaré Government was forced by circumstances to divert its attention from Ruhr rumbles to Italo-Greek growls. Premier Poincaré was active in preventing war by counselling the interested Powers to maintain the status quo pending the Council of Ambassadors' (not the League's) decision. He also sent an advisory note to Greece to the same effect. In the event of war, France's position is uncertain. The Parisian press is divided on the trouble, the Left and Left-Centre newspapers being pro-Greek, while the Right and Right-Centre journals are pro-Italian. The situation is being watched by France with extreme anxiety.

Little Entente. It was feared that Greece had come to an arrangement with the Little Entente, of which Yugo-Slavia is a member, providing for assistance in case of war between her and Italy. It was also feared that Yugo-Slavia would decide that the Corfu occupation was directed against her. Any aggressive attitude on the part of the Little Entente was sure to plunge the whole of the Balkans into fanatical ferment. France (overlord of the masters of Central

Europe) had counselled "watchful waiting"; therefore the attitude of the Little Entente was neutral.

League's Action. Action by the League of Nations was thwarted by Italy's threat to withdraw her membership from that body. The League offered the alternative proposal that Italy and Greece submit their dispute to the World Court. Greece was willing and Premier Mussolini was expected to agree to this proposal. Britain favored settlement by the League, but France favored the Council of Ambassadors.

Italy's Defence. Premier Mussolini stated that the occupation of Corfu was only a temporary measure and "not an act of war." The object was "to force the indemnity out of Greece and to secure general compliance with the terms of the ultimatum—nothing more." The Premier then said that Italy will stand by every demand she has made. His position was adequately backed by the people, as shown by the message of the Veterans of the World War at Venice: "At the first blast of the bugle we will be with you, Chief."

Appeal to the Allies. The Greek Government, in a note answering the various Allied notes, appealed for the formation of a special commission to inquire into the murders, suggesting that representatives of Britain, France, Italy be empowered to carry on investigations on both sides of the Greco-Albanian frontier. The note contained a significant paragraph to the effect that the Government reserved the right to collect indemnification from Italy for the Corfu occupation. Despatches from Athens described the populace of Greece as being in a high state of indignation. The press is solid in supporting the Government. In no instance was the Greek Government reported to have undertaken any armed action against Italy.

Wall Street. Big Business on Wall Street viewed the Italo-Greek situation "cheerfully." It was pointed out that in 1914 the international financial markets were thrown into a high state of excitement by European demands for loans. The present state of the market was practically unaffected by the Italian ultimatum, and no loans were asked for by Italy from U. S. or European (including Italian) bankers. As Italy cannot go to war without money, it is assumed that Italy is not planning an offensive.

RED CROSS

Jealousy?

The International Red Cross opened its eleventh annual conference at Geneva.

Red Cross were not present.

According to a letter read to the assembly by Professor de Page, President of the Belgian Red Cross, the American representatives (who are stationed in Paris) were "wounded" by the substance of a report recently published by the International Red Cross in Geneva, and



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JOHN BARTON PAYNE
"I regret profoundly"

for that reason had decided not to attend.

This report had said that "supremacy of influence" in the Red Cross should not belong to those who were financially most powerful. "No matter how illusory its point of view may appear, no matter how much courage may be necessary to say it, the International Committee believes that the influence of all national societies should have the same weight, although in different fields, in the International Red Cross. And in advancing this it knows that it may be misunderstood. It knows also that it will not offend the high idealism of those who have been and know how to be financially so generous. It believes also, however, that the money which enables the creation of necessary officials should not give to these officials the impression that they are masters of an institution like the International Red Cross."

In order to understand the situation it is necessary to know that there are two international Red Cross organizations — the International Red Cross Committee (sometimes known as the Geneva Red Cross) and the International League of Red Cross Societies (headquarters in Paris). The former was founded on the Geneva convention of 1864 (now replaced by the Convention of 1906). The latter organization was founded in 1919 by the late Henry P. Davison. The Geneva or International Red Cross is reputed to be jealous of the preponderating influence played by the American Red Cross in the League of Red Cross Societies—an influence which the Geneva Red Cross apparently finds inimical to its own prestige. It is also reputed to be jealous of the superior business efficiency of the American Red Cross.

M. Ador, President of the Geneva Red Cross Committee and a former President of Switzerland, vigorously denied before the Geneva conference that there had been any intention of hurting the feelings of America.

He sent the following telegram to John Barton Payne in Washington, Chairman of the American Red Cross: "The International Committee of the Red Cross deplores the absence of representatives of the American Red Cross at the eleventh international conference. It never had the intentions which have been attributed to it, and cordially renews to the American Red Cross the feelings of gratitude and admiration which were the object of the eighth resolution proposed by the committee, and adopted by the tenth conference in 1921."

Chairman Payne replied: "I reret profoundly any cause of misunderstanding. The Red Cross is of such great importance to the world that controversy might be an international calamity. The representatives of the American Red Cross are in Europe and, as they possess our entire confidence, are in a position to treat the situation wisely."

From Paris, Ernest P. Bicknell head of the American delegation that was supposed to attend the Geneval conference, sent Dr. de Page of the Belgian delegation the following telegram: "The American delegates have no intention of going to Geneva unless the report of the merger negotiations is repudiated by the conference."

THE LEAGUE

't Geneva

On Sept. 3 the Fourth General sembly of the League of Nations

et at Geneva.

The first problem that was thrust on it was the investigation of the alo-Greek hullabaloo, and it may said that on the results it hieves in settling the dispute will pend the very existence of the ague as a potent factor in regulatg international affairs.

The agenda of the Assembly: Adittance of Ireland, Ethiopia Abyssinia), who will be asked to olish slavery; and possibly the mittance of Turkey, Mexico, Ger-any; consideration of reports from following ten Commissions of

e League:

1) The Commission on Health.

2) The Commission on Transit. The Commission on Finance.

The Commission on Mandates. 5) The Commission on Intellec-

al Cooperation.

6) The Commission on the Traffic Opium.

7) The Commission on the Traffic Women and Children.

8) The Commission Dis-

mament. 9) The Commission on the Gov-

nment of the Saar.

10) The Commission on the Dan-

Supervision. The session is being held in public

ed is likely to be prorogued before e end of the month (the official te of ending) on account of the ancipated heavy volume of business.

The "Big Seven" of the Fourth onvention are: Lord Robert Cecil, ritain; Fridjof Nansen, Norway; Motta, Switzerland; ex-Premier jalmar Branting, Sweden; Presint Cosgrave, Ireland; General Jan rristian Smuts, South Africa; louard Benes, Czecho-Slovakia.

THE RUHR

Check

The progress of negotiations beveen France and Britain, outlined a sek ago was checked by the war oud in the south of Europe. Negoitions will continue as soon as pracable, and semi-official information is it that an agreement botween the lies is certain and that the U.S. d Germany will be invited to paripate in a conference on reparans to be held this Fall. It is underod that the German Chancellor, resemann, has consented to reunce passive resistance in return

for Allied assurances that the Ruhr occupation will be "profoundly mod-

BRITISH EMPIRE

Deserted London

Buckingham Palace does not fly the Royal Standard, which means the King is not in "town." He is in Scotland as guest of the Mackintosh of Mackintosh, famous Scotch chief-

Parliamentarians are likewise absent. Premier Baldwin and Marquis Curzon are in France. Lord Balfour and Mr. Asquith are resting in the country. Many others are in Denmark attending the Interparliamentary Union. Mr. Lloyd George is reputed to be playing golf.

A Visit Canceled

It was announced that ex-Premier Lloyd George will not be present at the 30th biennial meeting of the General Unitarian Conference at Yale University, New Haven, Sept. 11 to 16, owing to postponement of his visit to the U. S. until "later this month." $_{\mathrm{He}}$ previously had accepted the invitation of U.S. Chief Justice Taft, President of the Conference, to speak at New Haven. Said Mr. George's letter: "I feel as if Unitarianism, in view of the discussion in our sister churches, has become more and more important in furnishing a basis for religious inspiration.

Irish Elections

Owing to the complexities of proportionate representation, final results of the Irish election of a new Dail Eireann were considerably delayed.

The Government is assured of a large working majority over the Republicans, who are embarrassed by the fact that it will be necessary for them to swear allegiance to George V before taking their seats.

Some of the more important figures elected.

Government Party. William T. Cosgrave, Carlow; General Richard Mulcahy, North Dublin; Mrs. Collins O'Driscoll, sister of Michael Collins; J. J. Walsh, Cork City; Kevin O'Higgins, Carlow.

Republican Party. Eamon de Valera, County Clare; Patrick J. Rutledge, North Mayo; Countess Markievicz, South Dublin; Frank Aiken, Louth; Mrs. Cathal Brugha, Waterford; Miss Mary MacSwiney, Cork City; Dan Breen, Tipperary.

GERMANY

Ars Politica

Hardly had the war cloud in Southern Europe forced the Allies to turn their back on the Ruhr, than the Reds and Nationalists rose up and threatened the very structure of the German Republic.

The Reds, applauded by Moscow, were active in stirring the proletariat to precipitate a revolution. Die Rote Fahne (Red Flag), Communist journal, devoted an entire front page to a stirring appeal to start a bürger-krieg (civil war).

A stirring reunion of Monarchists occurred at Nuremburg, Bavaria, on the anniversary of Sedan Day. More than 200,000 veterans took part in a parade through the town. The feature of the significant gathering was a powerful, moving and emotional speech made by a Catholic priest. In conclusion he said: "I ask you Germans, are you ready to take a triple = oath for Germany?"

"We are ready!" answered the

inflamed people.

"I ask you to swear never to rest until you are free people again."
"We swear it!" came the answer.

"I ask you to swear never to rest until vou have thrown our enemies. the French and Belgians, out of the Ruhr."

"We swear it!" returned the mul-

titude.

"I ask you never to rest until you have restored old Germany again and until the work of the old German Army is finished."

"We swear it!" thundered the re-

ply.
"Then lift your hands and take the oath," concluded the priest, whereupon 200,000 raised two fingers of the right hand.

Then followed I Had a Comrade, a war-time song of sorrow for the fallen, and Deutschland Über Alles.

Then the parade.

The Stresemann Government is in a very awkward position. Both the Right and the Left are strong forces to oppose. If they unite or if they clash, the Government is considered certain to fall and perhaps drag the German Republic with it. The German political atmosphere reeks with rumors of civil war.

Michaelmas Fair

Owing to the incessant fluctuation of the rate of exchange, this year's commercial fair at Leipzig was run under considerable difficulties.

Conditions at the fair reflect the

general economic depression of the country. Few sales were reported. The only foreigners that went to Leipzig were speedily frightened away by the appalling prices de-manded for hotel accommodation. Many exhibitors closed their stands before the fair officially came to an

Servants

It is said that the only bargain left in Germany today is in domestic servants. Greater Berlin's organized housewives and servants union agreed upon the following final wage scale for August:

A perfect cook, 46ϕ per month; plain chambermaid, 43ϕ ; upper chambermaid, 64¢; housekeeper, 86¢; nurse, 43ϕ ; educated governess, 64ϕ ; girl under 15 years, 20ϕ ; 16-year-old girl, 40ϕ ; day helpers, 5ϕ .

FRANCE

Prince Promoted

Ferdinand François Philippe Marie Laurent d'Orléans, Duc de Montpensier, is brother of Duc d'Orléans, pretender to the throne of France. Nevertheless, the French Republic last week promoted Ferdinand from a chevalier to an officier of the Legion of Honor.

The Duc de Montpensier was a famed traveler before his marriage to Isabella, Vizcondensa de los Antriñes, of the Valdeterrazzo family. His services to France in Africa and the Far East were recognized by the French Government when he was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. In most of his adventures he was alone and unidentified except for his inseparable and remarkable clothes.

In 1913 he landed at Valona and offered himself as King of Albania, saying: "I have toured the world many times, killing lions, tigers and hippopotami. I will kill your ene-mies just as willingly." He was forced by Germany and Austria to withdraw his offer. In the war he "offered his sword" to the Allies in turn, but without success. He even offered his steam yacht, the Mekong, to the French Government, but they refused it; the British Navy, however, accepted it. He turned his residence, the Château de Randan, into a hospital for wounded soldiers.

The Duc is popular with almost all Frenchmen, except the Royalists. They are rather divided about him. One group says he has become republicanized; another that he is disquali-



© Keystone Duc de Montpensier He might lose his chocolate factory

fied for succession to the throne by marrying a commoner; a third that there have been certain amours which are not comme il faut for a royal prince. This party is not reputed to be serious in its contentions. As brother of the Duc d'Orléans he is, of course, heir-apparent to the nonexistent French throne. If he tries to sit on this hallucinatory chair, the French will have great respect for his royal dignity by removing him from such temptation under the law of 1886, which prescribes banishment for life for a Pretender to the throne of France. In this event Monsieur F. F. P. M. L. of Orléans will lose his château at Randan, his magnificent hôtel in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, his chocolate factory at Passy.

"No Hardship"

The French Bureau of Information, Manhattan, says that the expulsion of Germans from the occupied areas "never was accompanied

by brutalities of any sort."

The French statement to this effect is reported confirmed at a meeting of German railway men at Wiesbaden (April 18) "where several of them denied that they had been mishandled by Frenchmen. They bitterly complained, however, about the attitude of the German authorities, in non-occupied Germany, toward the railway men expelled by the French."

Explaining the procedure of expulsion the bulletin continues: "Ja

the occupied regions, when a man ordered to leave, he is taken to the border under a military escort. Hamily, however, is granted a fordays' respite. According to a structions issued on April 9 by the Commander-in-Chief, 'if the work of the structure will af the smalled many abile of the smalled or any child of the expelled man sick, the family is allowed to sta until complete recovery.' It is en phatically denied that some peop had to leave on a 10 minutes' or c even a 12 hours' notice."

NETHERLANDS

Oueen "Willemientje"

Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina, Willemientje (little Wilhelmina) she remains to the Dutch, 25 years queen, entered her capital upon h Silver Jubilee and birthday celebr tion amid great enthusiasm.

The Queen, dressed entirely white relieved only by a bouquet mauve orchids, was accompanied her consort, Prince Henry of Mee lenburg-Schwerin, drove throu The Hague, was welcomed by chor bodies singing the Wilhelmus, a civic, naval and military assembli Long and loud were the cheers "God save the Queen!" Little Pr. cess Juliana, Holland's future Que also received a tremendous ovati from the people. The enthusias displayed was said to be rare in H land. At night the city was a "fair-land of colored lights." The festities lasted until Sept. 6.

Queen Wilhelmina, born Aug. 1880, succeeded to the throne N 23, 1890. On Aug. 31, 1898, she came of age and she was crown Queen of Holland on Sept. 6 of the year. Her only daughter is Prince Juliana Louise Emma Marie Will mina, aged 14.

Mr. Edward W. Bok (Americ) ized Hollander) in a preface to la A. J. Barnouw's book* gives teresting details about the Qua

"'There sits a man's mind on the Dutch throne,' said a prominent ficial of the Dutch Government me. 'Make no mistake on that por Wilhelmina's mentality has won respect of each one of her Minists past and wient."

Ther a dialogue between the Que and one of her Ministers:

"'I cannot answer that, Yalajesty,' said the Minister.

"'Why not?' asked the Queen.

* HOLLAND UNDER QUEEN WILHELMI-A. J. Barnouw—Scribner (\$3,00).

"'I do not know,' returned the

"'But who should know if you do ot? Are you not my Minister of

"'It turned out,' said the Minister telling of the incident, 'that her ajesty knew what I had overlooked nd did not know. But she gave me indication of her knowledge until e compelled me to find out and re-

ort to her next day.'
"'You must have your question ell in hand when you go into conrence with the Queen,' said another her Ministers, 'and every detail ust be at your fingers' ends. She ever attaches her signature to a docnent until she has read every word it and knows every point in-

olved.'
"One of Her Majesty's colonial presentatives reported to the Queen conditions in the Dutch East Ines. The Queen listened intently, as her invariable custom. When the port was ended: 'Very interesting,' as her immediate comment. our observations and conclusions ffer rather materially from those Jonkheer-three years ago. How you account for the difference?' "The Colonial representative was

ot conversant with this report. . . . he Queen, with startling accuracy, peated the substance of the report. . . 'I found every conclusion,' id the representative, 'evactly as er Majesty had recalled it.'
"Such," says Mr. Bok, "is the

oman under whose rule her people we progressed and prospered for e last 25 years; always in the backound; adverse to her personality ing brought forward; content that iblic attention should center upon r Ministers and the legislative dies; but nevertheless a potent rure and active participant in every portant matter that concerns the elfare of the people of her land ck of the dikes, and in her farvay colonies."

RUSSIA

all Tales

The Chicago Tribune received inrmation from Moscow to the effect at the Soviet Government is doing utmost to mislead U.S. Senators illiam H. King of Utah and Edwin Ladd of North Dakota as to the nditions and the spirit of the popation in Soviet Russia.

Fifteen thousand faithful Bolshei are employed to prevent the Sen-



@ Paul Thompson THE SENATOR FROM NORTH DAKOTA Is he a Russian dupe?

the ordinary citizens. Elaborate preparations are said to have been made to create an impression of prosperity and satisfaction. The Soviet leaders are reputed to believe that a favorable opinion by the Senators on their return to the United States will be a decisive factor in influencing the United States to grant credit.

Continuing, the report stated that the Soviet tactics are nothing new in the history of Russia: "Catherine the Great preceded Senators Ladd and King along the road of Russian dupes when she expressed a desire to see her new conquest in southern Russia. Prince Potemkin, her Preare from coming into contact with mier, who had misappropriated all guards patrolled the streets.

the funds Catherine gave him for the development of southern Russia, took the Empress on a long trip through the country, showing her model villages and happy, singing populations. While the Empress was resting at châteaux along the road. Prince Potemkin had the villages moved so she was surrounded with a vision of prosperity. When the Tsarina discovered the fraud, years later, she jailed Prince Potemkin, afterwards executing him."

A Dilemma

The Rupor, a Russian paper published at Harbin, printed the petition of one Suslov to his chief:

"I have the honor to report that my petition on the subject of obtaining a piece of cloth for trousers has been declined, so that I; Suslov, at the present time remain entirely undressed, and it is even impossible to take off my fur coat in the presence of ladies, because I, for lack of good trousers, may shock the lady or disgrace myself. In case of such an occurrence, I, Suslov, will not consider myself responsible. Secondly, I have not a pound of flour or a piece of bread, so that I must report to duty hungry. In view of the abovementioned urgent necessities, I beg you to grant me a leave of absence for one month, to secure these neces-

The answer of Suslov's chief: "The watchman, Suslov, may be sent to a logging camp. He will be entitled there to a regular ration of bread and cloth, and during the Summer he will need no trousers."

SPAIN

Moroccan War

Spanish aeroplanes bombarded rebel strongholds in the rear of Alhucemas Two machines were brought down inside the Spanish lines. Captain France, Spanish ace, was severely wounded.

King Alfonso pardoned the ringleader of the recent Malaga Mutiny. "The King's action has created a very favorable impression throughout Spain." The man, name unpublished, had been sentenced to death by a military court martial.

A general strike was proclaimed at Coruña in Spain as a protest against the war in Morocco. All stores were closed, tramways suspended service. To prevent disorders, police and civil

POLAND

Anti-Stinnes

M. Korfanty, Silesian member of the Polish Government and possible Minister of Commerce, in a speech at Warsaw, admitted that Herr Hugo Stinnes, master of coke, had secured a foothold in Polish industry, but he declared him persona non grata.

M. Korfanty's speech reads, in

"From the first moment Stinnes appeared in Upper Silesia I used all available measures to restrict him. He secured large blocks of shares in the Kattawitz Metallurgical Trust, which possessed mines and iron factories, and an interest in the Bismarck mines, and one of the finest steel fabricating plants in Eu-

"At the Autumn meeting of the Polish Parliament I intend to go further and press the bill which the Ministry already has approved providing that every corporation in Polish Silesia must have its headquarters in Poland and hold annual meetings there. . . . Poland needs foreign money and needs aid, but we have no desire to exchange our rights to the free political direction of our own house for Stinnes' money."

GREECE

"When There Is No Peace"

The Greek Government ratified the Treaty of Lausanne and its auxiliary conventions. A decree issued at the same time officially proclaimed the cessation of a state of war with Turkey.

TURKEY

New Cabinet

Fethi Bey, the new Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, an-

nounced his Cabinet:

Hoja Mussa Kiazam Effendi, Minister of Religious Affairs; Seyid Bey, Minister of Justice; General Kiazim Pasha, Minister of National Defence; General Ismet Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Sefa Bey, Minister of Education; Hassan Fehmi Bey, Minister of Finance; Mahmud Essad Bey, Minister of National Economy; Feyzi Bey, Minister of Public Works; Dr. Riza Nur Bey, Minister of Health; Marshal Feyzi Pasha, Chief of the General Staff.

Said the Premier: "The eyes of the whole world are fixed upon Tur-key, and we must immediately begin

to put into effect the most urgent reforms up to the limits of our financial capacity."

One of the reforms is to take shape in the destruction of brigands, who have become a pest owing to "The prolongation of the War." The Government's main policy is "to restore economic and financial stability."

ABYSSINIA

A People's King

A democratic Eastern potentate seems a contradiction in terms, but an American missionary, just returned to the U. S., gives the following account of H. R. H. Ras Taf-

fari, of Abyssinia:
"When we got to the race-track I noticed a big crowd of people coming along. . . . There were stragglers at first, then thicker and thicker was the crowd of men and boys. Some were dressed in rags, some in decent white clothing, some in native Abyssinian dress with blackpeaked caps, some in costly apparel and a few in European clothes. Many were carrying rifles. Some were prisoners in chains.

"'Some very great man is riding out today,' I thought to myself. . . . A little group riding together now came in the midst of the crowd. . . Yes, it most certainly was, His Highness, Ras Taffari himself, the ruler of Abyssinia. . . .

"On my way back I met the multitude coming the other way, but their progress was somewhat slower. Every one was carrying a stone on his shoulder. . . . Yes, the ruler was with them, but surely he would not have to carry a stone. No, he would not have to do so, but nevertheless he was doing so!

"An officer said that he [the ruler] did not ask anyone to do a work that he was not willing to do himself. Ras Taffari was inducing his subjects to build roads."

H. R. H. Ras Taffari is not the Emperor of Abyssinia, but the heir to the throne. The nominal ruler of the land is Empress Waizern Zauditu (Ras Taffari is her second cousin). She was proclaimed the Empress of Abyssinia in September, 1916, after her nephew, Lij Yasu, was deposed by public proclamation. The Empress was crowned at Addis Abbaba, capital of Abyssinia, Feb. 11, 1917. The Empress keeps herself very much in the background

JAPAN

New Cabinet

In the midst of charred, strick Tokyo Count Yamamoto formed Cabinet:

Premier and Minister of Forei Affairs—Count Gombei Yamamoto. Minister of Home Affairs—Bar Shimpei Goto, "Roosevelt of Japa ex-Mayor of Tokyo.

Minister of Finance—Junnost Inouye, Governor of the Japan Bar Minister of the Navy-Admi Hyo Iakarabe.

Minister of War-Tanaka. Minister of Education-Keij

Minister of Agriculture and Comerce—Baron Kenjiro Den, G

ernor of Formosa. Minister of Communications-

Inuka, leader of the former Natialist Party. Minister of Railways - Yar

nouchi. Minister of Justice-Hirayum

Count Yamamoto was Pren from February, 1913, to April, 19 when he was forced to retire ow to certain naval disclosures. It been since established that he was no way directly implicated.

Catastrophe

Disaster, out of the earth, shi the foundations and shattered superstructure of Hondo, princia island of Japan. Tokyo and You hama and all cities for 400 me along the East coast were repos to be in ruins. The magnitudes the disaster was the entire burde the reports. The chief news that direct communication ut Japan was ended. Apparently h cables were snapped.

No official reports were receive From Shanghai came indirect in mation of the disaster, and disag was the one sure truth. A quak severity, fire, unparalleled waves, famine, explosives, hunder of thousands of houses wrecked, in dreds of thousands of people ke —fact and fiction were woven horrible fabric of destruction n

death.

Japan has been a land of each quakes from time immemoa There are records of great earth is turbances in A.D. 684, 869, 151 1498, 1596, 1707, 1792, 1846, 156 1896. Minor tremors are a il and the affairs of the State are thus occurance. It is estimated that the largely in the hands of Ras Taffari. are 1,500 earth tremors a year. is the reason for the light, bamboo construction of most Japanese buildings.

There are definite earthquake zones on the surface of the earth following definite rift lines. They occur mountain-making is progress. Large segments of the earth in adjusting themselves in equilibrium exert tremendous pressure. By this process mountains are raised in the course of a few million years, a comparatively short time geologically speaking. From time to time under the huge stresses which fold and warp rocks, the strain becomes too great in the earth's crust, something gives way and the whole earth shakes. No exact, scientific explanation of these movements has been reached. But it is known that the present is one of the greatest mountain making periods in the earth's history.

When the great San Francisco earthquake and fire took place on April 18, 1906, the Japanese Red Cross sent \$100,000 for relief. The loss of life at San Francisco was only about 500, and the earthquake was slight as compared with that in Japan. The chief damage was caused by the fire which followed. For several days great numbers of people had no shelter; cooking was done in the streets to avert fire danger, since the water supply had been cut off. A few looters, rifling wrecked houses and dead bodies were shot; food, and even more, water, was extremely scarce.

These scenes are probably being re-enacted now on a larger scale in Japan. The American Red Cross began a relief fund for the Japanese with a contribution of \$100,000. Six American destroyers of the Asiatic Fleet were despatched to the devastated region with food and clothing, and Admiral Anderson offered the services of the entire Asiatic Fleet. The American Consul at Kobe sent the Shipping Board Steamer West Orowa to Yokohama with relief supplies. Offers of relief came from all parts of the world.

LATIN AMERICA

Tacna-Arica

Settlement of the Tacna-Arica territorial dispute between Chile and Peru (which is to be submitted to the arbitration of the President of the U. S.), was postponed at the request of the Chilean Government.

Chile has completed her argument, but is desirous that the U. S. legal advisers whom she has engaged should have an opportunity of studying it as fully as possible.

THE THEATRE

Magnolia. Booth Tarkington tells a tale of the lower Mississippi in the costume and accent of the South of years ago. A most practical young man is ejected from his father's house because he is unwilling to fight a duel. He returns—seven years later—as the notorious "Cunnel" Blake, whose voice makes the forests to tremble. Even the notorious General Orlando Jackson quakes at the



LEO CARILLO
His voice makes the forests to tremble

roar thereof. But the faithful heroine is not deceived. Beneath the "Cunnel's" roar she still hears the softly sentimental whisper of the poet-lover.

Author Tarkington attempts to prove that courage is simply knowing that you are safe. When the coward-poet learned to shout, he became brave.

Leo Carrillo is entrusted with the task of giving reality to this theory. He is good but never great. The saving humor of the play is well developed by the remainder of the cast, particularly Miss-Bryan-Allen and Malcolm Williams (General Orlando Jackson).

The Jolly Roger. A. E. Thomas has created a pirate drama cunningly carved from sea yarns of long ago with a cutlass of pointed wit. He has worked along lines made familiar to the great American audience by Captain Applejack. He swashes more, however, than did the creators of that popular sature. He dramatizes his but esque rather than burlesquing hanv in st. He main-

tains a beautiful, deep blue background of sea and sky, and salts his situations with oaths and the glitter of daggers at every course. Out of nowhere Adam Trent ar-

Out of nowhere Adam Trent arrives on board the pirate brig. Immediately preceding him comes Hilda Borner, beautiful maiden from a captured schooner in the time-honored guiser for maidens aboard pirate brigs—cabin boy's gear. Promptly Trent subdues the crew. Promptly Trent falls in love with her. Promptly the crew, too, discover her sex. There follow ominous and entertaining rattles of the daggers of romantie drama.

Pedro de Cordoba, cast as the triumphant Trent, plays with a fine technique but without humor and the indispensable grand mannerisms of a pirate hero. The ferocity of the crew and the fine feminine helplessness of Carroll McComas are wholly satisfactory.

The production is the first of a scries from which Walter Hampden hopes to evolve a permanent repertory theatre, although he did not himself appear in *The Jolly Roger*.

self appear in The Jolly Roger.

Alexander Woollcott: "An entertaining piece."

Burns Mantle: "Dramatization of a day-dream."

The Whole Town's Talking. The main interest in this heavy-hearted farce lies in the fact that Mr. Grant Mitchell, after what was supposedly a furious fight in the darkness, is disclosed perched on the chandelier. Otherwise the proceedings are negligible.

Little Miss Bluebeard. It seems necessary simply to note that Avery Hopwood's signature is attached to this interlude and that Irene Bordoni emerges from musical comedy to play the lead. Anyone who has even a cursory acquaintance with matters theatrical will conclude correctly that it is a farce, that it deals in marital problems with an engaging indelicacy, that it is smartly amusing. Added footnotes must contain the intelligence that Miss Bordoni sings four songs with her customary success; that Bruce McRae plays her leading man; that one Eric Blore, a recent acquisition from London; does the ultimate silliest as a silly Englishman.

John Corbin: "A world without such pieces would be appreciably duller."

Alexanuer Woollcott: "A quite enjoyable concoction."

B O O K S

The Doves' Nest* Katherine Mansfield Explains Us to Ourselves

A collection of 21 short stories, six completed, the other 15 left unfinished at the death of their author. The stories are all brief-five, six, eight pages; the longest one, The Doves' Nest (unfinished) runs as many as 15. They have no trimly tailored tightness of plot-no cannon cracker climaxes-in fact it is doubtful whether any of our best paying and most financially successful American magazines would consider them worth the buying. And yet they add, if. anything, to a reputation that already belongs among the permanent things of English literature—a reputation sustained entirely by exactly such work as this.

What is there left to analyze, then, when one tries to pull them apart? A mood—a moment—a fragrance—sorrow—joy—a living man, a living woman, suddenly, completely seen.

The Stories. The Doll's House deals with a wonderful doll's house given to some moderately well-to-do children. They treasure it—show it off to all their school friends except the little Kelveys, the washerwoman's daughters. Then one day the Kelveys do see it—and are almost instantly scolded away by a proper grown-up. But they have seen it. The children in The Doll's House live and breathe—Katherine Mansfield told a little about them but not nearly all.

In Taking the Veil, 18-year-old Edna is very unhappy. She thought she loved Jimmy, but last night she went to the theatre and fell in love with an actor. Of course the only thing left for her to do is to take the veil. Then she realizes as she pictures a death in the odor of sanctity that she really does love Jimmy after all.

In The Fly a man kills a fly; in A Cup of Tea, Rosemary Fell, young, wealthy, plays lady bountiful to a starving girl and takes her home for tea. Her husband comments casually that the girl is really astonishingly pretty and Rosemary gives her money and sends her away at once. You see? No ginger! No big thumping words! No potency!

The Significance. Life seen with exquisite clarity, subtlety, thoughtfulness, humor, sometimes with scorn or sorrow, but never with spite or despair. Unerring felicity of word and line—work so beautifully, unobtrusively apt and accomplished that

* THE DOVES' NEST—The late Katherine Mansfield—Knopf (\$2.50).

beside it most contemporary prose seems careless and shoddy. And yet the technique is not all—is merely an instrument—is never brittle—the insight pierces deep and is very clear. A world built up of tiny, crystalline fragments—but a world that will remain when many great fictional constellations now spinning in the literary void have expired like wet fireworks.

The Critics. John Galsworthy:
"Her talent was unique among us.
. . her work stirs and excites us, and so quietly; it is an expression of



KATHERINE MANSFIELD

She will never complete her sketches

the mood in love with life. It has the rare flavor that endures. Beautiful work!"

H. G. Wells: "K. M.'s perfectly lovely mind has lit a whole dismal day for me. . . I put K. M. above the world of effort and compromise."

The Christian Science Monitor: "A treasury of riches. One reads and marvels. . . . Her writing is of that exquisite, subtle insight that explains us to ourselves."

The Author. Katherine Mansfield (Kathleen Beauchamp) was born in Wellington, New Zealand, and died at Fontainebleau, France (Jan. 9, 1923), at the age of 34. Her first book, In a German Pension, appeared in 1911, in England, when she was 21. In 1913 she married J. Middleton Murry, English critic, editor, novelist. Her other books are Bliss and Other Stories (1920) and The Garden Party (1922). At the time of her death she had just become universally recognize as the foremost writer of short stories in English.

Necrology
Eight Wielders of the Pen
Meet at Last the Wielder of
the Scythe

Penmanship is the occasion of comparatively few occupational diseases. Yet during the early months of 1923 mortality has been high in the literary fraternity. At least eight well-known names have joined the roster of the dead. It is noteworthy, however, that all but one of these passed away ripe in years. The exception is Katherine Mansfield, whose death came upon her in mid-career. The others are:

Maurice Hewlett (Jan. 22, 1861), English novelist, poet, critic. The Forest Lovers, a medieval romance published in 1898, established Hewlett's reputation in a field in which, despite the wave of imitation that followed its success, he still remains among the most eminent. Other medieval novels include Richard Yea-and-Nay, The Song of Renny and The Queen's Quair; which deals with Mary, Queen of Scots. Alice Meynell, poet and essayist.

Alice Meynell, poet and essayistleader in the English Catholic literary movement. Her Poems and A Father of Women display intense, controlled emotion, often devotional in subject. The Rhythm of Life and The Second Person Singular are essays. Her husband, Wilfrid Meynell, and herself rescued the poet. Francis Thompson, from starvation.

Pierre Loti (Louis Marie Julien Viaud), French novelist, sculptor, painter, musician, Academician and Naval officer (Jan. 14, 1850). Author of Le mariage de Loti, Le Roman d'un Spahi, Pêcheur d'Islande Mon Frère Yves and other colorful novels, frequently drawn from his own experiences in the tropics. Loti's literary influence waned perceptibly during his last years.

Kate Douglas Wiggin (Mrs. George C. Riggs), author and playwrigh (Sept. 28, 1859). Besides writing the ever-popular The Birds' Christma Carol and Rebecca of Sunnybrool Farm, she was also a pioneer in certain charitable work and organized the first free kindergarten on the Pacific Coast.

Emerson Hough, American novel ist (June 28, 1857), author of the story now cinematized as The Covered Wagon, North of 36 and othe western stories.

Henry Edward Krehbiel, dean of New York music critics (March 10 1854), author of How to Listen t Music.

Sir William Robertson Nicol (Claudius Clear) (Oct. 10, 1851) editor The British Weekly.

Willa Cather Long an Apprentice, She Is Now a Brilliant Technician

The personality of Willa Cather is characterized chiefly by firmness. She is positive, determined, a trifle withdrawn. Her charm is un-deniable, yet it has the air of being at times carefully reserved for a greater occasion. She has no great interest in the small affairs of the world, yet she is gracious and her opinions, when vouchsafed, are well considered and delivered with positiveness. She would find folly a difficult companion. This precision of thought and character illuminates her writing. It is, perhaps, what makes My Antonia and A Lost Lady the works of art which they are.

Miss Cather, born in Virginia, spent most of her early life in Nebraska, where she was graduated from the State University in 1895. She has been both journalist and teacher. For a time she was an associate editor of MeClure's Magazine. Then, quite deliberately, she began her career of writing, after many years of apprenticeship, and has, as deliberately, progressed.

I saw her last Summer in the Vermont mountains. She was to deliver a series of addresses on the craft of writing. She spent days in careful thought and preparation. She walked alone in the woods and fields. Her talks are said to have been superb. The students literally worshipped her. It was this tremendous force of hers, breaking through an equally tremendous reserve, that made her lectures so inspiring.

My enthusiasm for her latest book is unqualified. One of Ours, her story of the War, which was awarded one of the Pulitzer Prizes last year, I did not care for. It is not nearly so wise a book as Edith Wharton's poignant A Son at the Front or Thomas Boyd's Through the Wheat. A Lost Lady, however, is a character study of strength and beauty. The story of a highstrung, attractive, weak woman, told as she is reflected in the lives of her various lovers, is superbly wrought. I can think of no other picture of broken idealism so striking as that of young Neil confronted with the truth about his idol, Marian Forrester. background of the Middle West of the last century seems thoroughly in-consequential. The story is that of Marian Forrester. Here, surely, is writing one of the most brilliant technicians in American letters!

J. F.

Good Books

The following estimates of books much in the public eye were made after careful consideration of the trend of critical opinion:

Fortune's Fool — Sabatini — Houghton Mifflin (\$2.00). Colonel Randall Holles, sometime of the Parliamentary Army that crushed Charles I, regicide's son and broken adventurer, found little scope in the Merry England of Charles II for his sword. Hounded by poverty and evil fortune, he stooped at last to lend himself to a discreditable plot of the Duke of Buckingham's-the abduction of the beautiful actress, Sylvia Farquharson, for his Grace's amorous purposes. But the vile act once accomplished, and the well known Sylvia discovered to be his boyhood sweetheart, Holles proved properly heroic—spitted Buckingham in the liver-wing—suffered a terrible beating from that gentleman's lackeysnursed Sylvia through the plague, then raging-escaped from a deadcart—and generally conducted himself in such proper d'Artagnan fashion that it seemed only fair for Mr. Sabatini to reward him with Sylvia's hand and a nice little governorship somewhere in the Indies.

THE CHILD AT HOME—Lady Cynthia Asquith—Scribner (\$1.75). In this quietly delightful volume Lady Cynthia Asquith, wife of a son of the Rt. Hon. H. A. Asquith by his first marriage, discusses The Nursery, At Table, Visitors, Reading Aloud, Pets and the activities, pleasures, perils, fears, delights of childhood in general with certain interspersed reminiscences of her own childhood as charming as they are unsentimental and vivid. She dreaded having to ride the elephant in the Zoo-milkpudding she loathed, and still remembers with despair the would-be jocular visitors who greeted her with, "Shall I cut your curls off?" or "Are you jealous of your little brother?"

The Treasure of the Bucoleon—Arthur D. Howden-Smith—Brentano (\$2.00). A cipher hidden in Elizabethan verse—secret stairs in an old English manor hall—a fabulous treasure secreted by Byzantine emperors in the very belly of Constantinople—a gang of international cutthroats who are constantly sandbagging the legitimate treasure-seekers—gypsy brigands versus Turkish assassins—a spitfire gypsy lass equally ready with kiss or knife—these are some of the ingredients of as rattlingly energetic a yarn of adventure as any in some time.

ART

Theft

Thieves entered the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery at Sacramento, Cal., lifted from its gold frame Guido Reni's Entombment of Christ, and escaped. A craving for a forbidden smoke had lured the curator to an upper gallery; no trace of the thieves remained when a janitor discovered the theft.

The Entombment, valued at \$500,000, is eight by ten inches in size, and believed by experts to be the model for a larger work never completed. That it was stolen at the instance of an art expert is indicated by the fact that a large reproduction of the picture in the same gallery was undisturbed. Other larger but less precious paintings were also found intact.

The Crocker gallery is the property of the City of Sacramento, having been given in 1885 by the widow of Judge E. B. Crocker, retired railway attorney and former California Supreme Court Justice. Mr. Crocker gathered the collection after the Franco-Prussian war and the stolen canvas was one among several world-famous pictures for which Sacramento is noted. So great is the value of the Entombment that it will be difficult to market. The world will probably not see it again for many years.

In Italy

Confirmed visitors to the Italian galleries, particularly in Venice and Florence, have been surprised in the last year or two at the marked improvements both in arrangement and condition of the paintings since the War. This progress has been a direct outcome of the policy of the Italian Government, stimulated by the menace to her art treasure imposed by the War. After the first Austrian bombardment of Venice. all her movable paintings were removed to the cities farther south and stored in vaults, while the immovable frescoes were piled high with sandbags. The canvases were found in serious decay, after years of neglect, almost ready to fall to pieces at a touch. Only the most painstaking care, covering the surfaces with invisible gauze and adhesive, and rolling them on wooden cylinders, preserved the Renaissance masterpieces from imminent destruction. paratively little damage was done in Venice by bombardment, because the Austrians, expecting to recapture the city, gave orders not to bomb the galleries and churches.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

The Silent Command. If any private citizen marched up to President Coolidge and said: "I beg your pardon, but could you lend me the U. S. Navy for a few days?" the President would probably smile nervously and talk about the "big, pretty boats" until a squad of marines had started the visitor off to lunacy lodgings.

William Fox is still at large, and deservedly, after asking virtually this very question. He asked and it was given unto him-not only the Navy but Annapolis and most of the Panama Canal. With these substantial properties he set out to strike a blow for patriotism. Though normal Americans dislike to see the flag dragged through the dust of a theatrical property room, it must be said that Mr. Fox has done a good job. No better bit of marine spectacle has been seen in many months than the stormy climax of this film.

The French Doll. Mae Murray is an American with beautiful ankles, vacant eyes, trifling talent. The ankles are the only convincing feature of her latest picture. In trying to be French she succeeds simply in bubbling over. It is to be noted that she wears an infinite selection of Paris gowns, which afford high excitement throughout the film for the feminine portion of the assemblage.

Salomy Jane. Once more the West has come forward with material for a two-gun terror. The days of '49 are here revealed with the normal amount of shooting, horse-stealing, hanging. Lefty Flynn (quondam Yale fullback) and Jacqueline Logan are the individuals who live through it all to marry. Of its kind the picture is acceptable.

The Hunchback of Notre Dame. This picture is a legitimate example of movie elephantiasis. It required, apparently, millions of horses, ten millions of men; it required the construction in Hollywood of Notre Dame Cathedral plus a large section of old Paris. All this was done on the Gargantuan scale of which only cinema directors can conceive. this would have been futile, as it so often is with spectacle productions, if the story had not furnished it with backbone and if Lou Chaney had not provided a singularly fine performance in the title rôle. The combination affords massive and effective entertainment.

The producers have edged a little

farther along the trail of terror than any of their predecessors. It seems that fearful brutality as an emotional seasoning eludes the censor's shears. The whipping scene in Little Old New York and bits of Ashes of Vengeance were tepid samples in the face of the writhing, twisting and gnashings of Quasimodo, the hunchback. He is finally flogged with metaltipped lashes. These things appeal enormously to the cinema population.

It must be said for the benefit of Hugo addicts that the plot is sacrificed for the sake of a happy ending. This sacrifice seems reasonable in view of the preponderance of movie addicts over Hugo addicts.

Why Worry? Followers of Harold Lloyd will be pleased to know that he has a new giant. The big fellow's name is Johan Aasen and so gigantic is his structure that a lady's wrist watch fits neatly about his thumb. In a somnolent Mexican faubourg Harold puts his ludicrous feet "into it," right, then left, with the usual political consequences — soldiers, rifles, prison. The colossus (with a mastodonian toothache) is in the same prison. For relieving the toothache Harold gets his prison walls pushed gently asunder and the local militia strewn helplessly about the courtyard. A swift-moving vehicle of the Lloyd genre that, in spite of its giant, does not quite measure up.

Notes

Jackie Coogan's next product will be *Long Live the King*, from a story by Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart.

Douglas Fairbanks has completed a spectacular romance, *The Thief of Bagdad*, which will shortly be presented to the country.

Elmer Clifton and the city of New Bedford, Mass., set out to make a whaling film, and the upshot was Down to the Sea in Ships, the movie which all last Winter sent thrills up and down many a landlubber's back. In a casual reference to this seamark of the cinema, Time (July 30) spoke of Maurice Tourneur's clever handling of a large rubber whale in one of the heaviest northwest gales that ever struck the screen.

It was not so. The Whaling Film Corporation of New Bedford tells the true story: The whale was not rubber, but real flesh, blood and blubber. He was not one, but several. Mr. Clifton (not Mr. Tourneur) found him in the Caribbean and "spent almost two years in making the picture real." Blubber is stranger than rubber.

The Little Children Shall Theirs Be the Kingdom of Hollywood?

Coincident with the news that Baby Peggy (half past three) has "signed" a contract that will net Mr. and Mrs. Peggy \$5,000,000 during three years, come certain advices* regarding the maltreatment of the children of the studios. It appears that small armies of indigent mothers and indolent fathers stand ready daily to sacrifice their offspring on the altar of Hollywood art.

Pictures are drawn for the avid imaginations of magazine readers of tiny citizens absurdly caparisoned in velvet and plumes waiting daily for a director who requires the patter of little feet about the house to motivate his final clinch. Though there are laws which insist upon the education of movie children, we are led to believe that the education is scattered thinly through sessions before the blinding Kleig lights and interrupted by the hammering of carpenters and the yammering of stars.

It is told, too, how film infants lose their normal childhood because they are not allowed to play in other children's back yards. Violent games are forbidden owing to the likelihood of accident. Sleeping hours are all awry. The children are primarily edified by the spectacle of their parents fighting over the weekly pay check.

These plangent protests seem ill considered. It is probable that any parents who are so shiftless as to stand by while their children posture and grimace at the command of bull-throated directors would stand by anyway. In such a case the children would inhabit some top floor garret, subsist on cheese and warmed-over coffee. They would have the questionable advantage of consorting with other gutter children. They would grow up into third-rate mechanics—kitchen or gasoline, according to sex.

Under the present circumstances they immediately assume enviable posts in the community. They are well fed; the wealth they acquire for their parents opens the latters' eyes to the amenities of life which in no other way could they have learned and translated to their children. There are only ten years of life that even the greatest can hope to be actively famous. Why not the first ten as soon as the last? And, finally, it is the children of Hollywood alone that seem able consistently to interpret life for the screen as it really exists on this strange planet.

* In Sunset (Pacific Coast monthly) for September.

MUSIC

At La Scala

Toscanini is at last putting on at La Scala of Milan Boito Nerone that opera by the interesting composer of Mefistofele who was at the same time one of the most distinguished poets of Italy and the literary collaborator with Verdi in Otello and Falstaff. For the leading soprano rôle the conductor has selected Rosa Raisa, dramatic soprano of the Chicago Opera Company. This, of course, is a distinguished honor and one well deserved by the lady of the great ringing voice. Time was when the season's list of singers at La Scala held the élite of the world's vocalists. To sing at the celebrated opera house of Milan was a crowning honor; to be selected for a very important premier, an election to Parnassus. But since the War vocal things have gone badly all over Europe, and Italy (while comparatively in very good shape) has not avoided harm. The best Italian singers are in America. Recent operatic performances at La Scala have been most distinguished, but not out of any plenitude of superlative voices. glory has rested with the orchestral and ensemble elements of the performances. Toscanini is the world's supreme conductor. By sheer mastery of nuance and phrase and tone building in the mass he is able to lift an opera to a plane where the qualities of the solo voices count for little.

Incorrigible de Pachmann

Upon these shores has landed once more Vladimir de Pachmann, pianist of legend. This man for many years has been one of the world's renowned musicians, renowned alike for his great musicianship and his personal singularities. His whims, his spirit, his drolleries alike have made him an ideal figure of the eccentric and high talented artist. Now at the age of 75 he demonstrates that his years have not robbed him of his vivacity.

Articles in the press laid playful stress upon the circumstance that de Pachmann candidly informed the ship news reporters who interviewed him that he was the world's greatest pianist, that beside him the other virtuosos of the instrument of keys and hammers were sorry fellows. He likewise essayed the unusual thing of giving his critical rating of his fellow artists—Paderewski a good pianist but not a great one; likewise Buson and Rosenthal; Godowsky a good technician; Rachmaninoff a

third rater; Josef Hofmann not a great pianist, although he plays well at times. These divertissements were laid to the man's natural peculiarities, those peculiarities which lead him to make apostrophic speeches while he plays a sonata in concert. Actually, however, they were largely the product of an enthusiasm, perhaps a monomania.

De Pachmann has invented a new technique of piano playing, a technique the characteristic feature of which is a rigidly stiff wrist. He



© Underwood

VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN

He stiff-arms the piano

says that until he had reached the age of 70, what he played was trash, as are trash the present performances of other pianists, who use the old technique. De Pachmann embarks upon an extended tour of the U. S. It will be interesting to see how public and critics respond to pragmatic demonstrations of the new technique, which the pianist protagonizes with such spirited phrases.

In Philadelphia

The Philadelphia Civic Opera Company plans to give a season of 16 or 18 performances of twelve operas. They intend to have a limited number of professional singers, together with amateurs. The use of amateur performers in the playing of opera is a bit of sublimity that makes one tremble. For chorus work (the chorus will number 125) something may be done with amateur talent, but for solo singing and orchestra playing—miracles happen, but not often.

EDUCATION

17

Best Schoolmaster

The Soviet Commissariat for Public Instruction has set out to find the best schoolmaster in Russia. Accordingly it has designed an examination of which the most important feature would seem to be reports to be submitted by all Russian schools dealing with the personal, pedagogical, cultural and political capacities of each individual. The winners of this adapted army efficiency test will receive prizes as follows, in addition to the somewhat embarrassing distinction of having their names engraved upon red tablets of honor. First Prize - One overcoat, one suit of clothes, one pair of boots, one watch and 1,000 this year's rubles for buying books (or a book). Second Prize

—Delete the watch. Third Prize— Delete the watch and the suit of clothes. It is rumored that other prize winners will receive books on "Communistic Ideology." What the Soviet is going to do with the best teacher in Russia when it finds him was not divulged. It seems reasonably clear, however, that he will not be permitted to teach.

In Georgia

Oglethorpe University of Atlanta is to construct upon its grounds a replica of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, alma mater of James Oglethorpe, founder of the Georgia colony. A legacy of \$275,000 to this end was left by Mrs. Robert J. Lowrv, of Atlanta, in memory of her husband, prominent banker and business man. President Jacobs, of Oglethorpe, has sailed for England to obtain pictures, plans, specifications of Corpus Christi. And when the Lowry memorial is completed it will house the Lowry School of Banking and Commerce. It is just possible that the original plans and specifications of Corpus Christi may require some adaptation to fit the needs of the School of Banking and Commerce.

In Mexico

César Lopez de Lara is interested in education. He is also Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico. And he has put the two together. First of all, by the exercise of almost arbitrary power, but supported by popular sentiment, he taxed everybody and everything. By this means he built up an educational fund of almost \$2,000,000. With this fund he gathered together efficient teachers and employed an American architect to design school buildings, putting an

American in full charge of the construction program. This American is to spend up to \$1,000,000 for the building of six modern schools to hold 4,500 pupils. When he finishes, Governor César Lopez de Lara will have a modern school system at his disposition and the State of Tamaulipas will be an educated state-provided always that the Governor remains Governor and popular.

Labor Problems

"Teach labor problems," is the plea just issued by the Institute for Public Service, of which Julius H. Barnes, of the National Chamber of

Commerce, is Chairman.

"If all schools and colleges should imitate the few pioneers who are now teaching the basic facts and principles of labor problems," says Mr. Barnes, "it would become vastly easier to understand business cycles, to retain prosperity, to prevent strikes and to bring about cooperation among nations against future wars."

The statement says in part:

"Of 80 colleges for women, 53 (or nearly two-thirds) have no course in

labor problems.

"Of nearly 700 colleges and professional schools for both men and women, over 500 do not advertise any attention whatever to labor problems. The subject is almost unknown in the colleges which train teachers, and is not even part of the model course of study for teacher-training schools which is now sweeping the country under the leadership of the Carnegie Foundation."

In Rhode Island

The question of the compulsory teaching of English in the schools has turned the State of Rhode Island Democratic, and it may dominate politics there for some years to come. Rhode Island is the most foreign state in the Union.* One-twentieth of its population is French-Canadian. The French-Canadians desire to retain their hyphenated distinction. They therefore opposed the law passed by a Republican House in 1922 making English compulsory in the schools, and they turned out the Republicans who had passed it. In 1923 with a Democratic House, a Republican Senate and a French-Canadian Lieutenant Governor they failed by the narrowest of margins to secure a repeal. And they have not yet given up their attempt.

SCIENCE

What to See Today

Today (Sept. 10, 1923), if you happen to live anywhere in the U.S., Canada, Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, or northwestern South America, you can see, w. p. (weather permitting), at least part of a total eclipse of the sun. If you are fortunate enough to be within a curvilinear zone about 100 miles wide, which grazes the coast of Southern California and sweeps through the heart of Mexico, you will see the whole face of Old Sol obscured by the moon's shadow for a few brief moments—a sight which has not been visible in the United States since June 8, 1918. A time-table of the eclipse's visitation to the various cities of the United States (local standard time) is appended:

Perc	entage	Time	e of
of	Disk	Maxin	num
Place. Co	vered.	Ecli	ose.
New York	46%	4:38	Р. М.
Boston	42	4:36	66
Buffalo	45	4:31	66
Washington	50	4:39	66
Chicago	52	3:26	66
St. Paul	51	3:15	66
St. Louis	60 .	3:29	66
Atlanta	64	3:43	66
New Orleans	76	3:44	66
Denver	71	2:09	66
Salt Lake City	77	1:56	66
Seattle	74	12:31	66
San Francisco	96	12:44	66
Los Angeles	99	12:57	66
San Diego	100	12:58	66

The Yerkes Observatory expedition (TIME, Sept. 3), in charge of Director Edwin B. Frost, is financed by William Wrigley, Jr. (chewinggum man) with a gift of \$5,000, and occupies sites on Santa Catalina Island (directly in the path of totality), which is owned by Mr. Wrigley. On a plateau 1,300 feet above sealevel an observatory equipped with elaborate telescopic and photographic apparatus has been erected. The unique feature of the Yerkes enterprise is its use of moving picture machines for the first time to record an eclipse.

The Yerkes Observatory, at Williams Bay, on Lake Geneva, Wis., is the astronomy department of the University of Chicago, and contains the largest refracting telescope in the world, with an object lens of 40 inches. The largest reflecting telescope is at the Mt. Wilson Observatory, Cal. Refractors differ from reflectors in that the light is gathered through a lens at the top of the tube in the former, and in a large mirror at the bottom in the latter. Reflectors are easier and cheaper to construct, but are less convenient to handle, and get out of order more

"Peppo"

It has been learned (by Science Service) that the "secret chemical" rumored during the War to have been given German soldiers to endow them with supernormal energy was sodium dihydrogen phosphate. This salt was administered in the form of a drink to the shock troops as they entered battle or during long marches. For psychological reasons other battalions were served with a sham stimulant at the same time, acidulated with tartaric instead of phosphoric acid.

Scientists say the new stimulant has the advantage, over alcohol and alkaloids, of being a natural factor in bodily processes. It is non-intoxicating and non-habit-forming. Since the War "it has been given to miners, laborers (up to a quarter ounce per day), horses, oxen with good effect."

MacMillan Heard From

Donald B. MacMillan, the American explorer, who has occupied the center of the Polar stage since the failure of Capt. Roald Amundsen's expedition (Time, June 18, June 25), has been heard from after a long silence.

With a picked crew of six men, MacMillan sailed from Maine July 16, completely equipped for radio communication with a syndicate of newspapers through the American Radio Relay League. Two amateur stations last week picked up a message giving the latitude of the *Bowdoin* as 78° 30′ N., which indicates the expedition has reached Etah, on the northwest coast of Greenland, the point of departure of many pole dashes, 2,300 miles north of Boston.

Dr. MacMillan's object is not a quest of the Pole, but a study of climatic and magnetic conditions in the Arctic region. The influence of the aurora borealis on radio will be observed. The discoveries of changes in the sun's heat (TIME, May 5) and the southward advance of glaciers in recent years have given rise to conjectures of the possible advent of a new ice age. MacMillan hopes to find definite scientific data as to whether a new glaciation may be expected, but most geologists hold that it is too early to make predictions. The last of the four great ice ages passed probably about 30,000 years ago, and the intervals between them are believed to have been much greater than this, although irregular.

^{*} R. I. has 28.7% foreign-born whites; Mass., 28%; Conn., 27.3%; N. Y., 26.8%.

LAW

Minneapolis Congress

Meeting at Minneapolis, the American Bar Association for the 46th time took counsel with itself.

The Monroe Doctrine, the World Court, the Supreme Court, Radicalism, Trade, etc., etc., were discussed by such well-known members as Messrs. Taft, Davis, Butler, Wickersham, Hughes, and the visiting Lord Birkenhead and Dr. E. S. Zeballos of Argentina.

John W. Davis, President, opened the ceremonies with an orthodox defense of the Supreme Court. He made obvious reference to a recent article by Frank I. Cobb (Editor of The New York World) on Our Stagnant Democracy,* and denied that the Supreme Court closed the avenues of social progress.

Mr. Associate Justice Pierce Butler, who lives in St. Paul, animadverted upon the disuses of radicalism in colleges. This reference was taken to be a defense of himself. (When President Harding elevated him to the Supreme Court it was charged that Mr. Butler's attitude toward local centers of learning had been quite bourbon.) In his peroration Mr. Butler inveighed against the demagogue.

The speech of the Secretary of State added the last word to the bibliography of the Monroe Doctrine. (See page 2.)

Advocacy of American participation in the World Court was entrusted to George W. Wickersham, Attorney General under President Taft. Despite some slight objection on the ground that it was a political question, Mr. Wickersham succeeded in carrying a motion endorsing the World Court. The motion implied that most Americans favored it.

Lord Birkenhead made no reference to politics, except to intimate that in England the prestige of royalty was increasing and that of the Socialist party was diminishing. His address was a discussion of the differences between the American and English constitutional systems, and he took occasion to point out that in the latter country there was no check whatsoever upon the executive except by Parliament, while here the judges are masters of the executive "and of Congress." As reported, the ex-Chancellor's speech was neither epigrammatic nor provocatory (as it generally is), but he succeeded in getting several newspapers to take the rather impossible position that the difference between

the two systems "is not so great after all."

Of the Committee reports mention has already been made of that of Charles S. Whitman of the Committee on Law Enforcement (TIME, Sept. 3). Mr. Whitman (ex-Governor of New York) suggested the appointment of an auxiliary commission to assist him and his associates, whose investigations have been widely commented on in the press.

Chief Justice Taft submitted, on behalf of a special committee, the proposed Canon of Judicial Ethics,



© Paul Thompson
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM
His motion carried

but on his recommendation action on it was postponed and the drafting body redesignated for a second year.

Business came to the front when it was recommended that a committee be appointed to coöperate with a similar committee of the National Association of Credit Men in attempting to remove the more flagrant abuses of the bankruptcy law.

The Conference of Bar Association delegates reported in favor of more rigid requirements for entrance to law schools and admission to the bar.

Robert E. Lee Saner of Dallas was elected to succeed John W. Davis as President of the Association. Mr. Saner was a member of the Texas Commission on Uniform State Laws from 1920 to 1922, and was President of the Texas Bar Association in 1911.

Other officers elected were: Frederick E. Wadhams of Albany, re-

elected Treasurer; W. Thomas Kemp, Baltimore, re-elected Secretary; members of the Executive Committee: Charles S. Whitman, New York City; Thomas W. Blackburn, Omaha; William B. Smith, Hartford; S. E. Ellsworth, Jamestown, N. D.; Thomas W. Skelton, Norfolk, Va.

Next year the lawyers will meet in an Atlantic seaboard town as yet unnamed, from which their delegates will proceed to a second conference in London.

Women's Congress

Minneapolis was also the scene of the organization convention of a National Association of Women Lawyers. Brought together by the industry of Mrs. Rose Falls Bres, Editor of the Women Lawyers' Journal, nearly 100 of the country's 1,500 Portias, representing 38 states, constituted themselves the nucleus of a body national to supersede the Women Lawyers' Association, a New York State organization founded 35 years ago.

Wholesome, pleasant, alert, girlish or gray-haired, motherly-looking or business-like, none with bobbed hair, none in "mannish" clothes, the delegates sat in session, elected their officers for 1923-24, followed a program arranged for them by able Mrs. Bres. Miss Emilie M. Bullowa of New York was elected President. Miss Bullowa, formerly an Assistant District Attorney of New York, is said to be the only woman admiralty lawyer in America. Her address as President sounded the note of equal rights but dedicated the new Association to service of a national policy rather than a women's policy.

Mrs. E. Jean Nelson Penfield of New York, chairman on uniform state laws, urged standardization of marriage and divorce laws.

Dr. Ellen Spencer Mussey, founder and now Honorary Dean of the National Women's College at Washington, spoke on legal education. Women attorneys, she said, do not forget their femininity.

The delegates were also addressed by Mr. Chief Justice Taft and Mr. George W. Wickersham.

The next convention will be held when and where the American Bar Association convenes. The Women's Law Journal, patterned after the A. B. A. Journal, will be issued quarterly.

^{· *} Harper's, June, 1923, pp.1-6.

THE PRESS

What Is Propaganda?

Paul L. Harrison, of the Department of Journalism, University of Kansas, wrote a letter to William Randolph Hearst, asked a question:

"How do you distinguish between legitimate publicity and propaganda?"

Mr. Hearst, in the columns of his New York American, answered:

"'Legitimate publicity' is the spreading of truthful information, or facts, about any cause or condition which is of interest or importance to people generally, and not for the pecuniary or other advantage of the person spreading it.

"Propaganda is the giving out (or hiring of) opinions, arguments, or pleas to induce people generally to believe what some individual, group of individuals or organizations want them to believe, for the pecuniary or other advantage of the individual, group or organization giving out (or hiring) the propaganda."

Ivy L. Lee, publicity man on a large scale (for the Pennsylvania Railroad, Standard Oil and other interests) took exception to Mr. Hearst's latter definition. He wrote Mr. Hearst a letter:

"Would not a sounder definition

"'Legitimate publicity is the spreading of truthful information, or facts, about any cause or condition which is of interest or importance to people generally—provided that it is made plain who is responsible for distributing the information and who is financing its distribution, together, of course, with details as to the amount of money spent and the methods by which it is expended.'"

Herbert Bayard Swope, one of the best reporters that ever lived, and now Executive Editor of *The New York World*, concurs with Mr. Lee's view. Said he in a speech before the annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, in Manhattan last April:

"We recognize that propaganda may be anything or everything; that its limitation is readily set by the assumption of a personal responsibility.

"Can we call by any other name a Presidential message sent to the Congress advocating the passage of some special legislation? But, because responsibility is assumed by the author, we accept it."

In Washington

Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of *The Nation*, carried on with his series* of articles descriptive of the press of America, chronicled his impression of *Washington: A Capital Without a Thunderer*.

Mr. Villard's chief point is that "to get a survey of all the national news originating in Washington, one has had to buy a New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore daily." It is the Washington correspondents, not the local newspaper men, who are the journalists who have influenced the political life of the capital. "They are the ones whom the politicians read eagerly, of whom they stand in awe, especially those whose duty it is to keep the folks back home informed as to what Congressman X and Senator Y are doing."

man X and Senator Y are doing."
With Edward B. McLean, proprietor of the Washington Post and intimate friend of the late President Harding, Mr. Villard is harsh. "Mr. McLean, who is usually credited with a past, but not so often with a future, was appointed chairman of the committee which was to have conducted the Harding inaugural ball. The ball was soon dropped, ostensibly for reasons of economy, but there is widespread belief that the choice of the chairman to guide it also had much to do with the abandonment of this function. Mr. McLean, despite his great wealth, is not and never will be popular in Washington, which cannot get over its wonder that any President could be on terms of intimacy with him. . . Just as the Cincinnati Enquirer owes nothing to Edward B. McLean for its long-established influence and reputation as one of the most remarkable news-gathering dailies of the country, so the Washington Post has gained nothing in moral character from its present owner."

Mr. Villard sees in Washington a great opportunity for "a weekly journal which can present interesting, well-written facts or accounts of the progress of Government."

Reincarnation

Harper's Weekly, long live its name, has been dead only a few years. It was one of the casualties of the War. Two generations ago the famous weekly carried the car-

* In this series have been described The Kansas City Star, The New York World, the Philadelphia Public Ledger, the journals of William R. Hearst, the Minnesota Daily Star, the Jewish Forward.

toons of Nast, which kindled the flame of public wrath and eventually consumed the corrupt tinder of the Tweed Ring. The New York Times was high priest over that burnt offering to the god of politics. But Harper's Weekly held the torch. Today a ghost of journalism has returned, announcing itself as the New Harper's Weekly, an "International Illustrated Journal".

But the old vitality is lacking. An advance number was issued on Sept. 1 and regular publication will commence on Oct. 27. Its leading article was on New York, Wonder City of the World. Others were: Campaign to Reduce Auto Accidents; The Alaska Problem; The Market—Past, Present, Future; Playgrounds of the United States (by Hubert Work); Pension Office Will Speed Up; Suggestions on Women's Apparel. The illustrations consist of 35 photographs of New York City, photographs of two authors of articles, six photographs of National Parks (including Old Faithful Geyser, Yosemite Falls, the Grand Canyon and the giant trees of California) and three fashion plates. Its contributors include Major General A. W. Greeley, Mrs. Fiske (actress), Albert B. Cummins (Senator), Edwin Denby (Secretary of Navy) Ethelda Bleibtrey (swimmer).

Said the blurb of the new weekly: "Its views on political, social, religious, economic and moral questions will be fearlessly expressed, without favor. . . . It will, briefly, aim to present an accurate and complete picture of this age in which we live. . . . Do you enthuse?"

How to Criticize

When President Harding died the country lost not only a President but a newspaper man. Mr. Coolidge is not a journalist, but, as a Government officer, he has his opinions as to what the press should be. He wrote a letter to A. G. Newmyer of The New Orleans Item, President of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association:

"Every newspaper can be very helpful in its support of the Government. . . . Fundamentally this means always making the authority of the law supreme. It means undivided allegiance to the Constitution and unhesitating obedience to legislative action made in accordance with its provisions.

"Constructive criticism is always' helpful. . . . But constructive criticism does not accomplish its purpose merely by pointing out what is evil. It must not fail to direct attention, with more emphasis, to what is good."

MEDICINE BUSINESS & FINANCE

Colored Doctors

There are only two colleges in the country where colored physicians and dentists are graduated (TIME, July 2). There is only one colored physician to every 3,194 Negroes, one colored dentist to every 20,500 Negroes. There is one white physician to every 553 white people, one white dentist to every 2,070 white people. This condition is the product not of an indifference on the part of colored youths to the medical and dental professions, but because of limited facilities. Howard University, one of the colleges that gives this training, is obliged to turn away over two-thirds of those who seek admission because of inadequate laboratory space.

These facts lend point to an announcement by the Department of Interior that it has included in its appropriation for next year \$500,-000 to improve the plant of Howard University—thereby doubling the number of medical students that the

University can train.

Encore by Lorenz

Adolf Lorenz, the Austrian orthopedic surgeon who in his various sojourns in America has incurred both blessings and curses in quantity, will return to this country in two weeks, and will set up his first clinic at the Perryburg Hospital, Buffalo. according to announcement by Mayor Schwab, of that city. Fifteen thousand applications for operations have been made, and it is claimed that Dr. Lorenz will treat 100 persons a dayan absurdly high number to receive adequate attention.

"Cures"

Dr. James J. Walsh of Manhattan has written an amiable, but pointed account* of cures that have failed. It appears to be apropos of Coué. Dr. Walsh, far from ranking the Nancy druggist with the charlatans, credits him with some homely usefulness.

America, he says, is the quack's happy home. Some of our best families were founded in quackery. He recalls the 50-year vogue of lithium water, then the hypnotic wave made classic in Trilby and finally dooms modern psycho-analysis to the same neglect into which both the previous obsessions have fallen.

Cures associated with superstition are also mentioned. Even in the 19th Century a peculiar efficacy was supposed to attach to the rope which had hanged a man.

*Cures—James Appleton (\$2.00). J. Walsh. M.D.-

Durant and the People

A bank with 300,000 "partners," none of whom own more than one share of stock; a bank whose President and Chairman of the Board serve without pay; a bank charging only the "legal rate for interest on loans," without affiliated or subsidiary companies; in short, a "bank owned by the people at large," is the



© Underwood WILLIAM C. DURANT He plans a bank, of the people, for the people, by Durant

announced project of William C. Durant, spectacular motor financier. Its doors will open on 57th Street (near the tire and motor buildings of Broadway, Manhattan), and it will be known as "The Liberty National Bank."

"Business comradeship" is Mr. Durant's counter to the heathen economics of downtown New York, from whose devious lanes he has several times emerged bloody but unbowed. He becomes chairman of the bank which he founds.

"The day of the formal opening of the Liberty National Bank will be duly made known in the public press."

The Current Situation

After a Summer as dull as most and more uncertain than many, relief was generally expressed at the quickening impetus given to trade by the Fall season. While it is still early for the Autumn business to be reflected in retail trade, the wholesalers are

already experiencing more inquiries and sales. Our foreign trade statements show an improvement in export and large imports of raw materials for manufacturing. Prospects for heavier exports are not particularly bright, however, until the European tangle begins to be unravelled. Still, a highly satisfactory domestic business is almost everywhere anticipated for the Fall, and the record movement of freight still continues.

Cheaper Chalmers, Maxwell

Reductions—from \$40 to \$90 on the Maxwell; from \$50 to \$100 on the Chalmers—was the news of the week in automobiles. These announcements were spoken of as "the greatest price sensation on automobile row during the last year.'

Cotton

The forecast of the cotton crop made by the Department of Agriculture on Sept. I showed a marked reduction from the estimate made Aug. 1. During the intervening weeks there had been excessive rainfall in eastern and southern parts of the cotton belt, equally excessive droughts in Texas and Oklahoma, renewed activity by the boll weevil and leaf worm. As a result the "percentage condition" of the coming crop as of Aug. 25 was only 54.1%—the lowest figure ever reported by the Department of Agriculture. At this rate, the average acre under cotton will yield only 134.8 pounds.

The fall in the percentage condition from 71% on May 25 to 69.0% on June 25, to 67.2% on July 25 and finally to 54.1% on Aug. 25 has naturally reduced in proportion the estimate of the size of the coming crop. This estimate now stands at 10,788,-000 bales, compared with an estimate of 11,516,000 bales made a month earlier, and with the single exception of 1921 is the lowest for August in the past nine years.

The pessimistic tone of the Government forecast was a complete surprise to the trade, and resulted in a sharp advance of \$5 a bale for spot cotton in New Orleans. The final crop harvested may, however, vary considerably from this latest forecast, according to the turn taken by various conditioning factors during the remainder of the crop season. The chief reason given for inroads made by the weevil is, that heavy rains in much of the belt have washed from the cotton plants the calcium

HAVE YOU A RIGHT TO YOUR OWN OPINION?

HAS it ever occurred to you that possibly the right to an opinion is no more secure than the right to a living?

You have a right to live, but you must earn a living. That is, so to speak, an economico-natural law.

You have a right to opine, to opine all over the place as much as you like—but, first of all, you ought to earn an opinion. That is, perhaps, the law of mental morality.

If you live without earning a living you are "kept" by society in one of three places:

- a) a palace—or palazetto
- b) a poorhouse
- c) an asylum such as Kankakee or Sing-Sing

If you opine (i.e., if you ever open your mouth on any subject higher than kindergarten or gossip)—if you opine without earning an opinion, you become a moral four-flusher and an intellectual counterfeit. Of course, that's perfectly safe. The Supreme Court of the United States doesn't interfere with that class of criminal.

I T is simply a question of self-respect. Some men—in fact, most men—like to know what they're talking about. Before airing themselves on subjects of political, artistic or general interest, they get the facts.

TIME is published for such men, so that they may get the facts in the quickest, simplest and surest manner.

ROY E. LARSEN, Circ. Mgr. TIME, 236 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y.
Dear Sir: I like to know what I'm talking about. I also like to know when the other fellow doesn't know what he (or she) is talking about. Therefore, send me TIME.
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Name

arsenate placed there to protect them against the pest.

The First Oil Man

Recent exercises in Titusville, Pa. commemorated the discovery of petroleum by drilling there in 1859, by Edward L. Drake, "Founder of the American Petroleum Industry." Mr Drake did not live long enough to realize the momentous consequence of his achievement, or its far-reaching effects on industry. Indeed, it was a serious question with him whether the contents of his first "20 barrel well" were not too large to ever be sold.

Until the popular adoption of the automobile, petroleum was desire chiefly for its derivative, kerosenesuch was the situation in 1906, whe the American petroleum industry has combined assets of about \$750,000 000. In 1922, however, the industry's assets were ten times this figurand its leading product had become gasoline consumed primarily by metor vehicles.

A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the Board of the Standard Oil Co. New Jersey, made the principal and dress at Titusville. He emphasize the difficulty at present of purchaing and storing the abnormal petroleum output; he nevertheless a pressed confidence in the future the industry. Mr. Bedford state that during his 40 years' experient in the oil business he could not receasingle year which could be called normal, in the sense that production and consumption exactly balance. We are now," he concluded, the midst of a crisis in the industrational I have no desire to minimize the serious aspects of the situation, but must confess that if the petroleum al I think I should find it very definited the standard of the situation of the situati

Butterick Trust

For monopolizing 40% of feminisattention and boycotting other dataors of dress, the Butterick Co. al five other dress pattern concerns adiated with it through consolidation or joint stock ownership, were phibited by the Federal Trade Comission from selling patterns to deers for resale at stipulated price. The five affiliated companies: Fedel Publishing, Standard Fashion, Beterick Publishing, New Idea Patterick Publishing, all of Manhtan.

Cheap Seats

The New York Stock Exchare seats of Henry E. Cone and George L. Loft (son of George W. Logandy man) were sold to W. A. Beer and Arnold Wood, Jr., respectively, for the low price of \$80,000 apide—a decline of \$2,000 from the list sale. Secretary Cox of the Exchare said: "These sales nail the lie to memberships are being offered at \$75,000 and less."

MAGINARY INTERVIEWS

During the Past Week the Daily Press Gave Extensive Publicity to the Following Men and Women. Let Each Explain to You Why His Name Appeared in the Headlines.)

Calvin Coolidge: "The New York ribune sent a special photographr to the White House, asked me to ose. Later they widely advertised in fact that they would publish the icture (suitable for framing) in eir Sunday rotogravure. When he picture appeared, the caption morantly referred to me as CALIN C. COOLIDGE."

Eugene V. Debs: "Addressing ,000 Chicago Socialists I prognostiated war for America as a result f the Italo-Greek conflict and also aid: 'I am going on a speaking tour rough California and other far estern states, and if you hear of the being jailed out there, don't be urprised . . . But no jail can ose my mouth: They tried that . . It did not work."

Colonel Alvin W. Owsley, Naonal Commander of the American
egion: "Without passing through
ne lower grades of 'knight' and
officer', I rose suddenly to the rank
f'commander' in France's Legion
f Honor. This distinction came to
e at the joint recommendation
mique for a foreigner) of Presient Millerand and Marshal Foch. I
as notified at the Eiffel Tower rescurant, 300 feet in the air above
aris, and soon after pledged the
merican Legion's support, a milln strong, to the French and Belan Ruhr policy."

Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, ersonal physician to ex-President ilson: "At Saratoga Springs, Y., my three-year-old bay geldg, My Own, won the Fort Edward andicap, thus qualifying for the ational Trial Sweepstakes, from hich will be picked an American fender to meet Papyrus, the Engsh challenger, in October."

William Z. Foster, radical labor ader: "At Chicago, as I addressed 000 garment workers, three men ole into the rear of the hall, fired dozen shots in my direction, fled own the fire-escape unrecognized. nhurt, I calmed my audience with 'ompt words of reassurance, connued my address."

John F. Hylan, Mayor of New ork: "At Coney Island, N. Y., a ther was arrested and fined \$5 for earing the shirt of his bathing suit side his trunks. Having paid the ne, he pulled from his pocket a ell known Palm Beach view of me, and said: 'Mayor Hylan is supposed be the chief representation of the ws and morals of the city. If he n wear his bathing shirt tucked inde his trunks and even have a picre of himself so attired printed millions of newspapers which are ad by women and children, I do t see why I should be arrested for llowing the style set by him!' The

magistrate (who had been with me at Palm Beach when the picture was taken) observed the photo, made no comment."

Cyril Maude, English actor: "My engagement in Aren't We All? and perhaps my whole career, escaped termination by six feet when three bullets from the small gun of two small boys just missed me as I hunted for a ball which I had driven out of bounds at the Apawamis Golf Club, Rye, N. Y."

Marion Davies, Hearst cinema actress: "An actor in Yolando, my film now in the making, was thrown from a castle window into a moat. His hands caught in his flowing sleeves, he could not swim, he struggled, he was sinking. Instantly I threw him my scarf, but he could not grasp it. He was saved by a brave policeman."

Mrs. Frances Stevens Hall, widow of Rev. Edward W. Hall, murdered in New Brunswick, N. J., a year ago: "Miss Sally Peters, who after the murder of my husband and Mrs. Eleanor Mills was my confidante and spokeswoman, returned from resting in Europe and opened her campaign for the Republican nomination for the New York State Assembly from the Ninth Assembly District, where her family has lived for over a century."

Luther Burbank, horticulturist: "I discontinued the nursery business. My Sebastopol, Cal., farm is for sale. I will now turn my attention to the world distribution of my improved seeds, thus insuring the permanency of my life's work. Interviewed by a Christian Science Monitor reporter, said I: 'When I sell a mulberry seedling to a merchant in Formosa for silkworm culture, or my spineless edible cacti to the East Indian Government, I know that much careful work. is bringing blessings to all mankind. I am wealthy, healthy and happy in my work.' I have been represented as 'a very tired, disgruntled old man, neglected by an unappreciative world.' I characterized such as 'sob stuff'."

Captain Charles Nungesser, French ace: "My bride (who was Miss Consuelo Hatmaker of Manhattan) and I cut short our honeymoon so that I could start on a spectacular tour of official flying exhibitions throughout France. In my veteran Nieuport plane, I will exhibit fighting tactics and stunts I used in the war. The tour is avowedly propaganda to recruit pilots."

Lady Eleanor Smith, 19-year-old daughter of Lord Birkenhead, now in the U. S.: "Said I, describing the Prince of Wales: 'He works so hard he doesn't have a lot of time for pleasure and, really, he is nice. I mean, not a bit conceited over the the idea that lots of girls like him,'"

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SPORT

"Good Old Jack"

The world is about to sit in on the solution of the ancient problem of what happens when an irresistible force meets an immovable barrier. Luis Angel Firpo, Argentine heavyweight boxer, has demonstrated his irresistibility on several notable occa-William Harrison Dempsey, American heavyweight, has sat immovable on the stool reserved for world's champions since July 4, 1919.

Phidippides and most Greek athletes were warriors as well sportsmen. Not infrequently they also had considerable artistic attainments. A Greek athlete might have his popularity enhanced by his reputation as a hoplite or a poet. Not so with Jack Dempsey. His War record does not endear him to the American people; nor do his literary attainments. Yet for the first time since he became champion, he is now "good old Jack." The primitive person of Luis Angel Firpo represents a South American invasion which Dempsey alone can America's attitude toward Dempsey has changed. Dempsey is defending honor, the sporting honor of the American flag. That his defense is based solely on the fortune involved does not affect the public fancy. He is a dominant idol. Never before has he felt the spotlight glow of popularity. If he should fail to win, his goose, with all its golden eggs, is finally cooked.

In a way the fight is reminiscent of the John L. Sullivan-James J. Corbett struggle in 1892. Sullivan was equipped with the most powerful right hand that ever dealt a knockout; he was short, heavy and slow. Corbett was known as the "dancing master." He cut Sullivan to pieces at long range and never once did the great right hand jar the opposing jaw. Skill won the world's championship and has retained it ever since. Now Firpo climbs into the ring to win it back again for bone and muscle.

He climbs in perfectly conditioned despite his unique training methods. He brings with him a strange fatalistic belief in his success. But, most important, he brings a deep respect for his opponent-which Sullivan never held for Corbett.

Dempsey faces him with startling speed, uncanny skill and a jab in either hand that bites like a hatchet. He is probably not the fighter of four years ago that launched Willard into a pugilistic eternity from which he recently endeavored to return. His timing and his eye have dulled a trifle. Yet he will tear the Argen-

tine to pieces in the early round The result will lie in Firpo's abi ity to pick up the pieces. He mus allow himself to be pounded to a pul dispassionately. He must retain enough vitality to explode the dynamics. mite of his right hand in the ho which the champion must leave in h defense before the fight is done. Ex pert opinion judges him unskilled do these things.

The fight takes place at the Po Grounds (New York National League baseball park), Manhattan, Septer ber 14. It will go 15 rounds to a d cision. Tex Rickard is the promote Dempsey will enter \$300,000 in h profit column when the fight is fi ished; Firpo will receive 121/2% the receipts with a guaranteed mi imum of \$100,000. The winner w hold the most valuable asset in pr fessional sport — the heavyweig boxing championship of the world.

Wrote Firpo in a New York nevpaper: "I am not such a big fd that I do not have respect for te champion of the world. But the too, I am not such a big fool that I not know that the champion of te world is a human being, like anybor, and I know that any one who iss human being will be knocked out if hit him in the proper place on to jaw with my right fist."

Wilted Wilson

For ten years Harry Greb (f Pittsburgh) has been swingig wildly with his long arms, butti; desperately with his head, al roughing it generally in quest of world's title. Ever since Johnw Wilson, a second-rate fighter, wn the middleweight championship n 1920 Greb has been anxious to tre the title from him. He succeededn a 15-round fight at the Pole Grouns, Manhattan. Swarming all over defender and slashing his face io ribbons of red flesh, he took 13 f the 15 rounds and was awarded 18 title by decision.

Although a better fighting nn than Wilson, Greb is not in the class with his illustrious predecessors n the middleweight championship. bb Fitzsimmons, Jack Dempsey 16 Nonpareil (his international reltation in 1884-1891 persisted 30 strongly that the present heavyweiht champion adopted his name), Tamy Ryan, Kid McCoy, Stary Ketchel have held the title. So gat was their skill that the heavyweht championship alone overshadowedhe middleweight in national intent Since Ketchel's murder 13 years 20 the middleweight class has been is tinguished only by its consist mediocrity.

Davis Cup

The Davis Cup will remain on he American mantelpiece for anoer

twelve months. Yet for the first two days at Forest Hills the cup was dangerously near the edge and at one point seemed about to topple off. In the first day's play Captain James O. Anderson of the Australian challengers administered to William M. Johnston his first defeat in four years of Davis Cup play. The same day William T. Tilden, II, defeated James Hawkes, Australia, and the series was evened. The following day occurred the longest and bitterest tussle ever played in Davis Cup competition. After falling badly behind, the American team (Tilden and R. Norris Williams) finally pulled their match out and virtually clinched the cup. The five sets took 2 hours and 42 minutes; score: 17-15, 11-13, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2. On the final day a victory for either Tilden or Johnston in the singles was all that was necessary to give America the cup.

Golf

Miriam Burns, 23-year-old co-ed of Northwestern University, won the Women's Western golf championship by defeating Louise Fordyce, 5 and 4, in the finals at Exmoor, Chicago. Four former champions were defeated in the couse of the tournament— Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt (Elaine Rosenthal), Mrs. Melvin Jones, Mrs. Frank C. Letts, Mrs. Dave Gaut.

The Shenecossett (New London, Conn.) invitation tournament attracted the best women golfers of the East, with the exception of Alexa Stirling. Glenna Collett, national champion, won the medal with an 80 and, playing through in the same form, secured the Griswold trophy by defeating Edith Cummings of Onwentsia (Chicago) in the finals, 2 and 1.

Sept. 15 will see the beginning of the National Amateur championship at Flossmoor Country Club, Chicago. Interesting entries are Bobby Jones, national open champion and leading contender for the amateur crown; F. S. Douglas, who won the national amateur title in 1898 and still shoots in the low 70's with some consistency.

The Gold Mashie. First prize at Newport, R. I. (for 72 holes medal play) was the Gold Mashie. Jesse Guilford took title to this implement after tying with Jesse Sweetser at 291. The latter had to console himself with The Silver Mashie.

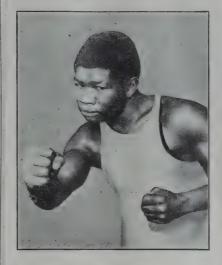
The Gold Ball. For the best consecutive 36 holes there was The Gold Ball. Francis Ouimet pocketed that, leaving The Silver Ball to Karl Mosser for the 18 best consecutive holes.

It was Newport's invitation event, played over the Ocean Links of T. Suffern Tailer.

A Senegalese

Battling Siki (real name Louis Fall), black badman from Senegal,

character. He was quietly dressed even to his suspenders. He talked little and very modestly. He smiled steadily. He said that he came to America seeking fights with Mike McTigue (who defeated him for the world's light-heavyweight championship in Dublin), Luis Firpo, Jack Dempsey. He was accompanied by his manager and two other French



© P. & A.

Louis Fall

He arrived in disguise

fighters (all white). His pet lion was not in the party.

On shipboard Siki ate in the main saloon "at a table where the serving table usually stands."

Equipped with white gloves and a white silk topper, he attended the ship's masquerade ball. His appearance called forth laughter, which he took for applause. "He drew himself up proudly and marched about the hall."

Midnight Baseball

Twilight baseball has moved a few hours further and become midnight baseball. Experiments conducted at the Athletic Field of the General Electric Company at West Lynn, Mass., demonstrate, the practicability of baseball played by artificial light. One hundred flood lights were employed and illuminated the field so completely that industrial teams played a full nine-inning game without inconvenience. National League officials were not inclined to take the report seriously. "The intense brilliance of clustered lights against which the players would have to catch flies will eliminate night baseball as a serious consideration among professional teams."

New World's Records

Half mile swim: Arne Borg, Sweden, 11 min. $8\frac{1}{2}$ sec.; 1,000 yards: Arne Borg, 12 min. $47\frac{2}{5}$ sec.; 1,000 meters: Arne Borg, 14 min. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.



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Supreme Endurance

Captain Lowell Smith and Lieutenant John Richter, flying in an Army de Haviland over San Diego, broke all previous endurance records by staying up for nearly 45 hours. Incidentally Smith and Richter broke speed records in covering distances of 2,500, 3,000, 3,500 and 4,000 kilometers. But most important of all, they achieved a complete demonstration of the possibility of refuelling from the air. Twice they received gasoline from a sister ship above them and they even got a nice, hot breakfast on a third aerial contact. The e tension of this system of refuelling opens new vistas in aviation. Commercial and mail planes would be able to fly across the continent without having to carry huge supplies of gas.

Once an Enemy

Anthony Fokker, famous Dutch designer of the Fokker planes which were so effective a weapon for the German air forces, purchased the Witteman Lewis airplane plant at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. He has sold many excellent ships to the U. S. Air Services in recent years and now plans to build commercial planes over here, in friendly competition with American manufac-

MISCELLANY

"Time brings all things"

In Pittsburgh, Robert McLain, animal tamer, was fined \$10 for flogging an \$11,500 hippopotamus with a bull whip.

At Savannah, Ga., a woman who was once kissed by General Lafayette celebrated her 100th birthday. The woman was aged two when kissed; Lafayette, 66.

At Santa Monica, Cal., a woman, twelve years ago tubercular, celebrated her 63rd birthday by swimming ten miles in the ocean and singing a stanza of The Star Spangled Banner just before finishing.

At Paris, the French Academy, in revising the dictionary, had to decide when "youth" begins and ends. Temporarily the termination of youth was set at "about 35 years."

In Long Hill, Conn., Rev. M. L. Proper read the New Testament through in 13 hours at a single sitting and claimed a world's record.

AERONAUTICS | MILESTONES

Born. To Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Lockhart Waddell (she is daughter of Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes), a son, in Manhattan.

Engaged. Lou Tellegen, actor, to Miss Lorna Ambler, actress.

Married. Mrs. Elizabeth Craven Wyman, of Jamestown, R. I., winner of the first prize (\$2,000) in the recent national knitting contest (in which Mrs. Calvin Coolidge was a contender), to Allen Westcott, Professor of English at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Married. Alexader Mitchell Palmer, of Stroudsberg, Pa., Attor-ney General in President Wilson's Cabinet from 1919 to 1921, to Mrs. Margaret Fallon Burrall, at Groton,

Married. Miss Frances White, musical comedy actress, to Clinton T. Donnelly, New York linen draper, in Cincinnati. The marriage took place last June, but was not announced until recently.

Died. Princess Anastasia, wife of Prince Christopher of Greece, formerly Mrs. William B. Leeds, 45, in London, of cancer complicated by cirrhosis of the liver.

Died. John Joseph Mack, 53, for 18 years Yale University track coach and football trainer, President of the College Coaches of America, at Revere, Mass., of pneumonia.

Died. Bernard J. Durning, 30, motion picture director, husband of Miss Shirley Mason, cinema actress, in Manhattan, of typhoid fever. He came east some weeks ago to direct Gallagher and Shean in a production for the Fox Film in a production for the Fox Film Corporation.

Died. Horace Brand Farquhar, Earl of Farquhar, Lord Steward, 79, close friend of King Edward VII, at London. It is stated that King Edward and he started the Marlbor-ough Club because the King was annoyed that pipe smoking was not permitted at the White Club.

Died. Franklin H. Sargent, 67, teacher of dramatic art, President of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts since its founding in 1884, at Plattsburg, N. Y., suicide with revolver.

Died. Mrs. Hertha Ayrton, only woman member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, at Lancing, Sussex, England. She invented an anti-gas fan, more than 100,000 of which were used at the front.

Died. Jaisingh Rao, son of the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, rich-est Prince in India, suddenly, on a train near Flushing, Holland. to his habit of traveling as the Maharaja, his death was previously announced as that of his father,

POINT with PRIDE

After a cursory view of Time's summary of events, the Generous Citizen points with pride to:

"Stability," watchword of the Coolidge administration. (P. 1.)

Explorer MacMillan, penetrating the Arctic to foretell the next Ice Age. (P. 18.)

Two million Mexican dollars for education. (P. 17.)

A bank with 300,000 "partners," with an unsalaried president and board chairman. (P. 21.)

America's Bar, assembled for the 46th time. (P. 19.)

Five clear official pronouncements upon the Monroe Doctrine. (P. 2.)

The Colorado, semi-final capital addition to the U.S. fleet until 1934. (P. 3.)

Vindication for Secretary Mellon's income tax reductions. (P. 5.)

Twenty-one short stories by the late Katherine Mansfield. (P. 14.)

An appropriation for colored medicine men. (P. 21.)

A seven-figure salary for a three-year-old infant. (P. 16.)

The self-admitted supremacy of pianist de Pachmann. (P. 17.)

America's female Bar—wholesome, pleasant, alert, girlish or gray-haired, motherly-looking or business-like. (P. 19.)

Hearst, Lee, Swope—they defined propaganda." (P. 20.)

A Presidential memo, for editorial notebooks. (P. 20.)

Refuelling on the wing. (P. 26.)

Doughty defense of the Davis Cup. (P. 24.)

The Gold Mashie; The Gold Ball. (P. 25.)

A Queen with a man's mind. (P.



Scott

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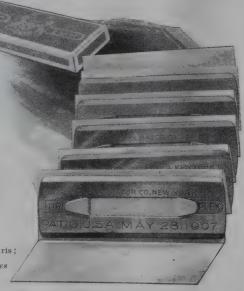
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VIEW with ALARM

Having perused well the chronicle of the week, the Vigilant Patriot views with alarm:

The absence of a potent press in Washington. (P. 20.)

The theft of a \$500,000 Guido Reni canvas at Sacramento. (P. 15.)

Elaborate preparations to give American observers a false impression of Soviet morale. (P. 11.)

A foothold in Silesia for Huge Stinnes. (P. 12.)

Anthracite adjournment. (P. 4.)

Death, destruction, desolation in the shadow of Fujiyama. (P. 12.)

The League's baptism of fire (P. 7.)

The absence of American observer from an International Red Cross con ference. (P. 8.)

The reek of civil war in Germany (P. 9.)

Eight lamentable deaths. (P. 14.)

A costly governmental experimen in antipodean banking. (P. 2.)

The arrival of a battling blackma with a white top hat. (P. 25.)

A nation that is the happy hom of quackery. (P. 21.)

The exaggerated importance of I seconds at Fort Wadsworth. (P. 5

A monopoly on feminine attention (P. 22.)

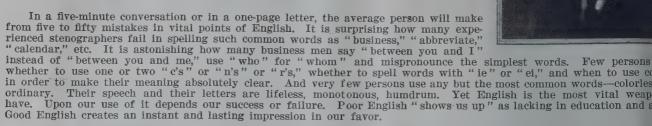
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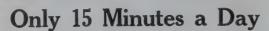
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FIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 3

Sept. 17, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Goolidge's Week

Much of the President's time was taken up with consideration of relief work for Japan. The Secretaries of War and of Navy brought him reports. He conferred also with Secretary Hoover (a member of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross) and with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Eliot Wadsworth (Treasurer of the Red Cross).

Other events centering around the

White House: ¶C. Bascom Slemp, former Congressman from Virginia, was sworn in (on his 53rd birthday) as Secretary to the President. A few days later the Democratic National Committee made public several letters (chiefly written by Mr. Slemp's secretary) purporting to give additional evidence that Mr. Slemp as Congressman trafficked with Government patronage. Excerpts: "The question is: Can we get the one we appoint to put up some cash? . . . Be sure and destroy this letter. . . . Give it to the one that will give you the

¶ A committee from the Civil Service Reform League asked the President to issue an executive order whereby the men who had the highest rating in examinations for postmasterships would automatically take office. The present method is to choose from the top of the list. The committee claimed that this would greatly lessen

the President's work.

Shortly afterwards a delegation of post-office clerks, called at the White House and the President said: "You are a picked body, holding your position not by favor, not by the good graces of any man or any set of men, but by reason of an examina-

tion. . . ."

¶ Henry Ford and Edsel called on the President with reference to Muscle Shoals. If Mr. Ford should make a contract with the Government for this fertilizer plant, it would eliminate him as a Presidential aspirant.

A man cannot hold a contract from the Government and a Government office as well. It is believed, however, that Edsel Ford will sign the contract, if it is made. It is understood that Mr. Coolidge will let Congress decide the question. If the contract were refused to Mr. Ford through the President's intervention, the farmers might demand to know why they were denied Henry Ford and fertilizer.

¶ President Coolidge accepted an offer, made by Mrs. A. B. Calhoun of Atlanta, of a White House dog, an Airedale, half brother of Laddie

To the National Council of Traveling Salesmen assembled at Atlantic City, Mr. Coolidge telegraphed: "The evidence of continuing good business conditions and the indications of further improvement from this time

CONTENTS

	age 1-6
Foreign News 7	-12
Music12	-13
Art	13
The Theatre14	-15
Cinema	15
Books	-17
Medicine	17
Science	18
Religion	18
Education	19
Sport20	-21
The Press	21
Business and Finance	23
Imaginary Interviews24	-25
Milestones	-27
Miscellany	27
Point with Pride	27
View with Alarm	28

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forward are such as must be gratifying to your members, representing, as they always do, the best informed and most understanding business op-

timism of the country . . ."

¶ President Coolidge made his second excursion on the Potomac aboard the Mayflower. He was accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge, their two sons and by C. Bascom Slemp and Dwight W. Morrow. Mr. Morrow is a classmate of the President from Amherst, a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., Chairman of the New York Red Cross Committee on Japanese Relief.

¶ His record of attending to business and of ignoring the politics of the 1924 election has been disconcerting to Mr. Coolidge's Republican rivals for the next Presidential nomination. Four weeks ago there was much talk of an open race for the nomination. It is significant that President Coolidge, barring political accidents, is now regarded as the certain nominee.

Testament

In Marion, was probated the last will and testament of Warren G. Harding. It was dated June 20, 1923. It was drawn by At-torney General Daugherty and witnessed by Mr. Daugherty, George B. Christian, Jr., and Charles E. Hard of Portsmouth, O. Charles D. Schaffner, President of the Marion County Bank, was named executor and trustee.

The bequests:

To Mrs. Florence Kling Harding, the widow, the earnings of a trust fund of \$100,000 worth of Government bonds and of his stock in the Harding Publishing Co., during her lifetime; also his personal property and his homestead on Mount Vernon

To Dr. George Tryon Harding, his father, for life, income of a trust fund of \$50,000 in Government bonds and the use of the residence property he now occupies.

To each of his nephews and nieces,

To the grandsons of his wife, Jean

de Wolfe and George de Wolfe, \$2,000.

To the editor of the Marion Star, \$2,000.

To the circulation manager and business manager, \$1,000 each.

To the Park Commission Marion "for the creation of some permanent improvement," \$25,000.

To the Trinity Baptist Church of

Marion, \$2,000.

To St. Paul's Episcopal Church

of Marion, \$1,000.

To his brother, George Tryon Harding, Jr., and to his sisters, Charity M. Rensberg, Abigail V. Harding and Carolyn Votaw, the residue of his estate, divided share and share alike. The principal of the trust funds for Mrs. Harding and for Dr. Harding will be similarly divided at the respective deaths of those persons. The sisters, on Dr. Harding's death, will also receive title to the house whose use the Doctor is given.

Mrs. Harding was requested to give a ring and watch to each of the three sons of his brother and to bestow other gifts and souvenirs as she may see fit.

The will also declared:

"I request that no part of my estate shall be expended for a monument other than a simple marker for my grave."

Contumely

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale in a recent speech at East Liverpool, O., recounted a conversation with the late President Harding during the political campaign of 1920. As a result certain newspapers and a few politicians heaped contumely on the head of Professor Fisher, accusing him of maligning the name of the late President.

Mr. Fisher quoted the then Senator Harding as saying: "I want the United States to get into the League just as much as you do. Of course, I'm opposed to the Wilson League as I have always said; but the League can be changed. My idea is to call the nations together and ask them to make such amendments as are necessary to secure the approval of the United States."

On the basis of these words it was said of Mr. Fisher:

"The vivid imagination of the professor . . .

"We do not begrudge him the notoriety which a small soul in life succeeds in getting at the expense of a great one in death."-Marion Star.

"Professor Irving Fisher . declared in effect that Warren G. Harding played a double-faced part in the campaign of 1920. . . ."— The New York Herald.

"He indicates that Mr. Harding was explicitly for this country's entrance into the League of Nations as it exists today."—Toledo Times.

"I think it is a very poor commentary upon the intelligence of Professor Fisher. . . ."—Senator John K. Shields of Tennessee.

"He attributed to Warren G. Harding utterances destitute of courage and sincerity. . .

"He did not venture to make his attack during the lifetime of Presi-



@ Paul Thompson

PROFESSOR FISHER Is he malian?

rent Harding. Neither did he hasten to do so immediately upon his death. Fixing a finely academic eye upon the calendar, he bided his time until the 30 days of mourning had elapsed. . . . The flags were raised to full mast once more on September 2, and on that very day Professor Fisher's tongue was loosened."— New York Tribune.

Professor Fisher, at whose expense these remarks were made, was originally a mathematician, but shifted the center of his interests to economics. He is a good friend of William Howard Taft. He was a member of Theodore Roosevelt's National Conservation Commission, and was for 14 years an editor of The Yale Review. His hobbies are eugenics, public

health in general, the League of Nations, free trade, the stabilizing of the dollar. His works include The Nature of Capital and Income, The Purchasing Power of Money, and other treatises more learned than

Those who know Mr. Fisher assert without question that he never thought of easting a reflection on the memory of President Harding. He himself explicitly denied the imputation that "President Harding favored the League of Nations, but did not dare to make his views public." The statements attributed by Mr. Fisher to the late President are not contrary to the general substance of Mr. Harding's speeches which favored an "Association of Nations." There is no question but that Mr. Fisher is innocent of all political arts, as some of his accusers are not.

Professor Fisher explained: "There was no thought in my mind of being disrespectful to the President. . . . In his espousal of an impossible association of nations he had been accused by his enemies of insincerity. . . . Mr. Harding was sincere. He was opposed to the League as it stands. He was in favor of a different league. He intended to get the latter by changing the former."

THE CABINET

Portuguese Treaty

The Treaty of Arbitration between the U.S. and Portugal was renewed for five years.

A feature of the new agreemen is that if the U.S. joins the Perma nent International Court of Justice the two Governments will conside making a new agreement, under th terms of which they will refer all dis putes governed by the Treaty to that court. In the last three months th U. S. has renewed similar treatie with France, Great Britain, Japar

Mexican Claims

Another step in the diplomative recognition of Mexico was consur mated in Washington when Secre tary of State Hughes, Charle Beecher Warren and John Barto Payne signed a convention for General Claims Commission. Seño Manuel C. Tellez, Chargé d'Affaire for Mexico, signed the convention for his country. The commissic created by this convention and al

other for Special Claims will settle the claims of citizens of each country

against the other.

The claims of Americans against Mexico are estimated at \$350,000,000, but this sum is likely to be materially modified before the claims are allowed. Messrs. Warren and Payne negotiated the two conventions as members of the American-Mexican Commission which sat in Mexico City for three months, beginning on May 14. President Coolidge wrote each Commissioner a letter of congratulation on their achievement. Mr. Warren's began: "It is with the utmost satisfaction . . ."; Judge Payne's began: "I wish you to know my pleasure . . ."

More Fact Finders

Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, resorted to the expedient, now no longer novel, of appointing a "fact finding commission" to attempt to solve a difficult problem. It is the problem of irrigating the arid and semi-arid lands of the West. The Government has invested over \$100,000,000 in this activity, and now finds that it will have difficulty in getting its money back.

Accordingly Secretary Work invited seven men "having national confidence" to serve as a commission to find a way to extricate the Government from its difficulty. They

are:

Former Governor Thomas Edward Campbell of Arizona. (He had the exceptional experience of serving as a state Governor for almost a year without being elected. He was apparently elected Governor in 1916 and served in office from January to late in December, when a recount showed that his opponent had a plurality of 43 votes. He was really elected, however, in 1918 and again in 1920).

Former Governor David William Davis of Idaho, a Welshman by birth. (Although brought to this country in infancy, he asserted his birthright by becoming a coal miner at the age of twelve.)

Fomer Secretary of the Interior James Rudolph Garfield of Cleveland, son of President Garfield, and Secretary of the Interior (1907-1909) under President Roosevelt.

Julius Howland Barnes of Washington, D. C., President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, wheat exporter and Wheat Director of the U. S. under President Wilson 1919-1920.

Oscar Edwin Bradfute, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and cattle-breeder of Xenia, Ohio.

Elwood Mead, of Berkeley, engineer, and international authority on irrigation and drainage.

Dr. John Andreas Widtsoe, of Salt Lake City, former President of the



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EX-GOVERNOR CAMPBELL

He is a man of "national confidence"

University of Utah, a Norwegian by birth, and one of the Twelve Apostles of the (Mormon) Church of the Latter Day Saints.

The problem which Secretary Work placed before these men is briefly: The U. S. has invested \$134,000,000 in irrigation projects; \$14,000,000 of this amount has been returned; \$6,000,000 remained due and unpaid to the Government at the end of 1922; more delays are asked for on this year's payments; it is feared that the settlers on the irrigated land may never be able to pay, in which event the settlers will lose their homes and the Government its money.

The Commission will be provided with "suitable offices, necessary data and the courteous assistance of the Bureau of Reclamation." No mention was made of pay. In his letters to the seven prospective commissioners Secretary Work added:

"Although only recently charged

"Although only recently charged with the responsibility of Reclamation, I am not a stranger to the irrigation of arid lands, but prefer, however, not to suggest procedure and would not expect to advance opinions

to this commission unless requested, asking only that the questions may be treated with open publicity and that I may transmit your report to Congress."

PROHIBITION

An Extra Million

Prohibition Commissioner Roy Asa Haynes requested the Budget Bureau for an extra million dollars next year to enforce the Volstead Act. The present expenditure for that purpose is \$8,250,000. With the extra appropriation Mr. Haynes would increase his force of agents from 1,800 to 2,050 and add 50 legal and clerical workers to his staff. He desires also an increase of the appropriation for enforcing the anti-narcotic act from \$750,000 to \$1,250,000.

The reasons given for the proposed increase in number of agents are that New York repealed its state prohibition law and that other states have not coöperated with the Commissioner

in performing his duties.

Commissioner Haynes called on President Coolidge. They were closeted for two hours. On leaving, Mr. Haynes said the President had expressed himself as being "highly gratified" with the work of the Prohibition Unit.

Cooperation from Canada

Secretary of State Hughes published some correspondence that he has been having with the Canadian Government through the British Embassy in Washington. Mr. Hughes has been trying (with indifferent success) to secure Canada's coöperation in preventing border rum-smuggling.

March 7, Secretary Hughes wrote Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador, asking whether the Canadian Government was disposed to cooperate to prevent rum running.

More than three months later (June 19), Sir Auckland referred the matter to the Canadian Government.

July 16, the British Chargé d'Affaires replied for the Canadian Government that it was already giving the American authorities information on rum shipments and would be glad "to receive at Ottawa a representative of the United States Government, with a view to discussing the possible ways and means of furnishing additional assistance...."

July 19, Secretary Hughes acknowledged the note and promised to name a representative and send him to Canada as soon as possible.

Aug. 1. Secretary Hughes notified

the British Chargé d'Affaires that Mc-Kenzie Moss, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, had been chosen, and asked to know at what time and place the Canadian authorities would receive Mr. Moss.

The Canadian Government did not

Sept. 8, Secretary Hughes published the entire correspondence without comment.

ARMY AND NAVY

The Marchers

The Grand Army of the Republic held its 57th reunion at Milwaukee. About 12,000 members attended. There cannot be many more reunions.

On the first night of the encampment, the old soldiers saw a sham battle by new soldiers (Wisconsin National Guardsmen), repelling a landing party from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Next day took place the annual parade. The line of marchers extended four miles, those who could not go on foot being borne in atuomobiles. Emergency aid stations were situated at half-block intervals; ambulances were stationed at every cross street; policemen lined the route. Fortunately, few of the veterans were forced to drop out on the 21-block march to the reviewing stand. had still the fighting spirit of '61, but there were too few of them.

Gaylord M. Saltzgaber of Van Wert, O., was chosen Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. to succeed the retiring commander, James W. Willett, of Tama, Ia.

Wrack

A dense fog; nine o'clock in the evening; the Santa Barbara Channel; 19 vessels of Destroyer Division 11 of the Battle Fleet speeding southward, bound from San Francisco to the San Diego base; 20 knots speed. Suddenly the leading boat struck the rocks, then the next, the next, the next. . Seven were aground. piled on the rocks and beach, neatly at intervals of about 250 feet. The Delphy's siren warned the other twelve from the rocks.

The Navy Department received a telegram from Rear Admiral Sumner E. W. Kittelle, Commander of the Destroyer Squadron of the Battle "Seven vessels landed on Pedernales Point [75 miles north of Santa Barbara]. Fuller, badly on rocks, listed 20 degrees starboard; Woodbury, same, listed 40 degrees port; Chauncey, high up inside rocks,



© P. & A REAR ADMIRAL KITTELLE He lost seven of his little ones

and upright; Young, on beam end, three-quarters submerged; Delphy, on beam end, three-quarters submerged and broken in half; S. P. Lee, on beach under cliffs, listed 20 degrees port; Nicholas, broadside on beach, listed 20 degrees starboard.

"Investigation indications are that no vessel is capable of being salvaged without major salvage operations and

full equipment."

Each vessel was manned by about six officers and 116 men. The loss of life approximated 23 men; the injured numbered 15, although about 100 were suffering from bruises and lacerations incurred in making shore. About 100 men were taken off by other ships standing by. The destroyers were in command of Captain Edward H. Watson. Rear Admiral Kittelle arrived on the scene and took

Flog and treacherous cross currents while the vessels were running by dead reckoning were alleged as the cause of the wreck. The destroyers were 20 miles off their course.

The Great Scrap Heap

The sale of battleships and battle cruisers, which under the Limitation of Armaments Treaty must become defunct, will be conducted by the Navy Department before Dec. 1. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt explained that the ships would be sold for salvage and that the sale "will be the largest of its kind ever arranged," adding:

"In other countries, notably Great Britain, the industry of ship-breaking has long been established; this industry is yet in its infancy in America. The Department believes the forthcoming sale may well establish such an industry on a sound basis in this country.

The first sale will take place on Oct. 25 and will consist of ships under construction on the ways in Gov-

ernment Navy yards:

Battleships South Dakota and Indiana at New York; Montana at Mare Island; North Carolina at Norfolk.

Battle cruisers* Constitution and United States at Philadelphia.

The second sale, on Nov. 1, will include older vessels, now afloat but out of commission:

Battleships New (launched 1906) and Battleships Hampshire Louisiana (1904) at Philadelphia; Georgia (1904) and Rhode Island (1904) at Mare Island; Connecticut (1904) at Puget Sound.

The third sale, on Nov. 8, will consist of battleships and battle cruisers under construction on the ways in

private shipyards:

Battleship Iowa at Newport News; Massachusetts at Fore River.

Battle cruisers Constellation and Ranger at Newport News.

The fourth sale, on Nov. 30, will also include older vessels now out of commission:

Battleships Michigan (1908), Minnesota (1905) and Kansas (1905) at Philadelphia; Vermont (1905) and Nebraska (1904) at Mare Island; Delaware (1909) at Boston.

According to the terms of the

Treaty these ships must first be dismantled. It is possible that the dismantling of the *Delaware*, which has been cruising in European waters, will not be completed in time for the sale of Nov. 30, in which case it will be sold later.

Off Hatteras

Off the North Carolina coast, about 20 miles from Cape Hatteras, the old warships Virginia and New Jersey were sent to the bottom in target practice by Army aviators. The object of the practice was to determine the comparative effectiveness of various bombs from various altitudes (TIME, Aug. 13). Inasmuch as the battleships were obsolete, unable to defend themselves, and had their

^{*} Battle cruisers differ from battleships principally in that they sacrifice a certain degree of armor protection for greater speed. They are much larger and more heavily armed that scout cruisers.

ater-tight compartments dismanled, they were easy game for the viators. Yet the tests seemed to how the importance of command of he air, and the accuracy and comarative effectiveness of varying

nethods of bombing.

The first ship to suffer was the lew Jersey. The attack began at .52 a.m. Flying at 10,000 feet, a roup of aeroplanes dropped 600o. bombs. Later from 6,000 feet, everal 2,000-lb. bombs were loosed. fost of the bombs hit alongside as as intended, for the deck armor was onsidered impermeable to the bombs

ropped.

Seven Martin bombers at an altiude of 3,000 feet attacked the Virinia with 1,100-lb. bombs. nissiles were dropped. All except wo fell within 300 feet of the ship. one, the fourth, made a direct hit, weeping away the basket mast and ll three funnels. Within half an our from the time the first bomb was ropped the Virginia turned turtle nd went down, stern first. It was hen apparent that severe damage ad been done within the hull.

At 3.30 p.m. the coup de grace was dministered to the New Jersey, hich still remained afloat. Three 2,000-lb. bombs from 3,000-ft. altiude effectively disposed of her. One f them made a direct hit. Within ix minutes she sank by the stern and he demonstration was finished.

Brigadier General Mitchell, asistant chief of the Army Air Servce, directed the attackers from an

bservation plane.

For the first time smoke screens aid by aeroplanes were used in the Twice screens were laid lown, 600 feet high and a mile long. The largest bombs used in the attack veighed 2,000 lbs. The Army has a comb twice the size, which is being nanufactured. General Patrick ancounced that a new photographic or elescopic sight is also being perfected which should materially inrease the accuracy of air bombing. The deadliest warefare is yet to

COAL

Pax Pennsylvania

"I made no threats whatever. The ettlement was brought about by my nsistence that the principles proposed were right and just."-So said Hifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennylvania, in announcing that the anhracite strike was concluded to all inents and purposes, one week after t officially commenced.

The Governor's four points for

compromise and peace (TIME, Sept. 10) embodied chiefly a 10% increase of wages for the miners (instead of a 20% increase for contract miners and \$2.00 a day for day workers, as demanded) and the abandonment of the check-off (demanded by the miners). The eight-hour day had already

been agreed to.

The Story of the Peace. Governor Pinchot, locating the miners in one room and the operators in another, proceeded to deal separately with each. He took to each group the other's proposal. The first to give in were the operators, who acceded to the Governor's plan. Next day the miners did likewise. Both protested that an injustice was being done them, that they yielded only out of consideration for the public. As soon as a general agreement was reached, both parties entered a joint conference to settle the miners' lesser demands. A convention of the miners was called to meet at Scranton on Sept. 17 to ratify the contract so

The Cost of the Peace. The eighthour day will add about \$2,500,000 to the cost of mining. The 10% increase in wages will add about \$30,000,000 more. Governor Pinchot estimated the cost of anthracite would be raised, at most, 60c. a ton at the mines. It is generally expected that the public will pay this increase in a magnified form.

The Profit for Pinchot. As usual in the solution of such strikes, there

is political by-play.
Governor Pinchot is credited with securing anthracite for the country for the coming Winter, and the Governor is spoken of as a possible favorite son for Pennsylvania in 1924. The President sent the Governor a telegram of congratulation on the conclusion of the strike. The Governor did not publish the message. It was inferred that the message implied that the Governor had acted as the President's agent, and that the Governor wished all the credit for himself. The conjecture is not improbable.

Governor Pinchot is debited with a probable increase in the price of coal to the public. Against this charge he took refuge in a letter to the President in which he advocated: 1) that the operators should assume ten cents of the increased cost of 60 cents a ton in coal; 2) that the Coal Commission should publish a detailed analysis of costs to determine how much the operators should bear of the increase; 3) that the Interstate Commerce Commission should recon-

sider coal freight rates with a view to absorbing part of the extra cost of anthracite. He also in a letter to 30 state governors suggested that they take measures to prevent profiteering by wholesalers, jobbers, etc.

IMMIGRATION

Fines

Just as the active bird catches the early worm, so the Government has apparently caught the Baltic-American, Ward, Fabre and Greek steamship lines. Each of these is owner of a ship which came into the U.S. territorial waters from six minutes to 15 seconds before Sept. 1. As a result the immigrants aboard the four ships arrived after the August quotas were filled and too "early" for September quotas (Time, Sept. 10).

It was at first announced that these

immigrants would be deported.

Instead, the immigration authorities decided to surprise the 1,800 immigrants by unexpected humaneness. Except for those who must be deported because of disease or illegal entry, all of the group will be admitted and charged to the quotas of September or later months.

Having thus visited mildness upon the immigrants, the officials were less inclined to be lenient with the companies. It was found that the companies could be fined \$200 per immigrant plus the amount of their passage money (usually about \$100), both sums to be given over to the immigrants. With 1,800 immigrants involved, the fines aggregated over half a million dollars. The lines, of course, protested, to no avail. Since the transgressing ships could not get clearance papers unless a large deposit were paid against the forth-coming fines, the lines had little choice. The Baltic-American line was the first to pay, depositing under protest \$100,000 in order that the Estonia (which arrived 15 seconds

early) might sail. The press regarded the ruling with favor because hardship was removed from the immigrants. However, the condition of transatlantic shipping is not such as to make steamship lines inclined to pay large fines without passing on the hardship, in one form or another, to the passengers for whom it is incurred. A law which teaches ships to race for the first of the month, and then assesses fines of \$100,000 or more for an error of 15 seconds in navigation, will doubtless react to the hardship of immigrants,

no matter how administered.

NEGROES

To the People

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (the N. A. A. C. P.), an organization of active proponents of the Negro race, an organization with an effective propaganda department, held its 14th annual convention at Kansas City, Kansas. The convention adopted a resolution called A Message to the People of the United States.

After asserting various truths having to do with the destinies of the Negro and the white races, this mes-

sage added:

"We ask the American people to insist upon the enactment of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. . . . "We ask the President and the

"We ask the President and the Congress of the United States that the 14th and 15th Amendments of the U. S. Constitution be made something more than a scrap of paper.

force.

"We ask that the President of the United States . . . redeem the pledges made by the late and regretted President Harding that the Tuskegee Hospital built for colored World War Veterans . . . be manned entirely by a colored personnel.

"We ask that the American people demand the release of the 54 members of the 24th Infantry now incarcerated at Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary for their connection with the Houston, Texas [race] riots of 1917. . . ."

POLITICAL NOTES

William G. McAdoo is a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1924, but he is not the man in the moon. In the East especially he has been faced by a strenuous dislike of his management of the nation's railroads during the War. In a letter to Senator Couzens, of Michigan, he set forth his defense as Director General of the railroads:

"Although I was Director General

"Although I was Director General for only one year, 1918, and was succeeded by Walker D. Hines, who ran the roads for 14 months after I retired, you always hear McAdoo alone charged with everything that happened under Federal control.

happened under Federal control.

"Why should I be held responsible for the acts of Mr. Hines, who succeeded me, any more than I should be charged with the results of the Esch-Cummins bill? I had no more

to do with either than the man in the moon."

The Rev. O. J. Kvale, Representative to the 68th Congress, closed his 29th year of service in the ministry by preaching a farewell sermon in the Norwegian Lutheran Church of Benson, Minn. Mr. Kvale bade farewell to the ministry so that he might take up his duties as a Congressman, succeeding Andrew J. Volstead, whom he defeated in election last Fall.

John Knight Shields, for ten years a United States Senator and for 65 years a Democrat, exclaimed in an interview apropos of the settling of



O Underwood

SENATOR SHIELDS
"Is this a fair sample?"

the anthracite coal strike: "If this is a fair sample of President Coolidge's adjustment of strikes and labor troubles in the interests of the people of the United States, I hope he will not make any further efforts in that direction!"

At Columbus, Ohio, Senator Frank B. Willis of that state told of a visit he had made to Bowling Green, Mo. There, said he, was the grave of former Speaker Champ Clark, neglected; with his own penknife he cut away the weeds and in a speech "censured the people for neglecting the grave of one of the ablest men who ever sat in Congress."

Frederick W. Upham, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, knows where his Party's money goes. Therefore the following remarks at tributed to Mr. Upham on the subject of President Coolidge are doubtless authoritative:

"I never knew a man who'd go out and make a couple of campaigr speeches and send in as small an expense account as 'Cal.' He didn'i know what is was to pad an account

"Even as Vice President he refused to travel in a Pullman drawing room. 'A berth, upper or lower, is good enough for me,' he would say. 'The funds of the party are sacred.'"

The Christiania (Sweden) Evening Post published a list of names that have been proposed for the nex award of the Nobel peace prize. They include Jane Addams, Secretary Hughes, Lord Robert Cecil, Professor John Maynard Keynes (author of The Economic Consequences of the Peace), Francisco Nitti (former Premier of Italy), Carl Lindhage (Mayor of Stockholm), Warren G. Harding.

There is no rule against post mortem award of the prize.

Governor Warren T. McCray o Indiana, whose private financial difficulties caused him to call a meeting of his creditors (Time, Sept. 10) was relieved of his burden. His creditor accepted his suggestion for a trus agreement to operate his holding until his debts can be paid.

"If, as it is said, death softens the asperities of politics, is it not possible for us in the atmosphere of forgiveness and magnanimity which now prevails by reason of the deat of a beloved President to rechart our course in international affairs so at the steer away from the shoals which block our way to world peace, and the find a road to that Christlike ides which I believe lies in the heart of the average man of the world?...

"President Coolidge has a gree opportunity to play the role of second emancipator—to free us from the horrors of war. Will he grass the opportunity?" — Joseph I Tumulty, Secretary to President Williamson, at a conference of Democrat women at Asbury Park, N. J.

"I have not seen the papers toda and, therefore, I do not know when am scheduled to resign, but I will sa that I'm going back to London will the expectation of staying until come home."—Ambassador Georg Harvey, with a solemn face.

Mr. Harvey sailed on the Leviathe to resume his post at the Court e St. James.

FOREIGN NEWS

GRECO-ITALIAN

Dying Embers

Occupation. The Italian forces under the command of Admiral Bellini, "Governor of Corfu," took possession of the islands of Merlera, Fani and Mathraki. In addition to these islands the Italians held the islands of Corfu, Paxos, Antipaxos, Cephalonia and Samos (TIME, Sept. 10). Further reinforcements were sent to Corfu, bringing the total Italian forces up to about 8,000 men.

Proclamation. "To the Royal Government of Corfu. To the inhabitants of Corfu. By order of His Majesty, the King of Italy, I have taken charge of the civil and military rule of this land with the fullest powers. His Excellency, the Chief Commander of the Italian Navy and Army, already has notified you of the object of this peaceful occupation. The customary routine of public and private life here will continue to proceed peacefully under the aegis of Italy, direct heiress of the great Latin civilizations, with only such limitations as may hereafter be imposed by circumstances. I have the utmost confidence that his order will be wisely observed by all, thus avoiding the necessity of using force.

"Governor Aurelio Bellini,
"Vice Admiral."

Italian Lake. By the occupation of Corfu, off Epirus, the Italians strategically if temporarily realized their dream of turning the Adriatic Sea into an Italian Lake. Italy owns the whole of the Istrian peninsula in the North and by the occupation of Corfu she blocked the Straits of Otranto in the South. This meant that she could control practically the entire south-bound trade of Central Europe, which passes through the ports of Trieste and Fiume.

Britain. The Ionian isles, of which Corfu is one, belonged in the 18th Century to the Venetian Republic. According to the terms of the peace of Campo Formio, the Republic was divided between France and Austria and the Ionian isles went to France. Later—in the Napoleonic Wars—Britain obtained possession of this group of islands and held them until 1863, when she ceded them to Greece, but, on account of its naval

importance, the neutrality of Corfu was guaranteed by the Great Powers of the time. Italy, who was not at that time a united nation, could not sign the guarantee. But from the British point of view Italy has violated the neutrality of Corfu; for this reason the British Government warned Italy last week that if the League of Nations had not existed she would be bound to take action against her; for the same reason Britain placed part of her fleet at the disposal of the League.

League of Nations. The alignment of the nations in the League showed that Italy and France were completely isolated in Europe. The most interesting feature in this respect was that the Little Entente nations (Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, Yugo-Slavia) showed themselves to be at variance with France, their so-called master.

Signor Salandra, Italian representative of the Council of the League, declined to permit* the League to intervene in the Italo-Greek rumpus, stating that it was incompetent to do so. Among the number of protests at this attitude, the speech of Lord Robert Cecil was significant. He cited Articles X, XII, XV of the Treaty of Versailles (League Covenant). The words Treaty of Versailles "struck immediately everyone present." Lord Robert pointed out that the articles were to be found in the Treaties of St. Germain, Neuilly and Trianon; if they were disregarded "the whole settlement of the new Europe will be shaken." In the end the Council of the League of Nations referred its minutes to the Council of Ambassadors.

Council of Ambassadors. The Council of Ambassadors at Paris is inheritor of the functions of the Supreme Council (which functioned during and immediately after the War) and consists of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs (Premier Poincaré) and the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers (British Empire, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan) accredited to the French Republic. This body sent Greece "the terms of her atonement," which were nearly identical with the Italian demands

voiced in her ultimatum to Greece (Time, Sept. 10):

- 1) The Italian naval squadron to be saluted by 21 guns at Piraeus. The Italian naval squadron to be accompanied by a French and a British warship to emphasize the consolidarity of the Great Powers.
- 2) A memorial service in honor of the Janina victims to be held at Athens and attended by members of the Greek Government.
- 3) Military honors to be shown to the remains of the victims as they are taken aboard an Italian man-ofwar.
- 4) The Greek Government to deposit 50,000,000 lire (about \$2,500,000) in a foreign bank as a guarantee for whatever indemnity the Council shall ultimately fix. (Italy asked 50,000,000 lire outright indemnity.)
- 5) Inquiry to be held to establish the exact responsibility for the murder of the Italian delegation for the Delimitation of the Greco-Albanian frontier. The committee of inquiry to be composed of one Italian, one French and one British member with Japanese President.
- 6) Exemplary punishment for the murderers.

It must be noted that the Janina murder was morally a blow against the Council of Ambassadors who had set up the Greco-Albanian Delimitation Commission, and this explains to some extent the Council's virtual affirmation of the Italian ultimatum.

"Greek Victory." The Greek Government (which had flatly refused Articles 4, 5 and 6 of the Italian ultimatum) accepted the terms of the Council of Ambassadors, but urged that Italy evacuate Corfu at once. Greece regarded the terms of the Council as "a Greek victory," implying that international settlement of the dispute does not violate Greek sovereignty. Rewards totaling \$1,000,000 drachmas (\$5,000) were offered for information on the murder.

"Italian Victory." Italy regarded the demands of the Council of Ambassadors as a "great victory," and despite earlier predilection for isolated action, she seemed content to let the Council act. It was understood Italy would probably occupy Corfu and adjacent islands until the payment of the indemnity by Greece, which cannot be made until after the Commission of Inquiry have presented their report and the Council of Ambassadors have fixed the total.

^{*} Both parties must agree to arbitrate before the League can act, except when Article XVI is invoked against a nation which resorts to war in drance of the Covenant; then the remaining rembers can exert pressure against that nation.

THE RUHR

"A Gesture"

The Stresemann Government ordered the German population in the Ruhr and Rhineland to cease passive resistance against the Franco-Bel-

gian occupation.

Thus Germany appeared to admit that she was beaten in the Ruhr fight. In effect, however, nothing of · the sort occurred. Reports indicated that Chancellor Stresemann made the cessation of passive resistance "a gesture" to satisfy French honor and to avoid prolonging the struggle indefinitely. An Allied conference, to which Germany will be invited, will be called in the near future.

Informed circles have it that the German renunciation is in effect a compromise. France and Belgium are expected to withdraw their military forces from the Ruhr and to permit the Germans to exercise complete control. France, Belgium and Germany lost heavily in the Ruhr occupation; either side can be said to have won, except by closing a most disastrous episode in the history of

Europe.

THE LEAGUE

Enter Ireland

Ireland was admitted into the sacred circle of the League of Nations by unanimous vote. On all sides there were spontaneous manifestations of good-will toward Ireland. In eloquent speeches, representatives of Britain, France, China, Persia and other countries extended felicitations to the Free State representative. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen of Norway concluded with: "Let us not forget that Norway furnished our new colleague State with one of her first Kings."

U. S. Senators McKinley, Hitchcock, Swanson, and U. S. ex-Secretary of War Newton D. Baker were reported to be in Geneva "observing the machinery."

WORLD COURT

New Judge

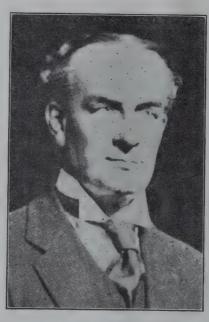
The Assembly and the Council of the League of Nations, acting independently, elected to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague Dr. Epitacio Pessoa of Brazil to succeed the late Brazilian Ruy Barbosa.

BRITISH EMPIRE

Madame Tussaud's

The latest acquisition of Madame Tussaud's famed wax-work exhibition in London is a life-size effigy of Premier Stanley Baldwin, reputed to be "amazingly realistic."

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition is



© International
MR. BALDWIN IN EFFIGY He is the prototype of his time

"one of the places to go" in London. It contains wax-work models of celebrities—a long line of Kings and Queens, famous criminals, Nelson, Napoleon, Roosevelt, Wilson, Crippen. All the models are dressed in the costume of their times.

Business Conditions

Sir Arthur Balfour (not to be confused with the Rt. Hon. Arthur James, Earl Balfour), President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, said (in an interview) that he "would not change England's position for America's at present," and that "fundamentally the British situation is much sounder than the American."

Sir Arthur based his contentions on the effects of high wages, high cost of living and high cost of production, and the fact that the Fordney Tariff is restricting trade between the U.S.

and foreign countries.
Said he: "I am certain that, except in a few selected articles, we can compete with them for the export trade of the world." He also claimed that the Fordney Tariff requires U. S. farmers to pay \$800,000,000 more for "their machinery and general farm requirements."

Sir Arthur Balfour is a native of London, 50 years of age, and is a prominent figure in the Sheffield cutlery business.

Automatic Telephones

The Times, London, stated that automatic telephone exchanges are about to be adopted in London. The Post Office is preparing specifications for the first three exchanges, which will not, however, be completely installed for about three years. The substitution of automatic for manual exchanges throughout London is expected to take about 15 years.
Said The Times: "Each exchange

will carry 9,999 lines, and the first will probably be installed in the Central London area. The conversion must necessarily be slow, because the work can only be carried out gradually and because communication through the manual exchanges must be maintained while the change is

being made."

Jewry Imperiled

From London the Chief Rabbi* issued a warning to all Jews in a Rosh Hashanah (Jewish New Year,

Sept. 10 and 11) message:

"Nearly five years have passed since the close of the most devastating of wars. The earth is still reeling like a drunken man. The inhabitants thereof are bereft of reason by the poison gas of racial antagonisms in a world that was nearly destroyed by hate, and is seeking to save itself by hate, and Israel is the greatest sufferer in these distracted

days.
"The forces of reaction and race hatred everywhere have joined hands in the unholy work of reviling and slandering the Jew. We are back once more in the Dark Ages. New Jewish massacres and on an unprecedented scale are openly advocated and systematically planned.

"The Russian Monarchists de-clare that in event of their regaining power they will slaughter every Jewish man, woman and child in that land. Western Jewry does not suf-ficiently realize the infinite danger that hovers over four millions of our brethren in Russia."

*The Chief Rabbi has authority only in England, but is respected by Jews throughout the world. The position is elective. The present incumbent is Rabbi Hertz.

Long Island

Lord Leverhulme (wealthy manufacturer of Sunlight Soap) offered the Isle of Lewis to its inhabitants as a gift. He bought it in 1918 in the hope of "industrializing" the inhabitants, paid \$700,000 for it. The inhabitants refused to coöperate with Lord Leverhulme, and, after spending several million dollars on improvements, he decided to give the place away.

The Isle of Lewis is the main island of the group called the Outer Hebrides or Long Island. Its area is about one-third that of Long Island, N. Y. It is situated off the west

coast of Scotland.

FRANCE

In Mourning

As an expression of deep sympathy for Japan in her national disaster, the Government decreed one day's mourning for all France. Flags were at half-mast; most of the places of amusement were closed.

Fish Week

At Boulogne-sur-Mer at the suggestion of the Hundred (bons vivants) Club, gourmands and gourmets celebrated "Fish Week." Premier Poincaré was among those who tasted "succulent samples of scores of fish of weird and unknown names."

GERMANY

"Biggest Graft Case"

Herr Rudolf Hilferding, Finance Minister, delved into the accounts of his predecessor, Dr. Andreas Hermes. He informed Chancellor Stresemann that he had discovered evidence of "the biggest graft case in Germany's political history." Herr Stresemann decided to have the former Finance Minister arrested. It is expected—perhaps in vain—that Herr Hugo Stinnes' financial peregrinations will be exposed.

Marks

At one period of the week the paper mark was quoted at 2 cents a million, or 50,000,000 for a dollar. A loaf of bread costs 50,000 marks.

Draconian measures were decided upon by the Stresemann Government at a council meeting. In order to enforce stringent financial reforms, the Government has virtually set itself up as an absolute oligarchy under paragraph 48 of the German Constitution. The main agenda: check



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LORD LEVERHULME

He gave his island away

the fall of the paper mark; create a Devisenkommissar (Foreign Exchange Commissioner) with wide powers; control all foreign exchange and bank note traffic; create a new currency on gold basis, supplemented by a possible foreign loan backed by German agriculture, industry, commerce, trade, shipping and banking; introduce immediately another fixed-value currency on Helfferich's gold-rye basis—an inducement to farmers to part with their grain.

Because retailers of beer tried to keep the price down by increasing the froth, a riot broke out in Munich, which it required both the police and the State militia to quell.

It transpired that the Reichsbank still receives large numbers of one and two-mark notes under old contracts. The notes must be counted and it was reported that an able worker could count 20,000 marks a day, or one-seventh of his carfare home! Girls are employed for the task, but so hard are they to keep that the Reichsbank hung out a board: GIRLS WANTED. One plump fräulein was given a packet of notes "valued" at 20,000 marks. She disappeared with them for the day, but returned in the evening and handed the Reichsbank superintendent two

10,000-mark notes of her own and demanded more productive work.

Dr. Peters, quondam Commissioner for Disarmament, was appointed Foreign Currencies Controller with authority to seize all foreign currencies not being legitimately utilized for purchase of raw materials and foodstuffs abroad. Herr Peters, feared and dreaded throughout Germany, said that he thought the job was hopeless and declined the appointment. It was Dr. Peters who forced the Germans to give up their arms after the War.

Herr Havenstein is to continue as President of the Reichsbank, according to the latest report from Berlin. Hundreds of merchants informed the Government that they would have to quit business if Havenstein's policy of lending marks on liberal terms was repudiated. The Government decided that the President had best continue in office.

ITALY

Fights in Tripoli

Italian troops came into collision with tribesmen at Sliten and Kussabat in Tripolitania, a colony of Italy in Northern Africa. In each case the Italian troops defeated the rebels, who suffered more than 150 killed.

Another Possible Rumpus

Yugo-Slavia will reject the agreement forced on her delegates by Mussolini's ultimatum (TIME, Sept. 3), demanding under threat that Italy might resume "liberty of action" in the Free City of Figure

the Free City of Fiume.

The Italian and Yugo-Slavian delegates had agreed on Aug. 31 to let Fiume, subject of debate since November, 1918, be administered by a mixed commission of Italians, Yugo-Slavs, and officials of the Fiume Free State Government, controlled by Italians. Mussolini "magnanimously" gave Belgrade until Sept. 15 to ratify her delegates' decision. But circumstances have changed. Italy has seized Corfu. If Italy remains at Corfu, Yugo-Slavia will be so hemmed in that she cannot afford to allow her rights in Fiume to be abandoned to the master of the black-shirted legions, who first scowls at Greeks and Slavs from his massive desk at the Palazzo Chigi, and then, to show his sang-froid, dashes off to the motor races at Milan.

RUSSIA

Two Tales

From U. S. Senators King (Utah) and Ladd (North Dakota), now in Russia, came some "first impressions." Both Senators are writing for the Hearst press.

From WILLIAM H. KING:

Russia in General: "As one enters Russia for the first time . . . one is overwhelmed by its vastness. Its sheer physical extent makes it a land of fable and mystery."

Red Flag. "Looking from the window of the car as our train approached the Russian border, my attention was attracted by a flag of the Soviet Government flying from the top of the frontier station. Doubtless it was once red, perhaps deep red, . . . but the winds had whipped it and the elements had beaten it until its carmine hue had faded. It looked colorless to me."

Minsk, capital of White Russia. "Minsk is a sprawling city. Most of the buildings seemed dilapidated, but I was surprised at the number of stores and shops open, although it was evident their stocks were limited. . . . We visited the main Church, constructed 600 years ago. It is typical of the Greek Orthodox architecture, noted for its cupolas and turrets. I had a long talk with the priest who, with tears in his eyes and bowing very low, expressed his welcome to the American visitors and took the opportunity to convey the gratitude his people felt to the U.S. for the aid rendered Russia during the famine. It was a touching scene. He spoke of the acute schism in the Church, and gave us his blessing."

Borisov. "In Borisov, another White Russian town, . . . one could see the blackened ruins of buildings destroyed by fire during the last war with Poland. I talked with several men . . . who said that the Poles had set fire to the factories of the city, which are not yet restored, because private capital is not permitted to rebuild and operate them."

Moscow. "Moscow is bewildering at first. Its colossal size, its great streets and avenues, its countless sidealleys and by-ways, its mighty churches and large apartment houses impress one as a complete microcosm, indeed a big world of its own. I was surprised at the large number of shops and business houses open. . . . As I expected, the city itself shows

evidences of disrepair. I saw no new buildings under construction, but numerous old buildings are undergoing repair. Many of the ill-paved streets are in the hands of contractors, who are restoring them. The thousands of horse-drawn droshkys, which correspond to our cabs of other days, and hundreds of small but loaded vehicles, emphasize that there is life in this city."

From EDWIN F. LADD:

Poverty. "The poverty of the peasants is indicated by their dress as well as by their houses. Wooden shoes are worn next to bare feet by a majority of the country population. Almost all, the children are barefoot. The clustering little villages are cheaply constructed, the roofs are thatched, the windows are small and sometimes are altogether absent."

Travel. "Travel, however, is comfortable. The sleeping cars on the Russian trains are similar to those used in continental Europe. They have many advantages over our American Pullmans, especially because they are divided into individual compartments. Considering the condition of the roads . . . the speed of the trains is tolerably good."

Moscow. "The streets of Moscow are cleaner than one expected them to be. There is not more refuse on them than is seen on the average American street. The city is extremely overcrowded, its population now numbering more than a million and a half. Frequently two or three people live in one room which serves all the purposes of a home. . . . It has been said that Moscow contains 40 times 40 churches. Everywhere the gilded domes strike one's eye. The cupolas of small churches are frequently painted blue or green and sometimes red. In the business section of the city there is hardly a block without its quota of venders, the majority of whom are elderly women with baskets full of characteristic Russian bread and various kinds of fruit. The bread ranges from coarse black to pure white.'

Prices and Wages. "The prices in the better restaurants and hotels are far above those maintained in central Europe. A cup of good chocolate in one of the leading hotels costs 40c in American money, and a cheese sandwich in the restaurant of the State Department store costs 35c. Coffee, I am informed, sells for \$2.50 a pound because it is classed as a luxury and is highly taxed by the Government."

SPAIN

To Rome

It was authoritatively stated that King Alfonso will visit Rome in November and will be the guest of the Italian monarchs.

Under former Popes no Roman Catholic ruler was allowed to visit the King of Italy, unless he wished to be excommunicated. It is recalled that the late Emperor Franz Josef of Austria-Hungary never returned the visit of King Umberto, paid to him in Vienna in 1881. The present Pope changed all this.

King Vittorio Emanuele and his Queen will meet the Spanish monarch at the station. They will then drive to the Quirinal Palace, after which King Alfonso will call on the Pope.

Moroccan Difficulties

Because of unrest in Morocco, the entire political situation at Madrid remains unsettled. The decisive defeat of the Spanish forces near Melilla in July, 1921, still rankles bitterly in 20,000,000 proud Spanish breasts. The condition of Spanish morale is well indicated by the wholesale national endorsement at the recent pardoning, by the King, of soldiers who mutinied against going to Morocco. The military position of the Spanish troops continued last week, according to reports, "precarious" and subject to frequent raids from the tribesmen.

Meanwhile from Paris emanated a story that the whole Moroccan difficulty had been aroused by a Riffian tribesman, Abd-el-Krim, who had been slapped in the face by the Spanish General Silvestre. The story is dubious.

PORTUGAL

No Enthusiasm

archist.

In the Boston Evening Transcript, a contributor recounted his impressions of Portugal:

"I had the benefit of just four interviews, or contacts, on the subject of politics, with Lisbon men during the day. The first was with a grave middle-aged senhor, of superior appearance, who checked our hats at the Monumental Club. I ventured a Viva la Republica as I passed in my hat. He looked at me in a manner positively icy, and said nothing. I made up my mind that he was a Mon-

"Next in conversation with the cas-

^{*} Portugal has been a Republic since 1910.

tellan at the Royal Palace at Cintra. This expansive gentleman said in French that he was proud to meet a citizen of the great Republic of America, which gave me a chance to express my satisfaction that Portugal was now also a Republic. A slight cloud passed over his face, and he said courteously: 'We have no politics in here.'

"Next I made sure of getting hold of a Republican in the chauffeur of the automobile that was hurrying us back from Cintra. I had Luisita ask him point-blank how he liked the Republic. 'Not at all,' he replied, in Portuguese, 'the Republic is no good.

Better the old way.'

"Still another man who ought to have been a Republican, but was not, was the driver of the horse vehicle that took us out to the vast and overornate Church-Monastery of San Jerorymos at Belem. Passing a large, grim building, he said: 'The palace of the President of the Republic, once the Royal Palace.' 'Are you glad of the change?' we asked. 'I am not, he said quite positively."

TRANSJORDANIA*

A Sheik Arose

The Emir Abdullah, second son of King Hussein of the Hedjaz and elder brother of King Feisal of Iraq, faced a serious rebellion led by the Sheik of Es Salt.

Three thousand Arabs gathered under the unfurled banner of the Sheik and demanded parliamentary government, expulsion of foreigners,

equality of taxation.

AUSTRIA

International Police

Though attended by Greeks and Italians, French and Germans, Little Entente partisans and Hungarians, the International Police Conference at Vienna was reported to be dis-tinguished by "extraordinary unanimity."

The conference introduced motion asking for an international agreement to exempt police from passport formalities.

It was also brought forward that police attachés should be accredited to all Governments as a first step in the organization of an international police force.

* Great Britain holds a mandate over Trans-

IAPAN

In Wake of the Quake

News from Japan was extremely contradictory and the most reliable information can be taken as only approximately correct.

Gratitude. "GOOLIDGE, WHITE



THE MIKADO "I beg you to accept my gratitude"

HOUSE, WASHINGTON. DEEP-LY TOUCHED BY YOUR PROFOUND SYMPATHY AND KIND-EST OFFER IN OUR APPAL-LING CALAMITY. I BEG YOU TO ACCEPT MY HEARTFELT GRATITUDE TO YOU AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

(Signed) "YOSHIHITO, "EMPEROR OF JAPAN."

President Coolidge's telegram of sympathy was the first to reach Japan after the disaster.

Mark Sullivan, dean of Washington newspaper correspondents, said that Japan's needs is America's opportunity—to show her friendship and end misunderstanding. This is the sentiment of the Government, unsentimental "Big Business" and the warm-hearted American public.

Damage. Yokohama is completely razed by quake, tidal wave and a flood of burning oil from exploding tanks. Tokyo is half in ashes. Yokosuka is terribly injured, with many naval vessels lost. Forty-five thousand square miles in Eastern Japan are devastated; 500 to 600 miles of railroad are damaged; 14 big towns damaged; 15,000 Koreans, accused of looting and rioting, added to Tokyo's loss and were interned by the troops sent to restore order.

First estimates of loss were \$5,000,000,000—five times the cost of the Russo-Japanese War, but later insurance figures put the property loss in the neighborhood of \$1,000,-000.000.

Damage to Foreigners. "Final" reports placed foreign dead at 200, but only 73 were verified-70 at Yokohama and three at Hakone. Reports from Tokyo varied widely and no reliable figure could be given. Max D. Kirjasoff, U. S. Consul, was killed, Dutch Consul killed. U. S. Ambassador Woods and family, Ital-Ambassador G. de Martini, French Consul Claudet reported safe. British Consul lost his hand. Total British dead are estimated at 30.

Statistics. The earthquake is established as the "greatest disaster the world has ever known." The Japanese earthquake of 1891 killed 10,000 people; that of 1896 20,000. The Lisbon earthquake of November. 1755, the greatest in history up to the time of the present disaster, killed 40,000 people; earthquake, tidal wave, fire caused \$100,000,000 damage-a huge toll of lives and enormous damage for those days. The recent Japanese earthquake affected about 45,000 square miles on the east coast, killed about 200,000 people, injured about 300,000 to 500,000, and made homeless about 2,500,000 persons. Damage to property caused by the quake, fire, tidal wave, was estimated at \$1,000,000,000. Temperature of 150 degrees F. was recorded in the vicinity of Tokyo. Tokyo's flames were visible 200 miles away. The Osaka Asahi reported Tokyo dead at 150,000; Yokohama, 100,000; 60,000 at the Yokosuka naval base. Cholera was reported but not confirmed at Tokyo and Yokohama. Cables were not damaged. Work started in clearing up the devastated areas and in erecting temporary shelters.

Notables Dead. The following members of the Japanese Royal Family and aristocracy were reported killed: Princess Hiro Kan-In, daughter of Prince Kan-In; Prince Moromosa, Prince Tadeshige Shimazu, formerly of the great house of Satsuma; Dowager Princess Yoshiko, Dowager Princess Yamashina;

Prince Hirotada Kalacho, Prince and Princess Yamashina. Marshal Prince Kan-In, Minister of Education Keijiro Okano, Minister of Justice Hiranuma were all reported missing.

Crown Prince Hirohito postponed his wedding with Princess Nayako Kuni, scheduled for this Fall. The

new date is uncertain.

Silk. It was at first expected that the earthquake would disrupt the silk market and cause "sky-high" prices. Despite heavy damage to silk stocks in Japan, the areas of production escaped destruction, and there is still a large quantity of stock on hand. Meanwhile China and Italy can supply emergency demands. Prices are likely to advance. But not violently.

Shipping. Marine insurance losses were estimated between 25 and 50 million dollars. The Japanese liner Taiyo Maru sent S. O. S. calls, but was subsequently reported safe. The C. P. R. liners Empress of Canada and Empress of Australia arrived respectively at Yokohama and Kobe, with only minor damages. There appears to have been no loss of life on the high seas.

Finance. The gold reserve of the Bank of Japan (Tokyo), valued at \$100,000,000, was saved. The total gold reserve of Japan is placed at \$1,000,000,000, the bulk of which is in the U. S. and Great Britain. U. S. Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon announced that Japan can easily obtain a reconstruction loan. It is thought likely that \$100,000,000 will be asked. A 30-day moratorium was declared by the Japanese Government.

Relief. Twenty-two U. S. warships, under the command of Rear Admiral Anderson, were rushed to the scenes of the disaster. Three destroyer divisions at Port Arthur, Tientsin, Chin-Wang-Tao were also sent to Japan at once and arrived on the East coast soon after the quake had subsided. Transports loaded with supplies were dispatched from Manila. Sixty ships were rushed from the U. S. A. with supplies and relief workers. Italy, France, Britain and other nations assisted the Japanese people in the stricken land.

U. S. Ambassador Woods called for tinned meat, condensed milk, flour, underclothing, galvanized iron, dimensioned timber to provide food and shelter for the refugees. Large consignments of these materials were shipped, more will follow. U. S. architects offered their services "in

any capacity" to the Japan Government.

Almost every nation in the world helped Japan. King George gave \$2,250; the Lord Mayor of London's fund was reported at more than \$300,000. France and Italy and



© P. & A.

REAR ADMIRAL ANDERSON

He brought aid to a shaken empire

many other nations raised funds. Hong Kong and the Dutch East Indies made a money drive. The Soviet Government sent large supplies of provisions.

The Japanese Government voted \$265,000,000 for general relief and reconstruction. Kobe raised \$17,500,000 in ten minutes. The Mikado gave \$5,000,000 from his private funds. Tokyo reported hunger lines two miles long. (There was a small ball of rice for each refugee.)

LATIN AMERICA

French Recognition

The Republic of France recognized the Republic of the United States of Mexico by asking if Jean Perier, the then French Envoy in London, would be acceptable as French Minister.

Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland took no steps toward recognition.

Argentine Snows

Thousands of cattle in Argentina, valued at 5,000,000 pesos (\$4,187,500), were reported to have perished in a four-day snowstorm that raged in the territory of La Pampa. The herd mortality was from about 25% to 40%.

MUSIC

In Vienna

Few Americans have heard of Piccaver. Yet he is a great artistic success and celebrity in Europe. And he is an American. Fifteen years ago Alfred Piccaver, young possessor of a promising tenor voice, left Philadelphia and went to Europe to study. He made progress, sang in small companies, received ovations. Ten years ago he secured an engagement with the Vienna Opera, then in its glory. He made a prodigious triumph, established himself quickly as Vienna's favorite tenor. As seasons passed he strengthened his position until he became a veritable institution of the city, fêted and acclaimed. The War came. Operatic things ceased to flourish, but Piccaver kept his place in popular and aristocratic favor. The U.S. declared war upon Germany; then upon Austria. And still Piccaver, an enemy alien, retained his prestige and vogue. During the after-War period he reigned a veritable King of Opera.

He reigned in conjunction with a Queen of Opera—Jeritza. This lovely lady was likewise the adored of Vienna. Gatti engaged her for New York's Metropolitan. It is said that there were negotiations about Piccaver's coming to the same institution, but that he demanded much money, reasoning that his high place in Viennese opera was secure and that the U. S. is a hard land to conquer, especially for an American. Jeritza came, and he remained the undisputed master of the upper Danube.

But Jeritza's contract with the Metropolitan allowed her to sing in Vienna during the off-season period. Jeritza returned from the amazing triumph of her first New York season, and during the closing weeks of opera in Vienna that Spring sang once more alongside of her old companion star, Piccaver. There was trouble now. The tenor held that the soprano, madly flushed with her New York success, had grown haughty and overbearing. She adopted the grand manner with the other singers, assumed dictatorship over the management of the company, called off rehearsals at her whim, delayed beginnings of performances, made the length of intermissions suit her pleasure. There were disputes between prima donna and tenor. But no open scandal.

Last Spring Jeritza returned after her second New York season, and Vienna greeted her with a tremendous ovation. Her feud with the tenor assumed larger proportions. The first excitement came when he refused to sing a performance of La Tosca with her in May. The composer, Puccini, had come to Vienna to direct his Manon Lescaut. He took a hand in the disturbance, effected a partial reconciliation between the angry singers. They appeared in La Tosca together.

But now the trouble has begun again. The soprano and the tenor have had a violent disagreement, and Piccaver has resigned his post at the Vienna Opera. The management is trying frantically to calm the stormy waters, for their opera troupe is sadly deficient in tenors, but Piccaver announces firmly that he is done, that he will come to the U.S., which he has not seen in 15 years, for a concert tour during the approaching season.

Thus, as a result of one of those loud and prolonged rows usual to opera, these States will receive in their concert halls an American who has achieved great fame on another continent and has remained practically unknown to his own country-

Basque Chorus

At San Sebastian, Spain, a group of prominent Americans heard for the first time the celebrated Basque chorus. Among them was Otto H. Kahn, musical Maecenas of New York. The singing mountaineers made a great impression upon the Americans. Mr. Kahn donated \$5,000 to their fund, offered to take them across the ocean for American appearances.

Kussevitsky

"Russia's most celebrated orchestra director," "the only great European conductor whose performances have not been heard in America," Serge Kussevitzky, is to come to America. It is announced that he will lead the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the season beginning in 1924. He will be the first Russian who ever conducted that orches-

Kussevitsky broke into music with the bass viol, making both himself and the instrument famous. He played in the Imperial Opera and became a professor at the Moscow Conservatory, his alma mater. Before the War he cruised on the Volga with his orchestra, giving symphony concerts in places unknown to that art. Since the War he has been engaged in Western Europe.

A R T

Greatest Buyers

Citizens of Aurora, Ill., obtained from the Grand Central Galleries, Manhattan, a carload of 215 paintings and bronzes, and exhibited them for nine days at the Central States Exposition in Aurora. From other cities came other pictures and bronzes -enough to fill ten galleries in the art buildings of the Fair Ground.

Manager Erwin S. Barrie of the Grand Central Galleries accompanied his shipment to Aurora. When he had sold 20 paintings and sculptures he declared the fair "an artistic

camp meeting."
Said he: "Aurora buys more paintings per capita than any other city in the U.S. . . . The people of Aurora believe that art is a big asset and drawing card to the fair, held there annually. This year they came as far east as New York with an offer to bring them the best art works possible. . . . They backed up their enthusiasm by sending a liberal check to cover the cost of the project."

Pieces in Mr. Barrie's shipment were by John F. Carlson, George Elmer Browne, John Gregory, Charles H. Davis, Frederick Ballard Williams, Harriett W. Frishmuth, Hobart Nichols, Edith B. Parsons, Edward McCartan, Mario Korbell.

The total art sales of the fair were about \$70,000.

In Dubuque

Three large murals by James E. McBurney, Chicago artist, were installed in the new Federal Bank and Trust Co., Dubuque, Ia. They represent Dubuque, the French trader, being shown the lead mines of the region by Sauk and Fox Indians; the first steamboat going up the Mississippi, watched with awe and premonition by aborigines on the bluff; the old ferry which bore the pioneer settlers in their "covered wagons" across the great river near Dubuque.

At the Kremlin

Soviet experts, restoring ancient ikons in the Winter Garden of Moscow's Kremlin, found two, three and even four paintings underlying each other on the same wooden panel, concealed beneath centuries of grime and smoke. The lowest layers showed pure Byzantine work of the 11th Century, antedating the Italian primitives and giving evidence of the sources of inspiration for much early Western art.

In Manhattan

The Genouilhac armor for man and horse, worn by Louis XII's master of artillery and his mount in 1527, has been added to the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Manhattan, and mounted on a model of the famous horse in Verrocchio's equestrian statue of Bartolommeo Colleone, the Venetian.

"Men Are Square"

Four hundred years ago court painters were accomplished diplomats. Today, at the court of capital, the artist sits on industrial relations advisory boards. Gerrit A. Beneker is the first and perhaps the most able practitioner of the new profession of Industrial Art. He tells how it happened in a paper on Art and the Industrial Problem in Scribner's Magazine for September. Many will remember his virile War and Liberty Loan posters: Sure, We'll Finish the Job and Work As You Would Fight. In his youth Beneker visited Homestead and other towns where steel has left its stamp, and vowed: "Some day I'll have a studio in a steel mill."

On February 1, 1919, he entered the employ of the Hydraulic Steel Co. of Cleveland, at the invitation of Whiting Williams and other far-seeing executives. The best poster artists of the nation lent their genius to the enlistment of recruits, the selling of bonds, the conservation of food, during the War. Today Beneker is doing the same job in a peace-time environment—promoting the morale of labor and fostering understanding between employer and employee.

How "Peggy" Hirsh and other hard-boiled Hungarian, Polish and Italian laborers—first indifferent or hostile, then fascinated by the man who could paint in the sputter and glare of the open hearth and Bessemer converters—fight for chance to have their faces immortalized on the cover of the Company's house organ, is told in a rippling mélange of anecdote, esthetics and idealism. "Dat feller is painting God mitoudt seeing him," said one Croatian, sweaty with coal dust. They like it and are proud to work for "Hydraulic." Beneker has a flair for the descriptive title to catch the worker's imagination-"Galvanized American," "Men Are Square," Gray Matter" ("portrait" of a huge hydraulic press). He traces the lineage of Industrial Art to Velasquez and his Forge of Vulcan, painted in Italy for Philip IV of Spain.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Connie Goes Home. Edward Childs Carpenter, notable in the past chiefly for The Cinderellla Man, has here concocted a floating-island comedy. It is very clean, very light, completely surrounded by custard seas of sentiment.

Connie is an unfortunate actress. She is 20 and out of a job. The burden of her years has never been so appalling as at the moment when she determines to return forever to an orphan-asylum home in Illinois only to discover that her funds are limited to a half-fare ticket. Accordingly she puts her hair down and her skirts up for the purpose of traveling as an eleven-year-old child. While en route she is adopted by a wealthy Chicago family. Within the house-hold she proves so indispensable that she is finally adopted for life by the household nephew.

Sylvia Field, a young person previously involved in the long flight of The Bat, does very nicely as Connie. Her associates are normally

capable.

Alexander Woollcott: "One can sit through without boredom and leave without cheering."

Percy Hammond: "The season's best and most vigorous lollipop.

Chauve Souris. With the rest of fashionable America, Nitka Balieff and his Russian troupe departed last Spring for a Parisian Summer. There they entertained Americans homesick for Broadway, Russians wearying for Petrograd, French wearying of their tawdry native entertainments. In the course of the trip Balieff forgot a bit more of his Russian, his English improved, his comedy became a trifle more intelligible.

Otherwise the Chauve Souris seems much the same affair that last year tinged all American musical entertainment with its curious strain. Katinka, A Night at Yards, The Wooden Soldiers still fill the American audiences with the most audible enthusiasm. New numbers also are displayed. Further, little can be said. The Chauve Souris is still the Chauve

Souris.

Poppy. After some seasons of successful activity as a player of farce, Madge Kennedy abruptly opens her mouth and sings. She sings very well and becomes therefore very nearly the perfect set-to-music heroine. She is more than that, to those who have seen Poppy-she is the ultimate conception of all that a daughter of Eve should be.

Under the circumstances it is hardly reasonable to expect too much of the lesser flora amid which Poppy blooms. One faultless feature is sufficient for the normal musical comedy. But Poppy is abnormal. It has in addition to Miss Kennedy the funniest comedian at present exhibiting in New York.

The comedian is W. C. Fields, hitherto chiefly known as a smasher



MADGE KENNEDY She sings very well

of cigar boxes. He existed for several seasons on weekly allowances from Florenz Ziegfeld in return for certain comic contributions to the Follies. His pool game, his golf game, his juggling were classic. He seldom spoke. Now he too has opened his mouth. He is promptly promoted to our first families of funny men.

Heywood Brown: "Our idea of a good musical comedy."

The New York Times: "Exceptional musical comedy."

Four In Hand. Miss Galina Kopernak is herein the star of one more of those whose-husband-areone more of those whose-nusband-are-you divertissements from the French. The playbill reads: "The Husband, The Young Lover, The Wife, The Lawyer, The Girl, The Other Man, The American, The American Wife, The Bell-boy, The Butler. "The play is not even risqué. It is made doubly dull by a blundarian. made doubly dull by a blundering translation.

Apathy

A Sorry Season—High Rents— Tawdriness

The blare of trumpets with which the new theatrical season opened six weeks ago still echoes about the country, but the echoes along Broad-way are ominously hollow. The season so far is a failure.

The two productions that have been pronounced permanent by the standards of public avidity for admission are both musical, *Poppy* and *Artists and Models*. The former is popular because it is highly divertible. ing; the latter because it contains the most lavish display of feminine anatomy the American stage has ever known.

Virtually the entire list of dra-matic ventures is watered stock. Thin, rapid-fire comedies are numerous. Maundering melodramas rear their ghastly heads in several houses that were built for better things. The theatrical self-respect of the metropolis is mainly maintained by the substantial successes that were lodged in town last Winter.

Two exceptions are In Love with Love and Children of the Moon. The former is a perfectly played trifle; the latter, a study in tragic intensity. Neither is receiving the patronage it merits.

Not only are the plays on exhibition valueless material, but they are comparatively scarce. The production rate this Autumn reaches its lowest point for several years. The managers seem unwilling to play their hands to the full value. Most of the things they show are cheaply thrown together.

Cheapness of effort among the impresarios has been met with characteristic indifference by the American audience. People prefer to sit at home rather than troop to tepid entertainment.

The reasons for tawdriness are two-fold. The rental of theatres is villainously high. The majority of the houses are controlled by a small group of managers who lease "unreasonably." (A certain independent real." reasonably." (A certain independent production, which is about to fail, pays \$4,000 weekly for the use of its theatre.)

The second reason is the fear of strike. The actors threaten to close virtually every house in town next The actors threaten to close June if the managers do not concede certain demands of the Actors' Equity Association. The managers are hesitant to poke their heads into a tightening noose; a highly expensive production will begin to make real money by the time the actors remove their grease paint and start fighting. their grease paint and start fighting. Both sides protest the fight must leave one of them dead upon Times

Meanwhile the public suffers at the cinema.

The Best Plays

These are the plays which, in the light of metropolitan criticism, seem most important:

Drama

RAIN—A play focusing its spotlight on the divergent evils of sex repression and sex delinquency. The locale is in the South Seas; the star, Jeanne Eagels.

CHILDREN OF THE MOON—An eerie drama of the singular type of insanity, moon madness. Also a philippic against the over-possessive mother. Brilliant performances by Henrietta Crosman, Beatrice Terry, Florence Johns.

SUN UP—Wherein a pipe-smoking virago of the Carolina mountains perceives that patriotism and motherhood overshadow feud hatred.

SEVENTH HEAVEN — From the sewer life of Paris to a garret honeymoon. Helen Menken, the War, and a long black whip provide most of the agitation.

Comedy

AREN'T WE ALL?—The best light comedy that Broadway has seen for many months. Cyril Maude, Mabel Terry-Lewis and an English cast, most engagingly frivolous regarding certain aspects of matrimony.

IN LOVE WITH LOVE—A trivial discussion of why, when and whom a girl should marry made into the semblance of important entertainment by the brilliant playing of Lynn Fontanne.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—Reveals what is likely to happen when Main Street migrates to Hollywood. Glenn Hunter has made the moviestruck youth a by-word in America.

TWEEDLES—The old curiosity shop of the Maine coast made the setting of a satire on the futility of first family ways. It much resembles Booth Tarkington's Seventeen.

POLLY PREFERRED — From the lobby of the Biltmore to the lots of Hollywood in quest of the non-stop record for making a movie star. Genevieve Tobin in the spotlight.

LITTLE MISS BLUEBEARD—A concoction by Avery Hopwood in which Irene Bordoni plays with the sunny side of shady matrimony.

Musical Shows

For those who seek solace in songs, silks and sirens the following musical productions are recommended: Ziegfeld Follies, Scandals, Wildflower, Chauve Souris, Poppy.

THE CINEMA

The New Pictures

If Winter Comes. When the news escaped that William Fox had purchased the rights to A. S. M. Hutchinson's novel, cinema savants shook their heads and commiserated with Mr. Fox. "There is no drama in the plot. Who ever heard of photographing a character sketch? It will go dead!"

Mr. Fox muttered something about "sour Bennies," and proceeded with his work. He followed the intention of the author with explicit accuracy. He left out very little; he interpolated nothing. He went to England for his exteriors. He chose his cast wisely. The sum of his efforts is a curiously fascinating photo-play. Its fascination lies chiefly in its departure from celluloid tradition. It is leisurely; its subtitles almost for the first time in history are tasteful (most of them Hutchinson's own); incident is steadily subordinated to character.

Whether or not this effort at sincerity, simplicity and truth will appeal to the movie millions remains to be seen. It should, however, prove a dose of insulin for cinema diabetes brought on by excesses in the sweet essences of sentimental romance.

The White Sister. Lillian Gish can unquestionably wring more salt water out of the American population than any other cinema actress. There is something about her hopeless wistfulness that squeezes sobs from the coldest heart. She brings this something with her in the present picture. For a good cry—go to The White Sister.

The locale is Italy; the plot rests on a burned will, a departing lover, a nunnery.

Next to the playing of the star the photography chiefly is admirable. The details of cast, direction, arrangement are carefully executed. The picture is consistently worthwhile.

Rosita. Mary Pickford returns to the screen with her clustered curls tucked on top of her head. America's so-called sweetheart becomes thereby America's married sister.

She is currently concerned with the adventures of a vagabond street singer in old Seville. The waif evolves into a countess and falls in love with George Walsh. There is much deep purple atmosphere toward the conclusion, with Holbrook Blinn doing a capable King of Spain.

Mary's charm is enhanced with the advancing years and the disappearing curls.

The Gold Diggers. Some months ago David Belasco jumped overboard from the bridge from which he directs legitimate theatrical enterprise and landed with a huge splash in the midst of the celluloid ocean. He presented—for a considerable consideration—the rights to several of his plays to certain movie impresarios. He stipulated that in their metamorphosis his traditions should be respected rather than those of the gelatine industry. For these things the population is indebted to Mr. Belasco. The Gold Diggers appears much as it appeared on the stage and evolves into that rarest of movie aves-a good, high comedy. The story, as the ninety and nine know, endeavors to establish the proposition that chorus girls are not as wicked as they are wise. Hope Hampton has the Ina Claire part and with it she does well.

Red Lights. Practical jokers occasionally burden their friends with mechanical puzzles which admit of no solution, Likewise Red Lights. It is a mechanical mystery with hundreds, so it seems, of detectives. The villain pursues her (Marie Prevost) with strange batteries of crimson electricity. There is no solution.

Ruggles of Red Gap. Critical inquest into the reasons for this picture's being no better than it should be conclude with the finger of suspicion pointing at the scenario-writer. He had an oportunity to adapt what might have proved the best celluloid comedy of the year, but, unfortunately, he judged his own ability superior to that of the original author (Harry Leon Wilson). Out of the wreckage the cinema addict can salvage considerable amusement. If he happens to have read the story he will experience a great wave of pity for the vacant spaces inside the adapter's cranium where lie scattered the wrecks of situations sacrificed.

Cousin Egbert was possessed of a considerable fortune but no table manners. Therefore he was deported to Paris by his socially hopeful relatives and bidden to acquire culture. In the process he takes unto himself a valet and returns with the valet to Red Gap. The premier performance of the piece is given by Ernest Torrence as uncouth Cousin Egbert. Second in command is Lois Wilson.

BOOKS

The Temptress*

Ibanez Tells Again of the Argentine—A Mellow Apple

The Story. Fair Elena, Marquise de Torre Bianca, had tawny eyes. a face quite capable of launching several thousand ships, and an insatiable taste for living de luxe. Nobody seemed to know just where she came from, but all her women friends were quite certain of her ultimate destination. So when the Marquis and she, financially ruined and forced to leave Paris on account of the collapse of a wildcat series of projects in which the Marquis had been a dummy director, arrived in the wilds of the Argentine, under the protection of engineer Robledo, a friend of the Marquis' youth, you can imagine what a mellow apple of discord Elena proved.

Pirovani, the Italian, presented the titled couple with his own house, and Elena with a magnificent assortment of soap and perfumes. Canterac, the Frenchman, built an artificial park just to give a garden party for her. Even Richard Watson, the leading juvenile, fell under her spell and forgot all about his interest in little Celinda, the flower of the Rio Negro, who used to lasso him jokingly in the most affectionate manner. But things went too far when Pirovani and Canterac staged a fist-fight and then a pistol-duel about her. Pirovani was killed, Canterac fled from justice, the Marquis began to feel that there was something a little excessive about Elena's charm, so he went and committed suicide—and Watson was quite disillusioned when he discovered that Elena had put Manos Duras, the bandit, up to kidnapping little Celinda. So, with even her own servants turned against her, Elena fled back to Paris with the one eligible, wealthy male remaining, Moreno, and life on the Rio Negro resumed its former calm.

Richard Watson very properly married Celinda. Twelve years later the happy couple, their four children, the engineer, Robledo—all now extremely rich—returned to Paris on a visit. The visit brought up memories of Elena. Robledo wondered what could have become of her—and found her by accident, on the streets of Montmartre, a mere rag of a woman, with everything gone but a taste for good whiskey. So that was the end of Elena, and a very suitable one it was.

The Significance. A picturesque, rapid narrative, superbly adapted for

* THE TEMPTRESS—Vicente Blasco Ibanez—Dutton (\$2.00).

spectacular filming, especially as regards the Argentinian episodes, where Ibanez, with his flair for local color, is rather better than when attempting to describe high society in the Ouida vein. A well constructed novel, whose catchy title should lure a large public—not one-tenth-of-one-per cent. of durability in its fabric, but very saleable goods for the Autumn trade.



VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ
He "made" Guglielmo

The Critics. The New York Times: "This new novel has no character to stand beside the old Centaur of The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse. . . . The people, like the novel itself, are on a much smaller scale. . . "

New York Tribune: "The laborers and half-caste Indians are authentic. But the Marquesa Elena is put together by formula. . . ."

gether by formula. . . ."

New York Evening Post: "A characteristic dish of Blasco Ibanez's extra-special chili con carne."

The Author. Vicente Blasco Ibanez was extremely popular as a novelist in Spain some ten or fifteen years ago. It is said, however, that since that time, his reputation in Spain—especially in the Spanish literary world—has increased in inverse ratio to his increasing popularity abroad. (Translations of some of his novels have been published in France, Italy, Germany, Russia, Portugal, Denmark, England, the U. S.)

It was the sensational success of the cinema version of his The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse that "made" Rodolfo Guglielmo (stage name Rodolfo Valentino), cinema star. Some of his other novels: Blood and Sand, La Bodega, Mare Nostrum, The Shadow of the Cathedral.

Good Books

The following estimates of books much in the public eye were made after careful consideration of the trend of critical opinion:

HOLIDAY — Waldo Frank — Boni (\$2.00). The Negro problem again attacked in fiction, this time from an extremely modern and expressionistic Virginia Hade, haughty Southern beauty, meets John Cloud, young, intelligent Negro, in the They find each other sympawoods. Virginia's family and the other white people of the town misunderstand and set out to lynch Cloud. Virginia might have saved Cloud if she had tried, but she feels too indifferent-nothing seems to matter much any more—so she doesn't, and he is lynched. The form and style of the book should prove of great interest to students of the most recent literary tendencies.

The Mystery Road—E. Phillips Oppenheim—Little Brown (\$2.00). Monte Carlo—mysterious ladies of the highest rank who refuse to reveal their identities—a little French country girl-waif, sheltered by two young British aristocrats—England—Russia—Bolshevik prisons.... In other words, Mr. Oppenheim's second book of the current year, displays his usual deft talent for spectacular plot and thrilling incident, though a confirmed Oppenheimer sadly misses the customary criminal secret society with its grips and passwords.

THE LATE MATTIA PASCAL-Luigi Pirandello—Dutton (\$2.50). What is human identity? Your mind? Your body? Your clothes? official papers? Mattia Pascal won-dered—when an accident gave him a chance to flee from an unpleasant wife, a snarling mother-in-law, unbearable surroundings. The identification of a stray corpse as his own covered his tracks completely by officially removing him from the lists of the living. He started a new life as Adriano Meis—in many respects a more pleasant one, for he made money and fell in love. But circumstance again betrayed him, and Adriano Meis was forced into a pretended suicide—to reappear in his home town as Mattia Pascal, pay visits to his own tombstone, and discover his wife had married again. So he accepted the situation with equanimity and settled down to writing the story of his adventures, not sure exactly who he was, under the circumstances, but somewhat consoled by the conclusion that life was a rather incredible business anyway. amusing, adventurous tour de force, by one of the most prominent writers of Italy.

John Dos Passos He Paints in All His Spare Time

John Dos Passos became a figure for national discussion when his Three Soldiers appeared two years ago. Its bitter, naturalistic tone was criticized by many as "disloyal." By others it was hailed as "the Truth about the War." Most critics agreed that it was a capable and occasionally orilliant piece of writing. Since then this young Harvard graduate has published a volume of poems, a vol-ume of essays, painted a series of pictures which were exhibited in Manhattan and made two trips to Europe, from one of which he is at the moment making the return voyage. His novel of puzzled and groping youth, Streets of Night, will be published shortly.

I met Dos Passos at a tea in Greenwich Village. He is a large-headed, stumbling figure, who appears far younger than he is (27). He talks as he walks, in starts and stumbles. He is unbelievably shy. He will sit for hours at a table, either talking brilliantly or listening to talk not so brilliant. Two days after I met him, the manuscript of Three Soldiers was in my hands. Dos Passos left for Spain before the book was published. He is curiously detached from active interest in his books after they are

Dos Passos is of Portuguese descent through his father, who was a prominent New York corporation lawyer. Like William McFee, he was born Some of his early on the ocean. youth was spent in England, where he went to school for a time. He attended Harvard but was not gradu-His War record is somewhat complicated. He enlisted in the Morgan-Harjes ambulance unit. section was in the big attack around Verdun and Mort Homme in 1917. After the ambulance section broke up, he attempted to enlist in the Army but was rejected because of defective eyesight. He went to Italy, drove an ambulance up and down Mt. Grappa during the height of the Austrian drive. He returned to America in July, 1918, was immediately enlisted in the Army ambulance, received training and was sent back to France, but never had any active service with our own forces.

The two essential things about Dos Passos are his zest for color and his craving for motion. He paints in all his spare time. His books are filled with passages of glowing description. He feels everything, it seems, in terms of color—a sensualist, yes— Latin in spirit! J. F.

MEDICINE

A Flea Survey

In the last 26 years, bubonic plague has spread east and west from India in a broad belt which now encircles the globe on both sides of the equator, roughly bounded by the 35th parallels of latitude. In Europe it is prevalent as far north as the 45th parallel, but in the Western Hemisphere it has appeared sporadically only in the large cities of the Gulf and Pacific Coasts. It is essentially a disease of the Tropics. Within this belt no preventive measures have been able to stamp it out. Further to the north or south it has failed to spread, whether efforts were made to bar it or not. Where the mean mid-Winter temperature is 45 degrees F. or below, the plague is temporary, accidental and selflimited.

These are some of the findings of Surgeon H. M. G. Robertson, of the U. S. Public Health Service, who has been making a special study of the bubonic problem. The three factors in the epidemiological circle of the disease are believed to be the rat, the man, the flea. The flea is the only factor that can be considered seasonally variable. Studies by the Indian Plague Commission and the U.S. Bureau of Entomology have led to the conclusion that the adult flea does not usually live through the Winter in cool climates. The species is prevented from dying out by the ability of the larvae to exist for long periods in a sort of hibernation. Dr. Robertson advocates a flea survey of the cities of the Atlantic Coast to verify the details of the life cycle of Bacillus pestis, the causative organism. If fleas are relatively abundant on rats at all seasons of the year in this region, the absence of plague must be wholly accidental. But if there are few or no fleas during the cold months, theories regarding the carriers of plague would seem to be on the wrong track, and some other explanation must be found.

Dum-Dum Fever

Kala-azar, or Dum-Dum fever, a mysterious disease somewhat similar to malaria, frequently fatal and extremely disabling, is so prevalent in Eastern India, particularly Assam, Bengal and Madras, that its trans-mission constitutes "probably the most important unsolved problem of tropical medicine," according to Dr. L. E. Napier and his colleagues, who have been doing research work on Kala-azar for several years at the

Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine. The Indian Medical Gazette, of Calcutta, devoted its July issue to

a special Kala-azar number.

The treated cases of the disease have risen 200% in one province since 1913, though this is probably largely due to better diagnosis and popular enlightenment, and it is estimated that there are 2,500,000 cases in Bengal alone. The symptoms are: remittent fever, emaciation, roughening of the hair and especially enlargement of the spleen and liver. There are several disturbances of the blood and the endocrine system.

The characteristic organisms, always present in Kala-azar are called Leishman-Donovan bodies (from the British surgeons who discovered them in 1903). They are most irregularly shaped and spotted little beasts, in one stage developing tails and called flagellates. How they get into the body or are transmitted from man to man is unknown. They are normally only a parasite of man and the bedbug. While this fact would seem suspicious, various thorough investigations have not been able to prove that the bedbug is the transmitting agent. It is believed by many that some species of biting and bloodsucking insect is guilty, and further work on the suspects is projected. But it is not inevitable that insects transmit it direct; possibly contaminated food is to blame.

The treatment is not yet as successful as desired, but best results seem to be obtained with the salts of antimony injected intravenously or intramuscularly. Experimentation on monkeys, rats, etc., is beginning to produce important results, and cooperation between the various researchers will undoubtedly in the near future lay bare the secret of Kala-azar, and devise another triumph of preventive medicine by cutting off the disease at its source of transmission.

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SCIENCE

The Sun's Corona

Hundreds of distinguished American and European astronomers gathered in southwest California and northwest Mexico and staked weeks of time and thousands of dollars on the chance of two minutes and 58 seconds of clear weather last Monday to permit them to make the scientific observations and photographs of a total eclipse of the sun (TIME, Sept.

3, Sept. 10).

On Santa Catalina and San Clemente islands, off the coast near Los Angeles, and at San Diego, Ensenada, Mexico and other Lower California posts, the sky was obscured by heavy clouds practically throughout the eclipse. At Los Angeles the clouds parted just long enough for the watching thousands to see a thin crescent of shadow on the disk in the early phase. At Mexico City the clouds were more polite, and a good view was obtained, though as the Mexican capital was just outside the belt of totality, with an obscuration of 99.4%, none of the major expeditions had stationed themselves there. There is a possibility that later reports from points in the interior of Mexico along the path of the eclipse will show that some valuable data were obtained. At Havana, a little to the north of the totality zone, a tropical storm broke just before the eclipse, ruining the prospect. In New York, where the maximum eclispe was 46%, weather conditions were excellent, and many photographs and observations were made by home-staying scientists, and laymen with the usual paraphernalia of smoked glass, dark spectacles and pin-prick holes.

The astronomers for the most part took the blow philosophically. They have learned by years of patient ex-perience that the wonders of the heavens are no respecters of mere human beings. Many of the expeditions went through their programs regardless, took long-exposure pictures, and attempted to measure heat changes and refraction in almost total darkness, but there is little hope that any data of value will result. At least two of the expeditions were insured against bad weather-the first time in astronomical history that such

precautions have been taken.
Two important types of observation were possible. Army and Navy aviators, from their headquarters at Rockwell Field, San Diego, mounted from 16,000 to 20,000 feet, above the clouds and fog, flew out over the ocean, snapped the eclipse at 80mile intervals previously mapped out between Santa Barbara and San Quentin, Lower California. Each plane was manned by a pilot and a photographer. Lieut. John Mactranscontinental flyer, and George Stephens, the Army's crack photographer, ran into a heavy rainstorm and secured nothing. But aviators from the battle fleet squadrons, under command of Captain V. Marshall, secured satisfactory photographs of the eclipse, including the sun's corona.

Further, observations of the disturbance of magnetic conditions and compass aberrations during eclipse were made from the Carnegie, the world's only non-magnetic ship, commanded by Captain Ault.

There will be a total solar eclipse in New England in the Winter of 1925, but the sun will be too low on the horizon for good observation. There will be no other good chance in any populous region for many

A Horse's Power

Tmenty-one and two-tent's horse power in a test of 25 feet on a cinder-surfaced road were developed by Cap and King, a pair of 10-year-old Percheron geldings, in unique pulling tests at the Iowa State Fair, Des Moines. By means of a hydraulic wagon, or dynamometer, recently invented, the "tractive pull" of horse teams was determined with scientific accuracy for the first time. This is the kind of energy required to pull a varying weight out of a hole in the ground. The winning pair exerted a maximum tractive pull of 2,300 pounds. Such a team would pull 10 loaded coal wagons on pavement. On different types of roads varying loads could be pulled, grading from concrete through brick and asphalt to dirt. The two horses weighed 1,725 and 1,905 pounds respectively. They could start heavier loads, move them faster, farther, and with less exhaustion than lighter teams, showing that weight is an important element in a draft horse. These tests proved that horses have more reserve power available than was believed. They can exert from six to ten times as much power for a short time as they ordinarily use, without injury. The horsepower was defined by James Watt, inventor of the steam engine, 150 years ago, and is a practical unit in measuring the energy that one horse can expend continuously throughout a working day; but it takes no account of the reserve power over short periods, which may amount, as the tests show, to more than 10 h.p. per animal.

Draft horses and mules can be tested by the new invention as dairy cattle or race horses are tested-on performance.

RELIGION

In Bulgaria

Bulgaria has a law securing religious freedom and immunity of Dunovisti make up a sect of 15,000 souls. For the last 21 years these Bulgarians, under the leadership of Peter Dunoff, a graduate of Boston University, have been holding annual conventions in the Tirnova district of Bulgaria. This year the meeting of the Dunovisti was forbidden. A delegation of three Dunovisti called on M. Russef, Bulgaria's Minister of the Interior, cited the law of Bulgaria concerning religious freedom, asked that the ruling of the district governor be set aside, as opposed to the national law. M. Russef replied that the gathering, which was scheduled for the end of August and beginning of September, had been forbidden by his own orders, and that these orders would not change.

The Dunovisti are opposed to the use of force, and will not try to hold their convention in opposition to Government order. Their leader, Dunoff, attributed the Government opposition to enmity which the priests of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church hold for the apostolic simplicity of his sect. He also pointed out that during the ten-day convention members of the sect eat at a common table, like brothers and sisters, and share all things in common, according to the practice of the early Christians.* He also called attention to the fact that the present Bulgarian Government is reactionary, having attained power by murdering the peasant premier, Stambulski Dunoff believes the Government is confusing his sect with the Communist party—a community of pacifist Christians with a party of violent proletarians.

Armistice Week

The Y. M. C. A. and the International Sunday School Association have been largely responsible for a growing popularity of "Father and Son" week. Since 1917 the week of Lincoln's birthday has been reserved for "Father and Son," with special services in churches and Y. M. C. A.'s, banquets, games and outings. The date has now been changed to Nov. 11-18, centering the movement in Armistice Day. Many silent fathers and sons are thus fittingly included.

^{*} Acts 2:44-45—"And all that believed were together, and had all things in common; and sold their possessions and goods, and parted them to all men, as every man had need."

EDUCATION

Great Seat Shortage

Last week the children of America narched off to public school. When hey entered their classrooms about wo million of them could not find a place to sit down. They had either o go home or interfere with the eduation of two million others by necesitating "part time" instruction. This in spite of the fact that in 1921, with one-sixth of its population in the public schools, the country spent a cent and a half of every lollar of its income in school bonds, aggregating \$240,000,000.

Under our present educational policy, none of the two million standees could be sent home. The and of the free offers learning to all. So the great seat shortage is only one aspect of a bad situation. There arise attendant evils of double sessions, night work, overcrowding, poor lights and air, underpaid intruction, inadequate equipment. Large classes slow up the work. The lullard drags upon the child of fair promise.

Not shortsightedness alone, nor political opportunism, is responsible or the STANDING ROOM ONLY ign upon the nation's schoolhouse loor. Prosperity has released a host wage-earners of school age. When and meet easily at home children are packed off to school and kept here.

The national scope of the shortage nakes for the same conclusion-that in emergency has arisen rather than hat a nation-wide blunder has been committed. Los Angeles is most hard out, proportionately, with 16% of 64,000 pupils unseated. Chicago needs desks for 12% of 400,000. In Manhattan, where the hue and cry lamors loudly enough about the ears of Mayor Hylan to make of him an ilmost national figure, the deficit is ess than 8%. Detroit and Minneipolis are large centers lacking only 3% or so, Cleveland 2%. On the grand average, about one child in en must join the overflow classes in pasement or improvised classroom.

At Springfield

At Springfield, Ill., Jewish rabbis, Catholic priests, labor leaders, captalists, sat together and planned a lational university to be named after Abraham Lincoln and founded upon is ideals. A university for everyody is the plan—open seven days a week, day and night, to rich and open, black and white, Jew and Genile.

Former Senator Lawrence Y.



© Paul Thompson

EX-SENATOR SHERMAN

"A fund of \$1,000,000 is sought"

Sherman, Republican National Committeeman for Illinois, who is thought by many to bear a marked resemblance to the Great Emancipator, is among those actively interested in the founding. A self-help institution where bank-books are of secondary importance is his hope for the project.

A fund of \$1,000,000 is sought. Springfield citizens will further and support the memorial until their work assumes national reputation and dimensions.

Two Apiece

"The most representative body in the world" met in Manhattan—the International Student Assembly, composed of delegates from each national group of students in the colleges and professional schools of Greater New York. Practically all races, colors, creeds were present; 70 nations, dependencies, colonies, mandated territories had equal representation, two apiece. One-third of the body was feminine.

The purpose of the assembly was to exchange views upon current international topics, then east the sentiment of all by vote. An executive committee of five was found to be machinery sufficient to plan, organize and operate the sessions: A "North American," a Mexican, a Dutchman, a Welshman, a Filipino. They appointed study and research committees, made rules of debate, chose presiding officers. Visitors were cordially welcomed but were not allowed to take the floor.

At Providence

Equipped with Coronas (type-writers), golf sticks, orations in English, themes on hydraulics, tortoise-shell spectacles, 250 sons and daughters of New China studying at Eastern colleges and universities marched onto Brown University's campus at Providence, R. I., held the 19th annual conference of the Eastern section of the Chinese Students' Alliance.

All political and religious differences were forgotten. "We have come to America on a serious business bent," said their Chairman, "too serious for surface chaos."

The conference schedule began at 6.30 A.M. and lasted until ten at night.

Resident Poets

Robert Bridges, ancient poet laureate of England, was invited to succeed Robert Frost, poet of the New England pastureland, as the chief cultural embellishment of Michigan University.

A fellowship was begun at Michigan in 1921 by Chase S. Osborn, former Governor of the state, with a fund of \$5,000 to provide a "fellow of creative art" with a "salary which will allow him to live without worrying about means of subsistence, to provide working facilities, to relieve him of all academic duties, and simply to allow him to work at the production of his own pictures, poems or whatever it may be." Last year, and again this, an anonymous donor supported the fellowship.

Dr. Marion LeRoy Burton, President of the University, tendered Mr. Bridges' invitation personally in London and his cable of announcement intimated that Poet Bridges would accept. If so, Bridges will come in December, stay till June.

Schooled at Eton and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Mr. Bridges followed medicine until 1882, thereafter devoting himself to letters. He is the author of many volumes of classical verse and numerous critical monographs. He was named laureate in 1913. He will be 79 next month. Robert Frost, a Californian trans-

Robert Frost, a Californian transplanted to Vermont soil, took booklearning fitfully at Dartmouth, then at Harvard, reverted early to the teachings of nature in open fields and wooded hill country. He was and is a farmer, by temperament and occupation, but has found time to teach, first at a local academy, later at normal school and Amherst College (1916-20). His published works are contained in four slim volumes. He has a reputation for thinking much, transcribing little. He returns this Fall to Amherst.

SPORT

Female Paddocks

Last week women athletes ran faster, leaped higher and broader than ever before in modern times.

At the Oxo Sport Grounds, near London, were held the first English women's national track champion-ships. Miss E. W. Edwards dashed 220 yards in 27 seconds, a world's record. Miss Mary Lines again stood out as Europe's, if not the world's, leading woman track star by winning her four events—100-yard dash, 440-yard dash, 120-yard hurdles, running broad jump. At Brussels she once before conquered four fields in one day and was dubbed by a writer "le Paddock feminin" (a reference to Sprinter Paddock of California).

America's "Paddock feminin" is Helen Filkey of Chicago. On her home heath open events for women were listed in the schedule of the men's A. A. U. championship relays, and Miss Filkey strode 100 yards in 11 9/10 sec., a national record. She then obliterated the world's record for broad jumping by her sex-16 ft., 63/8 in. Her fellow townswoman, Katherine Lee, ascended 4 ft., 10% in., on a running high jump—another world's mark. Four women out of the East won the quarter-mile relay race in world's record time, 53 9/10

A Blatt* to Golf

The National Review (British conservative weekly) printed this sour comment: "We regard a game at which the players never get out of a walk as unworthy of an athletic nation and as a miserable exercise for able-bodied men in the prime of youth and health and strength. There are few more depressing spectacles than that of a large crowd of the flower of both sexes watching two Herculean youths lying on a putting green endeavoring to ascertain the easiest means of poking a stationary little ball into a relatively large tin

"For everybody who for any reason can't run, golf is an unimpeachable occupation. For responsible statesmen it is the best, and we always rejoiced when in far-off Coalition days we read of the prodigious putting performed at Cannes or elsewhere by Mr. Lloyd George, M. Briand, Lord Riddell and others of that gallant and now deconsidered galaxy of talent."

Dempsey-Firpo Notes

Dempsey, 28, is slightly more than four months Firpo's senior. Jack was born June 28, 1895; Luis, Oct. 29, 1895.

Jack Kearns (Dempsey manager): "There is a lot of people I'd rather be than Firpo when Dempsey is turned loose. My advice to all ticket purchasers is to be in your seat early. There is liable to be a repetition of the Fulton and Willard fights."

Bill Brennan (only man who has been knocked out by both Dempsey and Firpo in the same round—the twelfth): "I wouldn't be surprised to see him [Dempsey] end the evening's entertainment before two full rounds have been fought.'

Jess Willard (in a signed article in The New York Call: "The best man I ever fought was Jack Johnson . . . His best was better than the best of either Dempsey or Firpo.

"My advice to Firpo is to be careful with Dempsey the first two or three rounds. Dempsey makes a lightning start, but I don't think he can go for a long grind."

Firpo (in a newspaper interview): "As I go through the crowd from my dressing-room to the ring, men will stand on their chairs and shout evil things at me. They will have their fists over their heads and call me bad names and tell me that Dempsey will do terrible things to me.

"I will not know what the words are, but one does not need to know a language to know the meaning when a man scowls and shouts and shakes his fist. I will smile and wonder to myself if these brave men who wish me ill in so loud a voice would like to come up in the ring with me and call me names. I will wonder if perhaps six or even twelve of them at once would like to come into the ring with me and call me bad names."

In 1916 in New York Dempsey (who was then under the direction of John the Barber) fought John Lester Johnson (Negro) at the old Harlem Sporting Club. Although the match was no-decision, Johnson smashed several of Jack's ribs.

Johnson appeared last week as a sparring partner of Firpo.

"Do you expect to win the title? What are your plans for the future?"

To these questions (put by an interpreter) Firpo shrugged his massive shoulders.

"Hoy es hoy. Mañana—quien sabe?" (Today is today. Tomorrow-who knows?)

It was the newspapermen who gave Firpo his nom de guerre, "Wild Bull of the Pampas." And later it was the newspapermen who had Luis eat raw meat. Thus with a single flourish of the pen is a bovine rendered carnivorous. One journalist (Frank F. O'Neill of The Sun and The Globe) had wit enough to remark: "The public is expected to see a horned man roaming about with blood from fresh-killed steaks dripping from his mouth."

Song of Firpo's friends:

El orgullo de todo Argentina, Su izquierda trae suneo profundo Y la mano derecha es mas fina-Luis Angel, champion del mundo.

It means:

The pride of all the Argentine, His left carries sleep most profound, And his right is even more potent-Luis Angel, the champion of all.

It is said that Firpo has never smoked and has never taken a drink . . .

Alfred Mayer, correspondent for La Nacion (Buenos Aires), told ε Manhattan journalist,* who appeared to be credulous, that in a certain Argentine field meet Firpo ran the mile in 4:23. (This is only a shade more than ten seconds beyond the best time ever made.)

In Buenos Aires:

¶ A boxing club named after Lui Angel Firpo organized a civic parad to be held in his honor the day or the fight.

Three servant girls brought to

newspaper office their combined sav ings of 100 pesos (approximately \$83.75), asked where they could fine North American pesos.

¶ Hundreds of shops displayed in their windows pictures of Firpo an of Dempsey.

¶ Music stores sold "Firpo tangos." ¶ A tobacconist brought out "Firpo cigar."

Firpo manikir ¶ A life-sized arrayed in a checkered bathrobe an placed in the window of a sportin goods store, attracted such crowd that policemen were called out.

Harry Wills' Punishment

According to vows taken by Jag Dempsey at his Saratoga cam Harry Wills has eliminated himse as a championship possibility. Will through his manager, Paddy Mullin attempted to stop the Firpo-Dempse

^{*} Blatt = slang noun of unknown origin, meaning rebuff, censure, insult.

^{*} Grantland Rice.

fight with injunction proceedings on the grounds that he had a prior right to meet the champion. Dempsey had asserted his intention of meeting Wills shortly. Now he will never meet him. Not until some promoter waves \$400,000 or more in his vicinity.

Double Knockout

In the fourth round of a fight at San Antonio, rain drizzled softly on the prostrate bodies of Gene La Rue, Canadian flyweight champion, and Kid Pancho, who claims the Southern flyweight title. They traded blows to the jaw simultaneously and both went out for the count.

No Hits

Samuel Pond ("Sad Sam") Jones of the New York Americans pitched a no-hit game against Philadelphia.

Three days later Howard Ehmke of the Boston Americans duplicated Jones' feat—also against Philadelphia

In Jones' game, only two members of the opposition reached first base—one on a pass, one on an error by shortstop. Jones struck out no man.

In Ehmke's game, three men reached first—one on a pass, one on a fielder's choice, one on an error. The "error" was committed by Outfielder Menosky, who fumbled a line drive that might well have been recorded as a hit.

These acts of Jones and Ehmke caused sports writers to point out:

That Cy Young (retired), Addie Joss (deceased) and Charlie Robertson (still of the Chicago Americans) are the only men in modern baseball who have pitched not-a-man-reached-first-base games.

¶ That early this season Dazzy Vance of Brooklyn held Cincinnati without a hit until two men were out in the ninth. Then Sammy Bohne got a Texas leaguer.

¶ That in 1917 Hippo Jim Vaughn (Chicago Nationals) pitched nine innings of hitless ball against Fred Toney (Cincinnati), while Toney pitched ten innings of hitless ball and won the game.

That in 1917 Ernest Koob and Bob Groom of the St. Louis Americans pitched hitless games against Chicago on consecutive days.

That since 1900 50 no-hit games have been pitched in the big leagues.

Papyrus

Arrangements were completed for Papyrus, champion English threerear-old colt, to invade America to



© Underwood
PAPYRUS
He brings his roommate and his tabby

run against America's champion. Papyrus will sail late this month and race after three weeks' acclimation.

Not only will Papyrus bring special fodder, but he will have his own English water, his stablemate Bargold, his little black stable cat, two stable boys, a trainer and Steve Donoghue, jockey.

There was such bickering over the financial arrangements that various Englishmen complained that Ben Irish, owner, was spelling sport with a dollar sign. They also averred that the race is a plan to deprive England of the breeding value of Papyrus by selling him across the ocean. Irish has already refused \$200,000 for the horse.

Zev, black three-year-old of the Rancocas stables, last week virtually eliminated competitors for the honor of racing Papyrus by winning the Lawrence Realization Stakes at Belmont. He had already won the Kentucky Derby and the Withers.

New World's Records

¶ Decathlon: H. M. Osborne, Illinois A. C., 7350.11 points.

¶ 220-yard dash for women: E. E. Edwards, England, 27 sec.

¶ High jump for women: Katherine Lee, Chicago, 4 ft. 10% in.

¶ Broad jump for women: Helen Filkey, Chicago, 16 ft. 63% in.
¶ 440-yard relay for women: East-

¶ 440-yard relay for women: Eastern team of Misses McCartie, Adams, Kirk, Fisher, 53.9 sec.

THE PRESS

What People Read

Journalism from a business view-point means giving the public what it is interested in. What does the public like best to read? It is seldom that even a partial answer can be set down definitely in black and white. The Chicago Daily Tribune, which leads Chicago newspapers in circulation, made known the following figures:

After the Dempsey-Gibbons fight on July 4, the *Tribune* sold 100,000 copies more than usual.

For several days after the Japanese earthquake, the *Tribune* sold 5,000 copies more than normal.

To those who run newspapers for profit, the moral was obvious. Speaking of its preparations for the Dempsey-Firpo fight on Sept. 14, the *Tribune* said:

"The circulation manager expects to sell at least 100,000 extras the following Saturday morning, although a Summer Saturday is not the best day in the week for newspaper selling. . . .

"This [fight] will be news. It will be news to people who think that the League of Nations is composed of Toronto, Rochester, Newark, Jersey City, Baltimore, Reading, Buffalo and Syracuse and that it plays ball. It will be news to people who think that the Esch-Cummins act is in vaudeville and that Magnus Johnson pitches for the Washington ball club, that La Follette makes a hair tonic and that Borah is a wrestler."

Nero

"Have you ever wondered how Nero looked when, purple toga folded about him, he strode from his chariot to the imperial box to give the signal for the Coliseum games to commence?

"I can tell you across the 19 centuries that are but minutes on the calendar of the Almighty, the heritage of Latin blood has not been lost from the Italian loins that sired him and from the Andalusian breasts that he suckled"—

What magnificent figure is about to stride across the printed page? For whose entry was this tremendous barrage of rhetoric laid down? A Mussolini? A d'Annunzio? No. The Daily News (New York), upstart, rich-quick, gum-chewing little brother of the Chicago Daily Tribune, made this preparation for Luis Angel Firpo. He "has acquired the Mediterranean grace of stride, suavity of conduct, beauty of gesture and an inimitable pose before the human gallery in all he does."

You may be aware that

- —the coal situation is critical
- -France and Germany are at loggerheads
- —there is political unrest in the West
- -many Filipinos want independence
- -England has more than 1,000,000 unemployed
- —the 3% quota law needs to be improved

But do you know WHY?

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an exclusive feature of

THEWORLD'S WORK

will tell you

Written by Burton J. Hendrick, America's most noted commentator on current affairs, the March of Events interprets the news of the day—it does not merely review it. About twenty-five of the most timely subjects are singled out and discussed in each issue from the standpoint of why they happened. Keen and entertaining, these twenty-five hard-hitting editorials give you the inside story and enable you to size up the existing situation accurately, intelligently and vividly. Concentrated, boiled-down, pithy—they contain the very gist of what a well-informed man should know of the problems of the day.

Why do people gather about some man and listen with respect and admiration when he talks about the questions of the day? It is because he speaks with authority upon the underlying causes of current events. He knows why things have happened and can therefore outline clearly the existing situation. Your opinions are consulted only if you understand the significance of the news—merely to know what has occurred never excites any admiration. Discerning men read the March of Events.

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The hardy fisher folk who are restoring our oldest industry to its former prosperity are here described by James B. Connolly, distinguished novelist and master of sea tales. This feature is richly illustrated in full color.

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Written on the battle line of the fight that is splitting the Protestant Church in America, this article is one of a remarkable series by Rollin Lynde Hartt.

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Mark Sullivan, generally recognized as our foremost writer on national politics, tells you every month what's what in Washington.

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The Melting Pot, instead of melting aliens into Americans, is melting American institutions in some places into a queer foreign stew. These first-hand studies of conditions will startle you.

-and many, many others

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T-9-17

Current Situation

Unprecedentedly heavy car loadings, together with the firming of security and commodity prices, have been the most recent indications of a prosperous Autumn trade now close at hand. The domestic situation has been sufficiently cheerful to counteract such pessimistic foreign news as the Japanese earthquake, the Italo-Greek imbroglio and the economic flounderings of the latest German Government.

It is evident that the present momentum of the retail trade should carry well through the late Autumn, unless some unforeseen calamity or calamities develop. Pig production, however—a good index of general production—has fallen off, and the extractor and manufacturer is likely to view the future with more misgiving than the merchant and retailer.

Commodities Rise

Bradstreet's average of commodity prices, which have shown consistent declines ever since April 1 of the present year, on Sept. 1 experienced a slight rise.

Averages for the present year: Jan. 1, \$13.70; Feb. 1, \$13.72; March 1, \$13.93; April 1, \$13.93; May 1, \$13.66; June 1, \$13.38; July 1, \$13.08; Aug. 1, \$12.82; Sept. 1,

Out of 13 groups of commodities, eight rose in price during August, the greatest advances being seen in meats and animal products, provisions and groceries, and live stock; smaller advances occurred in breadstuffs, textiles, metals, coal, coke, naval stores, miscellaneous products. Slight declines continued in fruits, hides and leather, oils, building materials, chemicals, drugs. In all, during August, 36 articles advanced in price, 28 declined, 42 remained unchanged.

Earthquakes and Finances

The Japanese earthquake proved a gloomy influence in financial London, owing to the extensive British investments and interests throughout the Orient. In New York during the past week, its influence was practically negligible except as a subject of debate.

Some American business leaders look upon it as a boon to our industries, because of the extensive purchasing of our products which it should occasion. Others consider it the forerunner of financial depression here, pointing out the effect of the Chicago fire in 1871 upon the panic of 1873, and the San Francisco earthquake of 1906 on the panic of 1907. Both views are extreme, and the truth lies somewhere between them. Prosperity is not created by wrecking cities, or the recent War

would have created unparalleled prosperity for many years, instead of the irregular and frequently oppressive results now seen throughout Europe. On the other hand, few losses by American insurance companies are looked for, and in consequence little financial liquidation here. The principal loser will be Japan herself. More issues of Japanese securities in the near future are not unlikely. Meanwhile, a genuine curtailment in the Japanese naval and military program will be inevitable, if Japan's economic recovery is to be swift.

Record Car Loadings

Until the week ending July 28, 1923, when 1,041,044 cars were loaded in the U. S., the record loadings had been 1,018,539 established Oct. 14, 1920. Now another high record for all time has been established during the week ending Aug. 25, when 1,069,932 cars were loaded. This record aggregate figure includes 606,105 cars of merchandise—another new record.

To only a small extent was this heavy traffic due to the prospective shut-down of the coal mines; it was the inevitable consequence of the tremendous movement of raw materials last Spring, and of the extensive prosperity of the mercantile trades at the present time. The movement of this record traffic, owing to the far-sighted and strenuous efforts of railroad executives months ago to make improvements and obtain additional equipment, is thus far proceeding smoothly and speedily.

Ford Co. Statement

The statement of the Ford Motor Co. for the year ending June 30, 1923, reflects a twelve-month of great prosperity. The Company's total assets are now \$597,339,236 compared with \$409,820,133 a year ago; its cash is (including good-will and trade marks) \$230,000,000 against \$145,000,000 last year; its surplus has grown from \$289,000,000 to \$414,000,000. In addition, a reserve of \$62,000,000 has been set up for plant depreciation.

The cash position of the Company challenges comparison with any company in the world on the basis of the latest statements; but how much goodwill and trade marks are valued at, and how large a part of this cash item they constitute, cannot be determined.

For all the Company's huge gross earnings of \$160,000,000 during the last year, they fell below the gross of \$190,000,000 established the preceding year; profits also fell some \$10,000,000 below those of last year. This decrease is mainly due to the reduction upon the profit obtained per car, which dropped from \$90 a year ago to \$43 this year. During the latest period, the concern produced 1,

833,812 cars, trucks, tractors and Lincolns, compared with a total of 1,080,000 vehicles the preceding year.

South vs. New England

Over the past decade, the Southern cotton mills have grown rapidly in proportion to the older New England industry. Under existing conditions many advantages to the South lay in this steadily growing competition. The Southern mills were nearer the raw material; cheaper and more tractable mill sites and more American labor are to be had there, too. In addition, the laxer laws as to child labor, which is a large factor in the low-grade spinning industry especially, are more lax South than North of the Mason and Dixon line.

Now news comes of much largescale building of cotton mills in the state of North Carolina; also of the dismantling of cotton machinery at Lowell, Mass., for shipment to Lyman, S. C. Undoubtedly the low-grade cotton industry will soon be dominated by the Southern mills; nevertheless the high-grade industry will probably remain in the older New England centers.

A principal reason for the comparative gains made by the South in cotton mill operations has been the continual and expensive trouble with foreign radical labor groups in the New England mill towns. In fact, it is to a large extent Massachusetts capitalists and architects who are now building the Southern mills.

OVER-STAYING A BULL MARKET

Most investors make money in a bull market, only to lose it by over-staying.

Last March (the peak of the bull movement) we persistently advised our clients to sell all long stocks and to take a conservative position on the short side of the market.

Such advice (standing almost alone) was based, not on guess-work, tips or inside information—all these were bullish at that time—but on a careful study of both fundamental and technical stock market conditions.

The market has lost nearly 50% of its total advance. New conditions exist. We have recently prepared a careful study of existing stock market conditions which should prove of great value to all investors. There are a few copies available for FREE distribution.

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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Samuel M. Ralston, U. S. Senator from Indiana: "In reporting an interview that one of their reporters had had with Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer, the New York Tribune ignorantly referred to me as 'Senator James Ralston'."

Henry Ford: "By selective breeding at Dearborn, I plan to evolve a "more efficient, two-in-one' cow the milk-producing propensity of Jersey, Holstein or Guernsey coupled with the beefy lines of Hereford, Black Angus or Shorthorn."

Israel Zangwill, Englishman of letters: "The Jewish Tribune printed a list of the twelve outstanding Jews of the world, as chosen by vote of its Albert Einstein, German physicist, was considered relatively the most outstanding. Chaim Weizmann, English chemist, perfector of TNT, head of the Zionist movement, was second. I was third.

"My mother is Edith Ayrton Zangwill, daughter of a professor and herself an authoress. But I attended only elementary schools and am practically self-educated. Yet I became a teacher, and later a journalist. One of my early books was The Big Bow Mystery, written to prove that it is possible to concoct a detective story in which the criminal cannot be detected by the reader until the last chapter. But it is not typical of my work. I am known as the first interpreter of the Londor Ghetto. Children of the Ghetto Jinny the Carrier and The Melting Pot are more representative of my numerous novels and plays. I have lectured in Great Britain, Ireland Jerusalem, Holland and the U.S. am nearly 60.

"Following me came the remainder of the first twelve, in order: Louis Marshall, famed New York lawyed and authority on constitutional law Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court; Rufu Daniel Isaacs, Viscount Erleigh, firs Earl of Reading, Viceroy and Gov ernor General of India, 'holding the highest position, next to King George, in the British Empire'; Na than Straus, New York philanthrop ist; Georg Brandes, Danish literar critic, said to be the world's greatest member of the American Academ; of Arts and Sciences, the Thoma Paine Association, the Royal Societ of Literature, the Garrick Club Chaim N. Bialik, Russian, the great Hebrew poet; Stephen S. Wise, Mar hattan rabbi; Henri Louis Bergson the great French philosopher, men ber of the French Academy an Commander in the Legion of Honor Arthur Schnitzler, Austrian, 'supreme in the field of belles-lettres

"Others who received votes enoug

warrant their inclusion in the first were:

"Sir Herbert Samuel, Nathan okolow, Oscar S. Straus, Baron othschild, Samuel Untermyer, elix M. Warburg, Sigmund Freud, mon Flexner, Julius Rosenwald, ving Lehman, Julian W. Mack, eon Trotzky, Max Lieberman, dolph S. Ochs, Ahad Ha'am and bram I. Elkus, Albert A. Michelm; Luzzati, Leopold Auer, Cyrus dler, Herman Bernstein, Lee K. rankel, A. I. Kook, David Belasco, amuel Gompers, Israel Abrahams, ax Reinhardt, Joseph Rosenblatt, r Alfred Mond, Milton J. Rosenau, kob Wasserman, Jascha Heifitz, Iaximilian Harden, Benjamin N. ardozo, Otto Warburg, Jacob Epein, Joseph H. Hertz.

"Mischa Elman, Leon Kamenev, lbert D. Lasker and Pugilist Leonrd were among 33 more who reeived scattered votes,

"To a European it cannot but eem that American Jews have resived too much preponderance in its list. Yet Henry Morgenthau, uondam U. S. Ambassador to the ublime Porte, received no menon."

John D. Rockefeller: "The Chicato Daily Tribune ran the headline:
CRS. MAX OSER TO MAKE JOHN
GREAT-GRAN'DAD. The news
me from Lake Neuchâtel, Switzerund, where Mathilde McCormick
ser, my granddaughter, and her
usband, a Swiss riding master,
ave a château. The interesting
amily event is expected soon after
hristmas."

Lord Birkenhead: "Week-ending t Locust Valley, L. I., the guest of aul D. Cravath (attorney), I played olf at Piping Rock with Percy R. Yne, II, Harold S. Vanderbilt and nother man. I wore a baby blue weater and long dark trousers and moked a fat cigar. At the ninth ole rain overtook us."

Fritz Kreisler, violinist: "In Bern I convalesced after the loss of a reat toe, accidentally injured while trained Austrian troops in 1914."

The Bishop of London: "Investiators of a public morality society of thich I am President spent ten ights in London public parks colecting data. They found 746 cases impropriety, indecency, immorality. I then wrote a letter to the paers complaining of widespread imporality and at once became the center of a storm of indignant protest. The papers—particularly the Daily Typress—inveighed against me for ending 'paid spies' to interfere with 'innocent courtships' and harmless wooings.' The papers alled attention to the fact that I hyself am a celibate."

Governor C. A. Templeton of Conlecticut: "Tagging a runner beween second and third base in our nnual family baseball game, I fell, njuring both elbows and both knees. IX X-ray pictures showed that I ustained no serious hurt," Captain Bruce Bairnsfather, cartoonist-actor: "Interviewed, said I: 'The atmosphere of New York is perfectly delightful . . . You can have no idea of the terrific mental pressure which exists in Europe today. In London we hear nothing but the Ruhr, morning, noon and night. In the theatre lobby we talk of reparations. And over our bacon and eggs in the morning we wrangle as to who can pay and who can't.'"

David Lloyd George: "In a signed article on the Italo-Greek controversy for the Hearst newspapers, I said: 'The Treaty of Versailles is being gradually torn to pieces by countries which are not only its authors, but have most to gain by its provisions. . . . It would have been a more honorable course for the nations to pursue if they had followed the example of America by refusing to ratify the whole Treaty."

Alexandre Millerand, President of France: "Various political interpretations were placed by Parisians on a report that Pope Pius XI intends to confer the Order of the Golden Rose upon my wife, and also present her with a golden rosebud *insigne*."

Royal S. Copeland, U. S. Senator from New York: "Speaking before the Advertising Club (of Manhattan), I recommended that the U. S. Government return to Monticello the 10,000-volume library of Thomas Jefferson, which it took him more than 50 years to collect and which he transferred to Congress for only \$23,950 after the British burned the City of Washington in 1814 and destroyed the library there at that time."

Owen Johnson, novelist: "I won first prize (a silver cup) at the Stockbridge (Mass.) Grange Fair for best display of farm products, vegetables, flowers. Norman H. Davis (financial adviser to President Wilson at Paris) won in the six variety class in vegetables."

Mrs. Irene Castle Treman: "Eighty-two residents of Fort Worth, Tex., signed a petition to have the name of Fort Worth's widest street changed from 'Vernon Castle Boulevard' back to 'Boulevard,' its original name. My former husband was killed at Fort Worth in an airplane crash February 15, 1918."

Sherwood Anderson, novelist: "My wife came home from Italy and was surprised to find Americans had not learned how generally castor oil discipline was administered by the Fascisti. To a reporter she said: 'Every Communist found was compelled either to sip or gulp a pint of castor oil. It was amusing to see Fascisti, wearing black shirts and looking very earnest, bottles sticking out of their hip pockets, chasing wildly down the street after a shrieking Communist. Then the capture, the terrible assault, hurling the luckless Red to the sidewalk, injecting the bottle into his mouth to the muffled accompaniment of blasphemy of all the gods and devils in the universe'."



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MILESTONE

Born. To King Alexander, 3 and Queen Marie, 23, of Yug Slavia (she is a daughter of Quee Marie of Rumania), at Belgrade, son and heir.

Engaged. Miss Evelyn Wad worth, daughter of James W. Wad worth, Jr., U. S. Senator from Ne York; niece of Mrs. Payne Whitne granddaughter of the late Joh Hay, Secretary of State under Wiliam McKinley, to W. Stuart Synington, Jr., of Baltimore.

Married. Worth Bagley Daniel son of Josephus Daniels, ex-Secretary of the Navy, to Miss Josephu Poe January of St. Louis, at Balt more.

Married. Jonathan Worth Daiels, son of Josephus Daniels, e. Secretary of the Navy, to Miss Eliabeth Bridgers, at Raleigh, N. C.

Died. Edward P. Dutton, 92, Pre ident and founder of E. P. Dutton Co., publishers, at Ridgefield, Con

Died. William Roscoe Thayer, 6 biographer of Camillo Cavour, Jol Hay, Theodore Roosevelt, in Carbridge, Mass., after a long illness.

Died. Langdon Gibson, nature ist, scientist, explorer, brother Charles Dana Gibson, illustrate suddenly, at Crieshaven, near Rocland, Me.

Died. Thomas Biddle, "Biddle, the Bandit," 65, near Cecilton, Md., paralysis. He was leader of a hol up gang which at one time terrorized Delaware.

Died. Howard ("Howdy") W cox, 35, veteran automobile race His car skidded and rolled over, f tally injuring him, in the inaugur 200-mile race on the new Altoo (Pa.) Speedway.

Died. Joseph Clarence Ward, telegrapher at General Grant's hea quarters during the Civil War, Visalia, Calif. He is said to ha taught the Morse code to Thom Alva Edison, the then newsboy.

Died. Mr. Hawkes, father of Jo-B. Hawkes (Australian Davis Cotennis player), in the Japanesearthquake. (The despatches gano information about Mr. Hawksother than his relationship to Jo-B. Hawkes.)

Died. Mrs. Nancy Green, "Aunt Jemima," whose name decrates boxes of the pancake flour rup by the Aunt Jemima Mills Co. St. Joseph, Mo., in Chicago, in automobile accident. She first pulicly demonstrated her skill with pancake turner at the Chica World's Fair in 1893.

Died. Sir William Purdie Trelog Bart., 80, Lord Mayor of London 906-1907, at London. He founded the Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Iospital and College in Hampshire, the state of the college in Hampshire, the college in London and was known as "the Cripples' 'riend' and "the Children's Lord Iayor."

Died. John B. ("Dots") Miller, 7, until recently manager of the an Francisco Club of the Pacific loast Baseball League, at Saranac ake, N. Y., of tuberculosis. He layed second base for the Pittsurgh Pirates (National League) in 909, when they won the pennant nd defeated the Detroit Tigers in he World's Series. He contracted uberculosis after being gassed in he War.

Died. George Joseph Demotte, fanhattan and Paris antiquarian, rt dealer, near Chaumont-sur-Thaonne, France. Returned from hunting, he was killed by the accidental ischarge of a friend's rifle. Last pring, he brought suit for libel gainst Sir Joseph Duveen, English rt dealer, alleging that the latter tated that an enameled Virgin and shild had not, as Demotte repreented, belonged to Queen Isabella he Catholic, of Spain. The case is ow pending in the U. S. courts. In he French courts is also pending his uit for breach of confidence against I. Jean Vigoroux, French anti-uarian, his former New York agent.

MISCELLANY

"TIME brings all things"

In Paris a chemist went insane, nashed his laboratory, hurled into he street test tubes filled with illions of deadly microbes.*

At Bayonne, France, during a bullght a bovine tossed his head, nocked a sword out of a matador's and and into the grandstand, where pierced the heart of a wealthy Cuan spectator, who died.

Near Philadelphia the Baldwin occomotive Works established a vorld's record by turning out loco-actives† at the rate of one per hour or 31 consecutive hours.

3ig Words

In Scandinavia was held a longrord competition of words in actual se. Some of the monsters:

Hyresregleringslagens: refers to a wedish rent-regulating act.

Vapenstillestansvillkoren: stands 1 Swedish for the conditions of the

Egnahemslaneverksamheten: refers Swedish "own home" loans.

Aaste dsforlikelses kommissörssupleantvalgoerammelsen: "fixing the ate for the election of the vice comussioners of a local conciliation asembly." (This word is Norwegian and has 52 letters.)

*According to the Pasteur Institute, one out's sunlight is sufficient to kill any known secles of microbe.
† Weight 170 to 200 tons each.

POINT with PRIDE

After a cursory view of TIME'S summary of events, the Generous Citizen points with pride to:

An invitation from Michigan University to Robert Bridges, laureate of England. (P. 19.)

An artist who "painted God without seeing Him." (P. 13.)

An Illinois "small town" that supports art enthusiastically. (P. 13.)

Ruhr peace, semi-visible at Paris. (P. 8.)

Dying embers near the Adriatic Sea. (P. 7.)

Pardon for 1,800 innocent aliens. (P. 5.)

Twelve outstanding Jews of the World. (P. 24.)

President Coolidge's cable correspondence with the Mikado. (P. 11.)

A "more honorable course" for signatories of the Versailles Treaty. (P. 25.)

Henry Ford's proposed dual-nature cow. (P. 24.)

An end to the financial bickering over Papyrus' proposed invasion. (P. 21.)

A motion picture adaptation that honored the original story and that adhered, almost for the first time in celluloid history, to tasteful subtitles. (P. 15.)

Women track athletes—they broke four records. (P. 20.)

Two diplomats who inspire the President with "the utmost satisfaction." (P. 3.)

Twenty-two warships, sixty merchant men bearing this country's comfort to Japan. (P.12.)

Madge Kennedy, "the ultimate conception of all that a daughter of Eve should be." (P. 14.)

The accurate optics of the Army's aviators. (P. 4.)



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VIEW with ALARM

Having perused well the chronicle of the week, the Vigilant Patriot views with alarm:

"Standing room only" in the nation's public schools. (P. 19.)

A broad belt of bubonic plague that has encircled the globe. (P. 17.)

Unfortunate interpretations of an anecdote about the late Mr. Harding. (P. 2.)

The new theatrical season on Broadway—so far a failure. (P. 14.)

The unpopularity of republican government in Portugal. (P. 10.)

"The biggest graft case in German political history." (P. 9.)

Absurd hyperbole in an upstart journal. (P. 20.)

A temperamental feud between Prima Donna Jeritza and Tenor Piccaver. (P. 12.)

A sour insult to golf. (P. 20.)

Weeds on the grave of "one of the ablest men that ever sat in Congress." (P. 6.)

Unprofitable irrigation that may cost people their homes and the Government \$100,000,000. (P. 3.)

A rocky coast on which a whole fleet came to grief. (P. 4.)

The murderer for whose head a \$5,000 prize is offered. (P. 7.)

The World War, which still visits suffering on Israel. (P. 8.)

A vast country with bare-footed children, wooden-shoed parents, poverty stricken villages. (P. 10.)



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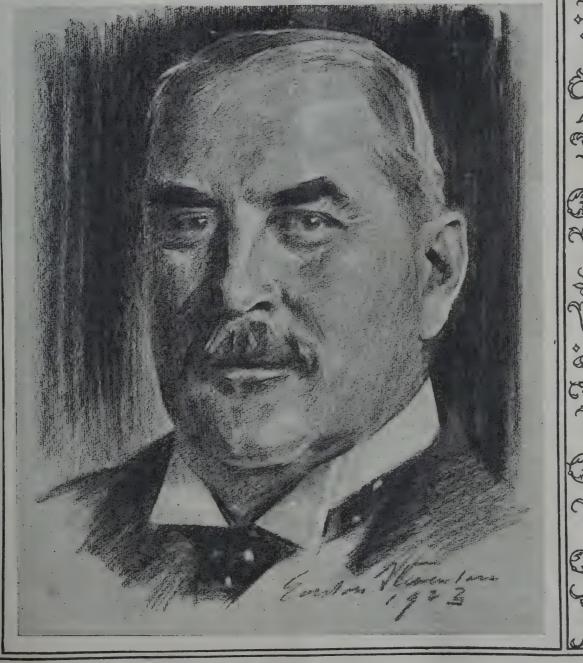
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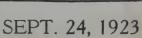


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The Weekly News-Magazine





ESSAYS ARE ASSAYS

THE Essay is like Poetry—it is always said to be "reviving" or having a "period" or being widely read once more."

Worthy people, whose business it is to take the temperature of literature every morning and evening, are very serious about the Essay, and usually discuss it in the same solemn tones they use for Intellectual Movements or The Beautiful. But the Essay is really nothing so pretentious as all this. It is like good food which most of all needs to be eaten; the Essay needs, less talk about it, and more reading. "I think I shall read some essays," says the American, bracing himself much as if he had said, "I think I shall go to the dentist. Such a high moral attitude is enough to take the bloom off the freshest writing in the world.

And what is an essay but an "assay," an attempt, a trial, a test—nothing formal, nothing final, nothing pedantic, nothing dry. Let the scholars be dogmatic, let the scientist shovel facts, let the editorial writer tell the world where it gets off and on, the duty of the essayist is to sug-

gest, to illuminate, to reveal. Reading good essays is not a duty, unless it is a duty to lubricate the mind; it is not a task, unless new ideas and novel aspects are wearisome; it is first of all a pleasure for all those who like good talk.

There are no dull essayists (that is a contradiction in terms), but there are of course specialists whose essays are interesting only to kindred spirits. The Literary Review publishes a gambol in the far corner of a field now and then if only to see whether some of the crowd cannot be drawn that way. But the essays of John Galsworthy, Stuart Sherman, Amy Lowell, D. H. Lawrence, Hamlin Garland, Christopher Morley, James Branch Cabell, Hilaire Belloc which have appeared from time to time in its columns are for any man or woman whose mind has life in it; while the little essays of the New Curiosity Shop require no bracing. And The Literary Review itself is the best guide to the books of good essays which now (for the essay is "reviving") are becoming more numerous.

The Literary Review is the only weekly magazine devoting itself especially to books and literature, and is producing the best literary criticism in the United States today. Its contributors are counted among the best men and women writing on contemporary literature. Every booklover will find it a complete and satisfying guide to the new books.

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 4

Sept. 24, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Unknown Battlefields

Two polite callers attended at the White House. One was General Pershing, the other Bishop-elect Freeman of the Diocese of Washington. Mr. Freeman came to invite President Coolidge to make an address at the Washington Cathedral on Sunday, Sept. 30.

Mr. Coolidge exercised the habitual privilege of a New Englander. He declined. But he added that he would make no public speeches until after he had addressed Congress at the opening of the next session of that body, in December.

This pronouncement on the President's part is in conformity with his general policy. By placing Congress first among those to whom he expresses his opinions, no politician can meet him with a prepared attack. He has at once shown Congress a courtesy and disarmed its critical members. He has likewise gained an immense tactical advantage in approaching such controversial questions as the World Court. He will choose the ground where the necessary political battles will be waged, but the enemy does not know in advance on what fields he will give battle. His batteries will not be unmasked until the foe stands face to face with him.

It is rumored that the President's dislike for making known his views will extend even to the giving up of his daily walks at 6:30 a.m. Certain politicians, discovering the President's habit, expressed a mutual liking for matutinal exercise. Mr. Coolidge has horseback riding for alternative, an occupation less adapted to confidential conversation.

But a taboo on an expression of views does not preclude the issuance of formal messages. In these the President's aptitude for aphoristic and near-aphoristic expressions has freest play. A few of those which he issued last week:

To the Jewish Educational Asso-

ciation: "People need something to which they can tie. They need that obedience which is only born of reverence. The sentiment of reverence comes only from knowledge. Teach the ancient landmarks to the youth of the Jewish race. . . ."

To the Coolidge-for-President Club of Chicago which sought to boost his candidacy for 1924: "I have given no thought to the matter to which you refer, and I am merely doing what I can to take up the burdens of my office. . . . I am sure you will understand that if I ask your help to this end, rather than in the way you have suggested, it shows no lack of appreciation of your kindness."

For an inscription on a tablet to mark the Richmond Hill mansion where General Washington made his headquarters during the Long Island campaign of 1776: "This tablet is raised in reverence for great deeds of the past, that it may be an altar to

the faith of the future."

CONTENTS

	rage
National Affairs	1-6
Foreign News	7-13
Music	13
Books1	4-15
Art	15
The Theatre	16
Cinema	16
Religion	17
Education	17
Science1	8-19
Medicine	19
Sport	20
The Press	21
Business2	2-24
Aeronautics	24
Milestones	25
Imaginary Interviews	25
Point with Pride	27
View with Alarm	27

Published weekly by TIME, Incorporated, at 236 East 39th St., New York, N. Y. Subscriptions, \$5 per year. Entered as second-class matter February 28, 1923, at the post-office of New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1878.

Sons

Last week Lyon Gardiner Tyler, son of the tenth President of the U. S., 70 years of age, President Emeritus of William and Mary College, took a second wife. Except for seven years engaged in law practice in Richmond, Dr. Tyler has spent his life as an educator. He was President of William and Mary College from 1898 until his resignation in 1919. His first marriage took place 45 years ago. A widower, he married Miss Sue Ruffin, 35, great grand-daughter of the man who fired the first gun at Fort Sumter. Dr. Tyler and his bride will live at "The Den," Holdcroft, Va.

While the son of the tenth President was thus attending at the altar, the sons of the 30th President, John and Calvin Coolidge, were gathering their tennis rackets and radio sets together in preparation of departure for Mercersburg, Pa., the seat of learning where Mercersburg Academy is situated.

The two fathers of these sons represent the extreme brackets of those Presidents whose sons are living. But Dr. Tyler is not the oldest living son of a President. Since Dr. Tyler was not born until 1853, when his father, then 63, had been retired from the Presidency for eight years, the son of the 16th President, Robert Todd Lincoln, now 80, can assert the claim of being the oldest "Son." The rail-splitter's son served on General Grant's staff during the Civil War, became a lawyer in Chicago, and as such rose to headship of the Pullman Co. (Chicago), and served as director of the Continental and Commercial Bank, the Commonwealth Edison Co., both of Chicago. In an interval between his military and business careers (during the administrations of Garfield, Arthur and Harrison) he was Secretary of War and Ambassador to Great Britain. From the latter post he departed with a Cecilian stoop and an English "A." He now belongs to the quieter

set in the octogenarian society of

Washington.

The infrequency with which Mr. Lincoln is exhibited in the daily press was originally accounted for by the fact that his Chicago law partner was intimately associated with Medills, whose Tribune was credited with power to make or hide, journalistically, any Chicagoan. Mr. Lincoln preferred to be hidden.

Successful eminence sits also upon the banners of the Garfields, approaching their sixties, and the Roosevelts, in their thirties. Harry A. Garfield is President of Williams College; James R., a distinguished Cleveland lawyer, formerly Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary of the Interior; Aram, an architect, also of Cleveland.

The name of Quentin Roosevelt lives with his father's. His three brothers were also war heroes, having won among them at least half-a-dozen decorations. Theodore, Jr., is, as everyone knows, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Archibald is in oil with the Sinclair interests; Kermit is in New York shipping.

"Taft and Taft" (the two younger Tafts) are now lawyers in the home town of Cincinnati. A seat in the Ohio Assembly belong to Robert A. Charles Phelps, II, was nationally known some years since as the idol of Yale's campus.

And Richard Folsom Cleveland, now immersed in law studies, was recently an intellectual and moral weight in Princeton. He led the fight against the clubs, nor did the Phi Beta Kappa lessen his kudos. In June, 1923, he married Miss Ellen Douglas Gailor, daughter of Bishop Thomas F. Gailor (who lives in Memphis, Tenn.).

There are others-U. S. Grant, Jr., of San Diego; R. Benjamin Harrison, of Indianapolis, both lawyers. It is further reported that there is a son of Rutherford B. Hayes living. This, however, has not been verified by TIME.

Helen Taft had the original distinction of being Dean and Acting President of Bryn Mawr, before she was 30. Three Summers ago she married a Yale instructor and is now Mrs. Frederick J. Manning of New

President McKinley had neither sons nor daughters. One child of



ROBERT TODD LINCOLN "Dr. Tyler is not the oldest living son"

his brother Abner-Mrs. H. L. Baer -is an accomplished soprano (see page 17).

THE CABINET

Philippine Annoyances

The War Department's active young charge, the Philippines, contined to inveigh against Governor General Wood.

Said the Speaker of the House, Manuel Roxas: "We have en-croached upon the rights of the Governor General because in that guise liberties are won." Said the President of the Senate, Manuel Quezon: "Our object is to reduce the Governor General to a mere figurehead. It is unpatriotic for any Filipino to stand by Governor Wood in his policies."

New Currency

A dollar is a dollar, yet a dollar does not necessarily resemble a dol-lar. We have in this country, at the present time, six different kinds of paper currency with various designs. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon last week approved designs for new issues of paper currency, which will give three of the six kinds of currency a uniform type of design.

The six varieties are:

United States Notes (Greenbacks). Issued in denominations of

\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000; limited in issue to \$346,681, 016 (protected by a gold reserve of \$152,000,000); legal tender for all debts, public and private, except Customs and interest on the public debt; payable in gold at the Treasury. Silver Certificates. Issued in the

same denominations as Greenbacks, excepting \$500 and \$1,000; unlimited in issue, for silver dollars in the Treasury; not legal tender; receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues; redeemable in silver dollars at

the Treasury.

Federal Reserve Notes. Issued in the same denominations as Greenbacks excepting \$1 and \$2, and also issued in \$5,000 and \$10,000 denominations; unlimited in issue on proper security (at least a 40% gold reserve, and discounted paper to full value); not legal tender; payable in gold at the Treasury or in gold or lawful money at any Federal Reserve Bank. Federal Reserve Bank Notes. Is-

sued in the same denominations as Greenbacks; issue unlimited on paper security (5% cash reserve in the Treasury and the remainder in Government securities); not legal tender; receivable for all public dues except customs; redeemable in lawful money at the Treasury or bank of issue. (These notes, issued during the War, are now being retired.)

Bank Notes. Issued in the same denominations as Greenbacks excepting \$1 and \$2; issue limited to the capital of issuing bank (security the same as Federal Reserve Bank Notes); not legal tender; receivable for all public dues except customs; redeemable in lawful money at the Treasury or bank of issue.

Gold Certificates. Issued in the same denominations as Greenbacks, excepting \$1, \$2 and \$5, and also issued in \$5,000 and \$10,000 denominations nations; unlimited in issue for gold in the Treasury (at least one-third of which must be coined) unless the gold reserve against Greenbacks falls below \$100,000,000; legal tender; receivable for all public dues; redeem able in gold coin at the Treasury.

The new designs, just approved by Mr. Mellon, will apply only to Greenbacks, Silver Certificates and Federal Reserve Notes in denomina tions not over \$100 and not including \$2. Later the higher denominations the \$2 note and National Bank Note. may be included in the system.

The new designs will have a uni form back of green scroll work (with out pictures) for each denomination The faces of the notes will have uni

form designs for each denomination with portraits (\$1, Washington; \$5, Lincoln; \$10, Jackson; \$20, Cleveland; \$50, Grant; \$100, Franklin; \$2, Jefferson, if issued). The designs will be the same for all varieties, except for the proper legends on each. But for the convenience of the banks in distinguishing between kinds the seals, sequence numbers, letters, etc., will be overprinted in color. The Greenbacks will be overprinted in green; the Silver Certificates in blue; the Federal Reserve Notes in red.

The object of making denominations uniform is to make detection of counterfeits and raised notes easier. The Treasury is considering discontinuing the \$2 denomination because of its unpopularity but for the present will continue the issue of that denomination in the current design of Greenbacks and Silver Certificates.

"TM2-1924"

On Sept. 15 the Treasury had several bills to pay:

Treasury Certificates...\$290,000,000

Interest on Public Debt 145,000,000

*Victory Notes 53,000,000

*War Savings Certifi-

cates 30,000,000

Total\$518,000,000

Against these bills the Treasury expected to receive on that date about \$340,000,000 on the third installment of income tax payments. So Secretary Mellon announced on Sept. 10 a new issue of Treasury certificates (maturity six months, interest 4¼%) in amount of \$200,000,000. The Treasury certificates falling due on that date would be exchanged at par for the new certificates, Series TM2—1924.

With usual success, subscription books were closed two days later with total subscriptions of over \$500,000,000. About \$63,000,000 of the old certificates were presented for exchange. These were allotted. There were also allotted:

All subscriptions of not more than \$10,000 each.

Fifty per cent. each on all subscriptions over \$10,000 but not over \$100,000 (not less than \$10,000 to any one).

Twenty per cent. each on all sub-

 Matured or called some time ago but still outstanding and slowly being presented for payment, scriptions over \$100,000 (not less than \$50,000 each).

Final reports on income tax returns were not complete, but early indications were that the expected \$340,000,000 would be reached.

The present issue of certificates is expected to meet the Treasury's needs until Dec. 15.

SHIPPING

Circumnavigators

The Shipping Board, sitting in Washington, is still vainly trying to solve the problem of the Government's merchant fleet—"the disposal



© Underwood

STANLEY DOLLAR

He purchased seven ships, to sail the seven
seas

of a liability at a profit." Shipowners and operators object vociferously to the plan of Government operation (Time, June 18) announced by Albert D. Lasker before his retirement as Chairman of the Shipping Board. The Board in turn is willing to accept none of the owners' and operators' counter proposals. A fragment of the solution was achieved, however, by two sales to private owners.

On April 28 the Shipping Board offered its entire fleet for sale. The Shipping Board considered most of the bids made as unworthy of consideration. Others are still in negotiation. One of these bids was that of the Admiral-Oriental Line for ten 535-ft. steamers operating between

the Pacific Coast and the Orient. This line is controlled by the Dollar interests. So when Stanley Dollar, son of Robert Dollar (TIME, May 28), went to Washington, it was assumed that he bore a further proposal in regard to these ships.

Instead, it was unexpectedly announced that the Dollar Line had purchased seven "502's" and would start a regular around-the-world passenger service. The "502's" are 502-ft. steamers, with a gross register of 10,533 tons, with a speed of about 14 knots, oil burners and all "President" ships. They are the Presidents Polk, Adams, Van Buren, Monroe, Garfield, Hayes, Harrison. The five first are now plying between New York and London, a money-losing route, and will be supplanted by freight vessels as soon as the Summer tourist season is past. The two last are plying between the Pacific Coast and the east coast of South America.

On their new route, the first regular service of its kind in existence, the seven circumnavigators will sail from San Francisco via Japan, China, the Philippines, Java, Straits Settlements, Singapore, India, Suez, Egypt, Mediterranean ports, New York, the Panama Canal to San Francisco again. They will fly the American flag, and the Dollar Line guarantees their operation for at least five years. The sale price will not be announced until the contracts are sealed and delivered.

At the same time that this sale was announced it was also made known that the Grace Line had bought the *Orcus* and *Rotarian*, two cargo vessels on the route between the west coasts of North and South America.

ARMY AND NAVY

Fixing the Blame

The seven days following the wreck of seven destroyers (TIME, Sept. 17) on Point Arguello, 75 miles from Santa Barbara, did little to cast light on the question of why the accident befell. The mystery was added to when (six days after the event) news reached the Navy Department that two other destroyers, the Farragut and Somers, had struck the rocks in the accident but escaped being driven ashore.

A Naval board of inquiry, consist-

ing of Rear Admiral William V. Pratt, Captain George Day and Captain David F. Sellers, opened an official investigation at North Island,

San Diego, on Sept. 17.

The only light cast on the wreck is that possibly there was an unusual coastal current and that wireless communication was "jammed" on account of attempts to send aid to the Pacific Mail liner Cuba, wrecked a few hours earlier on San Miguel Island, 35 miles away. Arguello Point extends out into the Pacific at the place where the wreck occurred, and it is possible that Commander E. H. Watson, in charge of the destroyer squadron, believed that this Point had been rounded.

Early reports generally agreed that there was a heavy fog at the time. If so, it is difficult to explain why the squadron was proceeding at 20 knots. However, in a despatch to the Navy Department Admiral Coontz, Commanding the U.S. Fleet,

said:

"The seven wrecked destroyers were without question many miles out of their reckoning, but it was believed they were in a free route. Statements as to visibility conflict; speed was 20 knots. Comment and criticism are premature at present. Only a Court of Inquiry can establish facts."

A report on the state of the beached vessels declared that only one, the *Chauncey*, can be salvaged entire. From the others it is expected that the machinery at most can be saved.

RADICALS

Color-Blind

Red is a color which causes much color-blindness. Some see it everywhere. Some see it nowhere. Those who have seen much red include numerous patriotic organizations. They also include the American Federation of Labor and other "regular" labor bodies. The latest to emphasize its membership in this group is the United Mine Workers of America. That organization published a series of six articles attacking "the Red Menace." Many charges, general and specific, were made against radical organizations.

The Charges:

¶ The Communist régime at Moscow is seeking the overthrow of our Government and institutions, and the establishment of a Soviet Dictatorship responsible only to Moscow. To this end the Communists aim to seize all

labor unions, notably the United Mine Workers, the American Federation of Labor, the Railroad Brotherhoods, by "boring from within," and through them to take possession of the country.

¶ Agents of Gregory Zinoviev, President of the Third Internationale, have three times tried to stir up revolution in this country—in the steel strike of 1919, the switchmen's strike of 1920, the railroad and coal strikes of 1922. To this end millions of dollars have been sent to the U. S. from Russia. Much money has been collected from labor and from the general public under the guise of "relief" but actually for communist propaganda.

The Herrin massacre (of June, 1922) was planned six or seven weeks in advance by the Reds and engineered by 67 Lithuanian Bolshevists who had bored from within the local union and by 19 others imported for the occasion. William Z. Foster and other radicals directed the plans from Chicago. Communist leaders "twisted" a telegram from John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, to make it seem to encourage the attack on the mine.

The Red plans are forwarded by the Communist Party of America, an "underground" organization formed secretly under the leadership of Jakor Davidovitch Janson, alias Charles E. Scott, a member of the Pan-American Bureau, the supreme agency of Levin and Zinoviev in this country. In a meeting at Overlook Mountain in the Catskills on May 15, 1921, Janson formed this Party by amalgamating the Communist Party and the United Communist Party. The consequent organization has an organization of 1,000,000 members, direct and auxiliary, and is connected with 45 national organizations and 200 locals. The whole group are controlled by a system of "interlock-ing directorates" in which 52 persons hold 325 posts. The members of the group include the Workers' Party of America (known as the "legal party"-surface prototype of the underground Communist Party), the Trade Union Educational League (headed by William Z. Foster and attempting to bore from within the A. F. of L.), the Friends of Soviet Russia (controlled by the Central Executive Committee of the Com-munist Party of America), the American Civil Liberties Union (an "intellectual" group, of which Roger N. Baldwin is Director, alleged to have lent money to the Communists).

The Answers. As soon as these charges were made public denials began to be heard. The answers were chiefly of two kinds: 1) those from the press and coal operators who asserted the United Mine Workers were trying to secure a reputation for patriotism and wash their hands of the Herrin affair; 2) those from persons accused by the articles of communistic affiliations. Two specimen denials:

¶ John C. Brydon, Chairman of the Bituminous Operators' Special Committee, declared as regards the Herrin massacre that the Coal Commission had declared there was no evidence of Communistic activity at Herrin, that the men tried for the crime were not Lithuanians but had such names as "Clark," "Mann," "Hiller," "Grace." He added: "The United Mine Workers of America raised a defense fund of \$800,000 to secure the acquittal of the indicted men."

Roger N. Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union said: "The latest discovery of an imminent revolution in the U. S., dug up by the national office of the United Mine Workers, is the same old line of bunk handed out by the National Civic Federation for the last four years... We are not Communists. We are simply believers in unlimited free speech as the only guarantee of orderly progress."

NEGROES

High Handed?

Johnstown, Pa., was the scene of an unusual occurence in the annals of Northern municipalities. Two policemen were killed and four others wounded in a rict in which Negroes took part. The town has a large population of Negroes and Mexicans brought there by the Cambria plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Mayor Joseph Cauffiel of Johnstown was absent when the killings occurred.

He returned and found "a dozen flaming crosses" burning on the hills around the town. He forbade all Negro assemblies except in church and issued instructions that all Negroes and Mexicans not resident in the town for seven years should depart. It was reported that 2,000 left. "We have been sitting on a bomb," said the Mayor. "Resentment was running high. . . We had to act quickly."

COAL

Who Will Pay?

When Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania succeeded in compromising the difference between anthracite miners and operators, it was done at the expense of a wage increase which added 60c to the cost of mining a ton of coal. He proposed that the public should pay none of this and that the operators should absorb ten cents of the cost increase and the railroads and retailers the remainder. He proposed to President Coolidge that the Coal Commission should publish an analysis of the cost of anthracite-mining to determine how much of the cost increase the operators should bear. He also proposed that the Interstate Commerce Commission should perform the same function for the railroads.

The Washington Post, newspaper of E. B. McLean (who was a personal friend of President Harding), excoriated Governor Pinchot for these proposals: "Any one could have 'settled' the strike by surrendering to the demands of the miners. . . . Governor Pinchot now endeavors to make it appear that if the cost of coal is increased to the consumer, it will not be his fault, but the fault of President Coolidge. This is a piece of cheap politics which deceives no one. . ."

President Coolidge, taking a less acrimonious attitude, ordered the Coal Commission to publish findings on the cost of coal, as Governor Pinchot had proposed. He also ordered the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the unnecessary handling of coal by jobbers and middlemen - a practice which increases price. The Coal Commission also pointed out that at its instance more than two months ago, the Interstate Commerce Commission undertook to ascertain whether freight rates on coal could be lowered. Thus were all of Governor Pinchot's suggestions to the Federal Government acted on, or already under way. In fact, the Federal Trade Commission inquiry was undertaken, although Mr. Pinchot had not asked it.

The National Retail Coal Merchants' Association took a pot-shot at Governor Pinchot in a statement reading: "Another anthracite crisis has been passed, and Governor Pinchot is modestly accepting the laurels being thrust upon him as the

protector of the public interest....
"They shall not pay,' says Governor
Pinchot, of the public, and in the
same breath he suggests that over
80% of the admitted cost of his settlement shall be borne by the railroads and the dealers.".... He
"utterly failed to give any considera-



© Paul Thompson

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY
"If you will continue to prod—"

tion to the legitimate interests of several innocent parties. . . . "

Governor Silzer, of New Jersey, published his sentiments on the subject in a letter—perhaps not devoid of satire—to the Pennsylvania executive:

"It is unfortunate that all of these strikes and strike settlements end one way, they always finish by raising the price of coal and by adding to the burdens of the consumer. Since the strike settlement added 60 cents to the cost of each ton of coal, you are to be commended for your efforts to see that this does not reach the consumer. I sincerely hope you will succeed, it has never happened before...

"You have well said that it is primarily a Federal question to be dealt with by the National Government... If you will continue to prod the National Administration perhaps we will get results....

"In 1921 Pennsylvania imposed a tax of one and one-half per cent. on coal. . . . At a price of \$9 a ton this tax would be 13½ cents a ton, but

what did you do your neighbors? The Pennsylvania Fuel Commission ruled that 50 cents a ton be added to the price on account of the State tax. . . If you take off this tax it will practically equalize the 60 cents added by the strike settlement."

The Credit

The surmise that a mild case of political jealousy had arisen between Governor Pinchot and President Coolidge over who should have credit for the settlement of the anthracite strike was apparently confirmed. The President sent the Governor a message of congratulation on the conclusion of the strike. Governor Pinchot did not publish the message. It was presumed by the ever-suspicious press that Governor Pinchot had wished to claim the settlement as his sole achievement, but that the President's message inferentially suggested coöperation in the result.

Six days after the message was despatched Governor Pinchot made it public. Its first words were:

"Please accept my heartiest congratulations on the settlement of the coal controversy. It was a difficult situation in which I invited your coöperation."

Governor Pinchot explained how he happened to make the message public at that late date:

"Having received word today from Mr. Slemp that the President expected me to make public his telegram of congratulations, I do so with pleasure. . ."

PROHIBITION

The Navy

Before President Harding went on his fateful trip to Alaska he asked Attorney General Daugherty to prepare an opinion on whether it would be legal to use the Navy to enforce the Volstead Act. Mr. Daugherty last week completed the opinion and gave it to President Coolidge. Its substance was that it would be illegal to employ naval forces.

The opinion said in part: "There can be no emergency authorizing the President to call out the naval forces to enforce civil and criminal laws until the courts and the civil departments of the Government are no longer able to enforce them."

Prohibition Commissioner Haynes made no comment.

POLITICAL NOTES

Secretary Hughes is no lily of the field. When Congress adjourned last March and President Harding went to Florida, Secretary Hughes stayed at his desk. When this Summer the rest of the Cabinet scattered to mountains, fishing places, the capitals of Europe, Secretary Hughes remained at his desk. Early in September, after President Coolidge's accession, most of the Cabinet members again dispersed, but Secretary Hughes remained at his desk. Last week, after more than a year without vacation, Mr. Hughes (with Mrs. Hughes) left Washington to spend two weeks at Hot Springs, Va.

The arbiters who will award \$100,000 of Edward W. Bok's money to the person or persons who devise a practical plan (Time, July 9) in which the U. S. may participate to prevent war were announced. The roster of judges: Colonel Edward M. House, Major General James Guthrie Harbord, Ellen Fitz Pendleton (President of Wellesley College), Roscoe Pound (Dean of the Harvard Law School), Elihu Root, William Allen White, Brand Whitlock

Governor Jack Walton of Oklahoma who, at his inauguration a few months ago, gave a barbecue to the entire population of the state, last week placed all his constituents under Military Law. The Ku Klux Klan is the reason. Its whippings and its floggings, its domination of civil officers made the measure advisable in the Governor's eyes. He does things vigorously and on a large scale.

Porter James McCumber of North Dakota was among those who waddled lamely from the Senate last March. He did not go far. He had been Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; he was necessarily an expert on tariff and tax laws. So he hung up his shingle in Washington and trusted that a thriving law business would spring up to furnish him with a living.

It is now reported that he has been sorely disappointed—that his pickings are meager. Friends of his are looking for a place for him in the Coolidge Administration.

Other former Senators who are reported to have an unsubstantial practice in the Capital are Charles S. Thomas (Colo.) and Hoke Smith



) International
PORTER JAMES MCCUMBER
Is he disappointed?

(Ga.). A. Mitchell Palmer has a law office there, but is honey-mooning abroad.

Republican Delegates

National party conventions make platforms, candidates and, in the immediate sense of the word, politics. So it is highly important that the same people who support a party should make its politics. It has been otherwise in the Republican Party. The South, which cast a very light Republican vote in the elections, had a disproportionately large vote in the national conventions.

To remedy this situation, the Republican National Convention of 1920 adopted a new set of rules for allotting delegates. Chairman John T. Adams of the Republican National Committee last week announced the allotment for the convention of 1924, by which the South will lose 23 delegates and the North and West gain 75 delegates.

The rules under which this is done

Four delegates at large from each

Two additional delegates at large for each Representative at large in Congress from any State.

Two delegates at large each for Alaska. District of Columbia, Hawaii and the Philippines.

Two additional delegates at large from each State easting its electoral vote or a majority thereof for the Republican nominee for President in the last preceding Presidential election.

One district delegate from each Congressional District maintaining therein a Republican district organization and casting 2,500 votes or more for any Republican elector in the last preceding Presidential election, or for the Republican nominee for Congress in the last preceding Congressional election.

One additional district delegate from each Congressional District casting 10,000 votes or more for any Republican elector in the last preceding Presidential election, or for the Republican nominee for Congress in the last preceding Congressional election.

One alternate delegate to each delegate to the national convention.

The total number of delegates to which any State is entitled shall be chosen from the State at large and such State shall be entitled to as many delegates elected at large as though the State were divided into separate Congressional districts.

The table of delegates:

State	19	20	1
		14	
Alabama		6	
Arizona		13	
	• •	$\frac{13}{26}$	
California	• •	$\frac{20}{12}$	
Colorado		14	
Connecticut	* >		
Delaware		6	
Florida		8	
Georgia		17	
Idaho		8	
Illinois		58	
Indiana		30	4
Iowa	* *	26	
Kansas		20	
Kentucky		26	
Louisiana		12	
Maine		12	
Maryland		16	
Massachusetts		35	
Michigan		30	
Minnesota		24	
Mississippi		12	
Missouri		36	
Montana		8	
Nebraska		16	
Nevada		6	
New Hampshire New Jersey		8	
		28	
New Mexico		6	
New York		88	
N. Carolina		22	
N. Dakota		10	
Ohio		48	
Oklahoma		20	
Oregon		10	
Pennsylvania		76	
Rhode Island		10	
S. Carolina		11	c
S. Dakota		10	
Tennessee		20	
Texas		23	
Utah		8	
Vermont		8	
Virginia		15	
Washington		14	
W. Virginia		16	
Wisconsin		26	
Wyoming		6	
Alaska		2	
District of Columbia		2	
Porto Rico		2	
Hawaii		2 2 2 2 2	
Philippines		2	
		_	_

Total 984

1,036

FOREIGN NEWS

GRECO-ITALIAN

Greece Agrees

Evacuation? Having occupied the Greek island of Corfu for nearly three weeks, because of the murder (allegedly by Greeks) of Italian orficials in Greece, Italy announced that she would evacuate Corfu—providing that Greece fulfills satisfactorily the demands of the Council of Ambassadors (TIME, Sept. 17).

Part Payment. The Greek Government carried out part of the Council of Ambassadors' demands. The Italian naval squadron, escorted by a British and a French warship, was saluted at Piraeus. The memorial service to the Janina road victims was held in Athens and attended by members of the Greek Cabinet. Military honors shown to the remains of the victims as they were transported to Italy. Greece can do nothing more until the committee of inquiry has delivered its report.

Zaharoff. The chief interest of the week was the report that the enigmatical, cosmopolitan multi-millionaire, Sir Basil Zaharoff, had given 50,000,000 lire (\$2,160,000) to the Greek Government for the payment of the indemnity asked for by Italy in her ultimatum. (TIME, Sept. 10.) Sir Basil, "citizen of the world," noted philanthropist, famed international financier, notorious "mystery man," born in Egypt, reputed subject of Greece and Great Britain, citizen of France, denied that he had given money to Greece.

Inquired The Wall Street Journal:

New York World cable says you deposited two and a half million dollars to guarantee Italian reparations, but not solely altruistic as with English, French and America capitalists you had big scheme afoot to develop Salonica Ghevgely Railroad, which would supplant Egypt Oriental route by Italy. Give me personal liberty to speak in your defense.

Sir Basil replied:

Have not made any deposit whatsoever and have no railroad scheme for any part of the globe. Your kindness touches me. BASIL ZAHAROFF.

Entente. Reports of a French-Italian Entente with the concurrence of Germany were again revived, apparently by the press. It can be authoritatively stated that these rumors were unfounded. Details of the proceedings of the Council of Ambassadors showed conclusively that Britain and France were at one in working for the preservation of peace in Europe, although their angles of approach differed.

League vs. Italy. Although not directly connected with the Italo-Greek dispute, by virtue of assigning settlement to the Council of Ambassadors, the Council of the League of



© Keystone
SIR BASIL ZAHAROFF
Adroit, inscrutable, benign

Nations held a "stormy" debate on Italy's defiant attitude to the League. In the final analysis nothing was said, the debate resolving itself into mere verbiage, breaking up in the small hours of the morning. The only tangible result was that Italy had defied the League Covenant and that the Council must report to the Assembly in order that it may take "some action calculated to reinforce the prestige of the League."

Credit. Much discussion in the world's press has ensued from the Italo-Greek dispute pro and con the League of Nations. It seems fair to summarize this many-sided controversy as giving the League full credit for preventing war-on the assumption that if the League had not existed Greece could not have maintained a passive attitude to Italy; therefore the League prevented war. On the other hand, the Council of Ambassadors deserves unstinted merit for acting promptly where the League failed, and thereby bringing the full weight of the Powers to bear on Greece, thus forcing a quick and peaceful settlement.

THE LEAGUE

Notes

At the Fourth General Assembly of the League of Nations:

¶ A report on the League control of Austria was read and carried. It showed that taxation exceeded estimates and that savings banks deposits had increased 500% since the early part of the present year when the League adopted Austria as its ward

¶ It was reported that Hungary is to get a 500,000,000 gold franc loan (\$100,000,000), which will be controlled by the Reparations Commission with a League Commissioner acting in an advisory capacity.

¶ Debate on the Treaty of Mutual Assistance,* designed to facilitate the application of Article X† and thereby remove the objections of the U. S. to entering the League, was begun.

¶ Resolutions calling upon the nations to adopt women police forces in order to stamp out white slave traffic were adopted.

¶ Unofficial opinion at the League favors aid to Germany in reconstructing her finances. Such aid would be given to Germany on the same plan as the one by which the League helped Austria, that is, an international loan guaranteed by the League with national finances placed under the League aegis.

WORLD COURT

Germany Wins

At The Hague the Permanent Court of International Justice found the League of Nations competent to deal with the problem of Germany minorities in Poland, and the Polish attitude contrary to her international obligations. The Court also ruled that under Article IV of the Minorities Treaty, the Polish Government is bound to recognize the Polish nationality of Germans, providing that they were born of parents domiciled at birth on what is now Polish territory.

*The principal article of the Treaty of Mutual Assistance states that nations shall only be required to cooperate, "in a continent, other than the one in which they are situated, in military, naval or air operation." Other articles deal with restriction of armaments.

† The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

THE RUHR

A New Offer

German Chancellor Stresemann offered the French Government mortgages on public and private property, which means that the Allies will be assured of a fixed sum of money on account of reparations as well as security. Herr Gustav Stresemann is expected to call off passive resistance as soon as his Government has received Franco-Belgian assurances that Germany will be given complete control in the Ruhr and that German sovereignty will be allowed to reassert itself in the Rhineland.

The Chancellor, in his speech in Berlin, made it clear that the German economic situation could not be ameliorated until the Ruhr dispute was settled. With Winter looming large in the future, Germany was forced to make every effort to end her ruinous policy in the Ruhr and to make gigantic efforts to bring some sort of order into the hectic chaos now prevalent in the Reich.

Premier Poincaré in his hebdomadal sermon at Dun-sur-Meuse refused the new German offer. He said that France still waited for the official end of passive resistance in the

Ruhr.

BRITISH EMPIRE

£400,000

Earl Farquhar, Court Official, banker and politician, left the British Royal Family the bulk of his fortune, valued at £400,000 (nearly \$2,-000,000).

The Earl was best man at the wedding of the Duke of Fife and the Princess Royal, King George's eldest sister; consequently he made their two daughters, Princess Arthur of Connaught* and Princess Maud his principal legatees.

Princess Arthur receives half of the residuary estate absolutely; of the remainder, after other bequests have been met, half is hers in trust for life and the other half goes to her son, the Earl of MacDuff. If the Earl (aged 9) dies before reaching the age of 21, the trustees of the estate become possessed upon trust for King George. Princess Arthur also has the choice of "two diamond neck-laces, his plate, all effects of his town house, his consumable stores, horses, carriages, motor-cars, etc."

Princess Maud receives the dia-

* Her husband, Prince Arthur of Connaught, son of the Duke of Connaught, is Governor General of South Africa.

mond necklace left by her sister and about \$250,000, but if her "contemplated marriage" with Lord Carnegie, eldest son of the Earl of Southesk, is solemnized, Lord Carnegie is to receive the money.

Other bequests in the Royal Family are made to King George, Queen Mary, Queen Mother Alexandra, the Princess Royal, Princess Victoria, Prince George.

Outside the Royal Family bequests were made to the Earl of Derby, his



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PRINCESS ARTHUR She received the " root of all evil"

racing partner; the Hon. William Lambton, famed trainer; Colonel James Forbes. Bequests of about \$1,000 go to each of 50 of Earl Far-quhar's "dear friends in the hope that they will accept them in the spirit I have made them, as the token of my affection, and that they will buy a remembrance of me." Pro-vision is also made for other friends, his step-children, his sister's family and his servants.

Renfrew

Baron Renfrew, alias Great Steward of Scotland, Lord of the Isles, Earl of Carrick, Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales, arrived at Quebec incognito en route for the "E. P." (Edward, Prince) ranch in northern Alberta.

Despite the fact that official recep-

tions, guards of honor, tiresome speeches were absent, crowds, camera men, newspaper reporters (male and female), official personages acting in "unofficial" capacity abounded. He was received enthusiastically by thousands of Quebecians and many a camera snapped his famed smile.

Lord Renfrew (a title often used by his grandfather, King Edward VII) stayed at the Château Frontenac in Quebec for one day. In the afternoon he played golf in his Tutankh-Amen pull-over sweater with the Hon. Martin Burrell and Sir Godfrey Thomas. In the evening he determined to "take it easy" but the strain of Yess, We Have No Bananas was too much for him. He marched to the ballroom and had fun with the flappers. Next day he left for his ranch.

Mr. George's Itinerary

U. S. Secretary of Labor James J. Davis* announced that ex-Premier David Lloyd George will leave England on board the Mauretama, Sept. 30, arriving at Manhattan, Oct. 5. During his stay, he will be the guest of Welsh societies.

His itinerary:

Oct. 6 to 8, Montreal Oct. 9 and 10, Toronto

Oct. 11, Niagara Falls Oct. 12 to 14, Winnipeg

Oct. 15, Minneapolis and St. Paul

Oct. 16 and 17, Chicago

Oct. 18, Springfield, Ill. Oct. 19, St. Louis

Oct. 20 and 21, Louisville and

Frankfort

Oct. 22, Indianapolis Oct. 23, Cleveland.

Oct. 24, Pittsburgh

Oct. 25 and 26, Washington Oct. 27 and 28, Richmond Oct. 29 and 30, motor trips to Gettysburg, Scranton, Philadelphia Oct. 31, Philadelphia

Nov. 1, Boston or Scranton, so as to arrive in New York that night Nov. 2, New York

Nov. 3, sails for Britain

"Sheer Gossip"

The engagement of Prince George, youngest brother of the Prince of Wales, to Miss Grace Vanderbilt, daughter of General and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt of Manhattan, was all but announced when the good ship Rumor sank in the sea of officialdom. Said a high official of the Royal

^{*} Born a Welshman.

Household: "Sheer gossip! There is nothing to it!"

The secretary to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt said: "If there had been an engagement I would have heard about it."

Lady Grey, Authoress

Viscountess Grey of Fallodon has written another book.* Reviewers mention the work as "a volume of essays neither particularly attractive nor commendable from a literary point of view and below her previous books."

Viscountess Grey was born Pamela Genevieve Adelaide Wyndham, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Percy Wyndham. In 1895 she married the first Baron Glenconner and was left a widow in 1920 with three sons and a daughter. In 1922 she married Viscount Grey of Fallodon, formerly Sir Edward Grey, quondam Foreign Minister and British Ambassador to the U.S. Lady Grey is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature and has published the following books: The White Wallet, The Sayings of the Children, Edward Wyndham Tennant, 4th Grendier Guards, etc.

Over Their Heads

The radio fans of the Island Empire "listened in" on their radio sets to a polysyllabic discourse on "why inexhaustible light and power can never be provided by the harnessed energy of the elusive atom." Great was the uproar next day from thousands of radioites. "Why did you do it?" the director of the broadcasting programs was asked. His answer was as abstruse as the subject that prompted the question. Henceforth the radio fans are eager to receive jazz. (For a scientific account of this speech, see page 18.)

Rosita's Return

Rosita Forbes, attractive English lady-explorer, returned to London from her latest exploit—a visit to the brigand of Morocco, Raisuli. She stayed for eleven days in the bandit Chief's mountain stronghold in the midst of his ménage consisting of two wives, nine daughters, three sons, three score slaves.

Mrs. Forbes said that Raisuli claimed a pedigree extending back to Noah and that he had a surprising knowledge of European affairs. She

*Shepherd's Crowns—Pamela Grey— Appleton (\$1.50). described him as "a heavy man of 52, with a henna beard." She also reported that he was friendly to Spain, but that he believed "that if Morocco is ever conquered by the Spaniards it would be by their doctors and their hospitals."

Joan Rosita Forbes (née Torr), 30, married in 1911 Col. Ronald Forbes, whom she divorced in 1917. She has visited most of the far corners of the earth—China, Syria, the Sudan, Libya (disguised as a Bed-



© International ROSITA FORBES She met a descendant of Noah

ouin woman), Eritrea. She has published several accounts of her travels, has written many articles on Middle Eastern politics for leading British dailies and weeklies.

Triumphal Return

Following the admission of the Irish Free State to membership in the League of Nations (Time, Sept. 17), President Cosgrave returned to Dublin from the assembly in Geneva. Scenes of indescribable enthusiasm took place at Kingstown Harbor. The mail boat on which Mr. Cosgrave traveled was escorted by two Free State craft, four aeroplanes. In the Harbor every ship was gaily decorated with bunting and sounded its siren as the mail steamer hove in sight.

The President's arrival at Dublin was even more imposing. Thousands of Irish crowded the streets to wel-

come him home. Military, police and civilian bands, an escort of 100 automobiles and a large force of military police formed themselves into a great procession which wended its way through the beflagged capital to the cheers of the populace.

Canadian Machine

Crown Prosecutor R. B. Graham of Winnipeg advocated "a spanking machine, which would have instruments varying from a broad paddle to a cat-of-nine-tails and so geared as to be administered with different degrees of severity . . . to take the place of jail sentences for first offenders under the Criminal Code."

Mr. Graham opined that "such an innovation would materially reduce the crime record."

New Dominion

Southern Rhodesia accepted "Dominion Status" in the British Commonwealth of Nations on the 33rd anniversary of the occupation of Mashonaland (Sept. 12, 1890). Under another ordinance, Northern Rhodesia became a British Crown Colony.

Heretofore the entire territory of Rhodesia has been under the administration of the British South Africa Company, which held a Royal Charter dated Oct. 29, 1889. A choice of responsible government or the opportunity to incorporate with the Union of South Africa was given to the electors of Southern Rhodesia in October, 1922. They voted for separate Dominion Status.

"Dominion Status" means that a dominion has responsible government which is accountable not only to the Crown but to the elected legislature. Within certain limits dominions are internally independent, self-supporting and provide for their own defense. Such dominions are Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Irish Free State, Northern Ireland.

FRANCE

In Morocco

Le Maréchal Lyautey, French Resident General in Morocco, is expected to complete his task of pacifying that protectorate by the end of the present year. Well-informed circles in Paris have it that the reins of Government will be turned over to a Civil Administrator next year.

Le Maréchal Lyautey has for many

years been identified with Morocco. From 1901 (when the then General Lyautey was instructed by the French Government to assist Sultan Abdul Aziz in extending his territories toward the South) to the present day, the name Lyautey has been interwoven in the history of France in the Shereefian Empire. He was appointed Resident General on April 28, 1912 (the month after the Fez Treaty was signed, establishing the French Protectorate over Morocco) and served in that capacity until December 13, 1916, when he returned to France to take command of a unit on the Western Front. Even during the War, however, his services were felt to be indispensable in Morocco and he was reappointed French Resident General on April 7, 1917, a position he has held ever since.

GERMANY

No Politics

Dr. Wilhelm Cuno, ex-Chancellor of Germany and Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of the Hamburg-American Line, arrived in the

U. S. on board the *Reliance*.
Said Cuno: "I am visiting the U. S. for the fourth time as a private citizen and shipping man. The sole purpose of my trip is to renew personal and business relations with my American friends.

"Whatever may happen I am going to spend all my energy to renew and develop the business relations between Central Europe and other countries, particularly the U.S., continuing the work I started three years

He denied that he was a candidate for the German Ambassadorship to the U.S.

Exit the Mark

The exact moment of death is as difficult to establish with currencies as it is with persons. The German mark has long since been pronounced incurably sick, and its fever has risen beyond the ability of existing ther-mometers to measure it. The events of the week tend to the conclusion that its definite decease can be dated

at mid-September, 1923. In a single week, the amazing output of 389,000,000,000,000 of marks or more than all outstanding marks put together—was seen. The discount rate of the Reichsbank stood at the unparalleled rate of 90%. Individual German States like Dantzig are seeking to establish new currencies of their own, and the Berlin government is frantically at work trying to invent some new gold-convertible currency for the

Germany's rate of currency depreciation and her State deficits now far exceed those of Soviet Russia. In foreign exchange, rates for the mark are so vastly depreciated that they can be expressed only in incalculably large figures. In both London and New York prominent banks have refused to quote, buy or sell the vanishing German currency any longer. It is likewise being stricken off the prominent European stock exchanges, where ordinarily foreign exchange is traded in actively.

The mark has been an extraordinary long time dying. Now, at last, it is apparently dead.

Hints to Americans

The following card was distributed by the American Express Company in Berlin to its clientele:

"You are a tourist to be here a few days or weeks. Take a tip from one who has been here several

"You are dwelling among people who have suffered nine years of war, at first military and now industrial. They are a sensitive, cultured people, on the whole as highly civilized as any nation on earth. You should not be surprised if one of them occasionally is out of temper with foreigners.

"It is only fair to remember that Berlin is their city and Germany their country, and you I only pilgrims. The streets, parks, concert halls, restaurants belong to them, and we would show good taste if we gave right of way to them.

"Of course, Unter den Linden is not a gauge of distress of the poor of Berlin, nor Friedrichstrasse a gauge of the social morality of the people.

"Finally, you know that if you do not like things here or the people, it is easy to find a train going to the boundary line, and fares are low. A little consideration, however, will prove to be the key to the goodwill of the people, who are courteous and warm-hearted, and a good old American smile is better currency even than a dollar.

> (Signed) "AN AMERICAN (From 1630 A. D.)"

ITALY

A Bluff Called ?

The dispute between Italy and ugo-Slavia over Fiume* (TIME, Yugo-Slavia over Fiume* (TIME, Sept. 3, Sept. 17) varied in ratio last week to the temperature of the respective national temperaments.

Premier Mussolini had given the Belgrade Government until Sept. 15 to ratify an agreement reached by the Italo-Yugo-Slavian Commission on Fiume, whereby the political and administrative Government of Fiume is entrusted to Italy, Sussak and Porto Barros to Yugo-Slavia, with the proviso that both places are attached to Fiume for 99 years; the Free State to be governed by a mixed supreme government composed of delegates from Italy, Yugo-Slavia and Fiume. Last Week Mussolini began to mass troops in Istria, intending no doubt to scare the Belgrade Government.

The Belgrade Government, after taking stock of Italy's position in the Italo-Greek dispute, refused to ratify the agreement. After many rumors relative to Yugo-Slavia's proclivity for warfare, she finally filed the Treaty of Rapallo and the Convention of Santa Margherita with the League of Nations in accordance with Article 18† of the Covenant.

This move had the effect of calling Mussolini's bluff on Italian pretensions. Instead of resorting to war he followed Yugo-Slavia's suit in filing the Italian copy of the Rapallo and Santa Margherita documents with the League. He then made a new offer to Yugo-Slavia, the terms of which were not published. It is understood, however, that for the present both parties will neither invite nor accept outside arbitration of their differences, but if they are eventually unable to reach an agreement the entire Fiume question may be placed before the Permanent Court of International Justice at The

Meanwhile the Depoli Provisional Government of Fiume resigned in despair, and Italy appointed General Giardimo, third in command of the Italian Army, Military Governor of the Free State. Signor Attilio Depoli, ex-head of the Fiumian Gov-

*Fiume is composed of the Port of Fiume, Sussak, a suburb, and the Port of, Barros, contained in an area of eight square miles. Fiume was created an independent State Nov. 12, 1920.

†"Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any Member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretary and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered."

ernment, said. in his note to the Italian Government announcing his resignation, that "Fiume had hoped the Genoa Conference would arrange a settlement of the situation under which Fiume's desire to be allowed to exist as an Italian city would be recognized." He continued that Fiumian aspirations had been thwarted by the Santa Margherita Convention and that the long delay in settling the status of Fiume and the consequent interference with political parties and city officials had combined to make his position intolerable.

SPAIN

Somaten!*

Revolution A revolution Spain had been expected for months, yet when it came it had the appearance of rising like a wind in the night. Originating in Barcelona, under the leadership of the redoubtable General Primo Rivera, the revolution is an almost exact analogy to the Fascist revolution of last year in Italy, which started in Milan; both these places are chief industrial centers, where the doctrines of socialism and communism were most securely rooted. It appears that all good Spaniards went to bed one night only to awaken next morning to find that a revolution had taken place, apparently without resistance and without bloodshed. Everyone accepted the new Government somewhat sheepishly, and the economic life of the country was undisturbed one jot or tittle.

The Dictator. "I had to do this for Spain. The country has been ruined by politicians, and we hope to put it back in the grand place Spain occupied in the past. I took a desperate chance, but life and country were at stake." These were the words of Marquis de Estella, Lieutenant General Don Miguel Primo Rivera, Captain General† of Catalonia, Spanish Mussolini.

Exit the Premier. In Madrid the Alhucemas Government pleaded in vain with King Alfonso (who returned hurriedly to the capital from Satander on the Bay of Bis-



© Paul Thompson
PREMIER ALHUCEMAS
Ousted!

cay, where he had just won two races with his yacht Giralda IV in the annual Royal Regatta), to obtain power to put down the revolution. The Ministry then resigned, and the King recognized the revolution by royal decree, appointing General Don Miguel Primo Rivera virtual Dictator—"President of the National Directorate."

Directorate. General Primo Rivera as President constituted the National Directorate as follows: Generals Adolfo Espasno, Luis Navarro, Luis Hermoso, Dalmacio Rodriguez, Antonio Mayenda, Gomez Jordana, Ruiz Portal, Mario Muslera, Admiral Marquis Mavoz.

The revolution undoubtedly owes its origin indirectly to the Fascist revolution in Italy, although it is important to remember that the military clique in Spain has existed for a long time and has enjoyed considerable power. If the revolution was of Fascist origin it was nevertheless based upon a desire to annihilate political corruption, which has been rampant in Spain for decades. To this must be added the indecisive handling of the War in Morocco against Abd-el-Krim, leader of the Riffs. To give one specific instance of corruption is to mention the case of Don Santiago Alba, the Foreign Minister, who was ousted with the Alhucemas Cabinet.

Don Alba. Don Alba, a descend-

ant of the famous Grandee family of Spain, entered politics a year before the War. He rapidly became a rich man, so rich that it was said that his money alone was enough to debar him from the Spanish Court. His wife, who is very beautiful, managed to advertise his wealth ostentatiously, and thereby aroused more jealousy, criticism and suspicion. When the revolution became a fait accompli, Don Alba was in San Sebastian, on the Franco-Spanish border, but he rapidly crossed the frontier to Biarritz in order to avoid arrest. The National Directorate charged him with:

- 1) Increasing the subsidy to Raisuli (see page 9) and other Moroccan chiefs from 2,000,000 to 20,000,000 pesetas without accounting for this expenditure.
- 2) Becoming lawyer for tobacco smugglers and accepting huge fees in return for which he protected them against prosecution by the Spanish tobacco monopoly.
- 3) Complicity in smuggling French armaments into the Spanish zone.

He is to be tried in his absence.

Effects. After setting up the National Directorate, the first act of the Dictators was to suspend the Constitution and dissolve the Cortes (Spanish Parliament). Red chiefs were arrested and imprisoned, except in cases where they had succeeded in crossing the frontier of France or Portugal. All the civil governors were dismissed. Don Luis Silvela, Spanish High Commissioner for Morocco, was replaced by General Aizpuru Mondejas, who was endowed with "full powers to crush Abd-el-Krim and retrieve the honor of the Spanish Army." Meanwhile Spain is to be governed by an oligarchy of virtual despots until such a time as "another better Cortes which will represent the people's will" can be convened. An election is to be held in the future "in which the electors, unfettered by allegiance to any political group, will pronounce their will." A national militia is to be organized on the model of the Italian Fascista national Militia. Said General Rivera: "For that we are waiting until each of the nine military regions furnish us with 50,000 men, constituting thus an admirable civic guard. In order to become a member of this guard a recruit must be an honest man, resolved to maintain public

^{*}War cry of the Catalans. Usual meaning: armed corps for defence of a city or province. The present adaptation is the equivalent of "Facsismo," implying the synthesis of the entire national energy.

[†] The rank of Captain-General is that given to a commander of a military district, of which there are nine in Spain, including one in Morocco.

AUSTRIA

In Memoriam

By order of ex-Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary, Monarchists attended the 25th anniversary of the assassination of the late Empress Elizabeth,* celebrated in the Capuciner Church in Vienna. During the ceremony a detective arrested Count Hoying, President of the Austrian State (Monarchist) Party, charging him with attempting to kill Eckartsau, Executor of ex-Emperor Karl's estates. Count Hoying denied the charge, characterizing it as an attempt at political revenge. He admitted, however, that he had charged Eckartsau with "wilfully sabotaging" settlement of the Habsburg estates.

Empress Elizabeth, daughter of Duke Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, became the consort of Emperor Franz Josef of Austria in 1854. Empress Elizabeth was a great sportswoman; she was beautiful; moreover she had the brilliant intelligence of a Wittelsbach. From her arrival in Vienna she unwittingly offended Viennese society because she rode horseback, because she tried to simplify court etiquette, and lastly, because she had voiced an unerring predilection for Hungary and the Hungarians—a heinous offense in Austrian eyes. It was largely through the Empress that the Dual Monarchy came into being in 1867.

TURKEY

Katabasis

The Government began a retreat from the high, dry mountain of Prohibition to the low, wet valleys in the land of Bacchus; the National Assembly renounced prohibition by substituting a new liquor law.

The new law makes the descent slow. Duty on spirits is quadrupled; spirits may not be drunk in public; no new bars are to be opened; public drunkenness is taboo. Persons opening new bars are liable to confiscation of their installation, a fine of between \$75 and \$750 and imprisonment for from six months to two years. Persons using spirituous liquors in public are liable to a fine of between \$5 and \$75; arrested drunkards can be fined from \$35 to \$375 or can be imprisoned for from one month to one year.

JAPAN

The Earthquake's Toll

Shocks. It was estimated that Japan suffered more than 1,000 seismic shocks during the period Sept. 1-13. The disturbance is now reported to have completely quieted down.

Damage. Latest reports show that only half Tokyo was destroyed; the other half was severely damaged. The outer harbor at Yokohama was reported in fit condition for landing cargo, but the inner harbor was said to be unsafe. Nearly all steel-constructed buildings and bridges withstood the quake, including the famed Imperial Hotel, which was previously reported in ruins. It was estimate that 315,824 houses were destroyed.

Foreign Relief. Nearly all countries of the world continued to collect money for and ship materials to Japan. The U. S. collected more than \$8,000,000, of which over \$7,000,000 was raised by the American Red Cross. The City of New York, which started out to raise \$1,000,000, raised over \$3,000,000. In addition to this cash, large quantities of raw materials for reconstruction purposes, food and clothing were shipped to the devastated area. The Soviet Government sent supplies "for laborers only"; the Japanese Government refused them.

Japanese Relief. Viscount Goto ("Roosevelt of Japan"), Home Minister, presided over a Relief Commission which is to distribute a fund of over \$10,000,000.

Japanese Finance. The Japanese Government decided to utilize all its budget surpluses, amounting to about \$180,000,000, for reconstruction purposes. The Bank of Japan opened its doors to other reliable banks for the raising of capital. The Bank announced that it was prepared to grant financial assistance on broad lines, accepting as security not only regular mortgages but local bonds, debentures, shares, bills, merchandise, or other documentary security.

Casualties. The uncompleted returns of casualties revealed fewer dead than was at first shown, even by conservative estimates: Tokyo: 77,823 dead, 120,000 missing. Yokohama: 33,767 dead. The total injured of both cities is placed at more than 1,000,000 people, but the report is probably exaggerated.

Prince Hirohito. Crown Prince

and Regent Hirohito sent an aeroplane to ascertain the fate of his parents, Emperor Yoshihito and Empress Sadako. The aviator flew over the Palace at Nikko and dropped a message directing that a flag be waved if the Mikado and the Empress were safe. A flag was soon after waved and the aviator sped with the good news to the Crown Prince.

Reconstruction. Signs are that Tokyo will eventually emerge from the appalling earthquake disaster a brighter and better city; the transformation is not likely to be much protracted. After the Yokohama fire of 1919, 60 blocks of houses were built in two weeks. Dr. Charles A. Beard, former professor of politics at Columbia University, was sent for by Japan to aid in reconstructing the city of Tokyo. Wider streets will be made and a larger percentage of modern buildings, instead of bamboo houses, are to be erected.

CHINA

Still Presidentless

In Peking, an attempt was made to hold the Presidential election. It failed, owing to the Cabinet's inability to raise a quorum of 580 Members of Parliament. The actual number of Parliamentarians gathered together in the specially beflagged city was about 400.

Tsao-Kun, Chi-li Tuchun War Lord) was active in the background. It was asserted that he offered to buy votes at prices varying with the reports from \$5,000 to \$10,000. A section of the Chinese press contended that the members were entitled to accept the bribes, as they had been unable to collect their salaries. There were, reputedly, some 200 members who simply could not be bought.

Ex-President Li Yuan-Hung fled from Tientsin and arrived at Shanghai in Southern China. A new plot to reinstate him, was reported There are some 300 Parliamentarians in Shanghai, and it is hoped that with their support, together with aid from Dr. Sun Yat Sen, General Li Yuan Hung will find himself back in the Presidential palace in Peking.

The report, however, lacks authen ticity. Sun Yat-Sen is known to b backing Chang Tso-Lin for the Presidency, and they are both unlikely to

^{*} Empress Elizabeth was assassinated on Sept. 10, 1898, by Luigi Luccheni, anarchist, while walking from a hotel in Geneva to a steamer.

give support to Li. Moreover, the Anfu Party (which was overthrown in 1920), is politically impotent in face of the Tuchuns' power.

Another attempt is soon to be made to collect a quoram to elect a President. It seems foredoomed to failure.

No Bossing

"Pretty little Miss Grace Li," daughter of Li Yuan-Hung, ex-President of the Chinese Republic, entered Wellesley College to study political economy. Miss Harriet Chou (21) was her only companion.

Miss Li said she is unmarried becuse she has never met the man she wanted to marry. "Chinese are no longer betrothed as infants. That was so once, but not now among the educated classes. We do as we want to. We are not bossed nowadays."

LATIN AMERICA

"Buenos Aires, Brazil"

Dr. Estanislas S. Zeballos, Argentine lawyer-statesman, now on a speaking tour in the U. S., finds that country very ignorant of Latin American affairs. He told of a letter he had received from the late Theodore Roosevelt: "Even the great Teddy addressed me as 'Senator,' when I've never been anything below the rank of a Cabinet Minister in my life, and, to cap the climax, my letter bore the destination of 'Buenos Aires, Brazil'!"

A Slayer Sentenced

Jesus Salas, self-confessed leader of the band which ambushed and killed Francisco Villa near Parral last July (Time, July 30, Aug. 20) was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. He refused to divulge the names of his accomplices. Formerly a member of the House of Representatives of Durango State, he is now an inmate of Chihuahua State Penitentiary.

Tidal Wave

A tidal wave, attributed to the seismic disturbances in Japan, wiped the village of San José de Cabo off the map. The number of people killed is not known, but most of the 500 inhabitants were reported to have escaped to higher ground before the catastrophe took place.

San José de Cabo is situated above Cape San Lucas, the extreme tip of Lower California.

MUSIC

A Niece

Mabel McKinley, American soprano, niece of the late President William McKinley, long a popular adornment of the vaudeville stage, has formed her own concert company and scheduled her concert début for Oct. 7 in Aeolian Hall, Manhattan. Later she will tour. Her accompanist will be Charles Gilbert Spross; her violinist, Michael Anselmo.

In private life "Miss McKinley," daughter of Abner McKinley, is the



MABEL MCKINLEY
"From choir to vaudeville to concert stage"

wife of Dr. H. L. Baer of Mount Vernon, N. Y. For years she was soloist of the Church of the Ascension there, taking also an active part in civic and War work. Since an opening in San Francisco several years ago, she has crossed the continent five times in vaudeville.

Husband and Wife

Barbara Kemp, Metropolitan Opera House soprano, when she returns to the U. S. for her appearances during the latter half of the Metropolitan season, may bring with her Max Schilling, her husband. Schilling, as everyone knows, is the composer of *Mona Lisa*, the opera in which Mme. Kemp made her début last season. It would seem that husband and wife strive in harmony.

Melius and Walska

The American soprano, Luella Melius, sailed for Europe for a year of

concerting there. She will appear in Paris as Gilda in a guest performance of Rigoletto. Mme. Ganna Walska essayed the same role in Paris last year, with disastrous results. It will be recalled that there was some disturbance and even a mention of legal proceedings arising over the fact that Jules Daiber of New York, who had been Mme. Melius' manager, became the manager of Mme. Walska. Mme. Melius maintained that she had a contract with Mr. Daiber which bound him to render her exclusive managerial service. The two ladies were thus brought into rivalship. There will be much gossip about Mme. Melius' attempt to conquer Paris where Mme. Walska failed.

In Manhattan

The season for things operatic began with the annual visit of the San Carlo Opera Company, which opened with Anna Roselle, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera House; Stella DeMette and the tenor, Salazar, likewise a one-time member of the Metropolitan Company. The performance (at the Century) was remarkable, considering the small scale of prices charged. The company will remain in New York for five weeks.

The success (TIME, March 17) made by impresario Fortune Gallo in a field traditional for losses and failures grows the more astonishing. His opera venture earns a handsome profit, and now he has formed a second troupe in response to more "orders" than one could fill. These two companies both play full seasons, one playing comparatively long stays in the large cities, the other going on one-night stands in the smaller communities across the country.

In San Francisco

Gigli, Martinelli, d'Angelo, de Luca, Didur are only a few of the notable artists whose voices will be utilized by the San Francisco Opera Association during its first grand opera season, Sept. 26-Oct. 8.

Operas scheduled: La Bohème, Andrea Chenier, Mefistofele, Tosca, Romeo and Juliet, l' Pagliacci, Rigoletto. Also Puccini's three new pieces, Il Tabarro, Suor Angelica, Gianni Schicchi.

Complete optimism for the week's success is based on the public statements of Armando Agnini, stage director of the Metropolitan, who expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the preparations.

Performances will be given in the Exposition Auditorium (scene of the last Democratic National Convention).

BOOKS

A Son at the Front*

A Faithful Picture — Perfect
Wax-Work—Twice-Told Tale

The Story. When George Campton was growing up, his parents, John and Julia, like true Americans, never imagined that the accident of his having been born in France would have much part in shaping his future destiny. But that was before 1914, when theorists had definitely decided that a serious European war would be an economic impossibility.

The War came and found George in his twenties liable to immediate military service with the French Army. His parents, long divorced, found one common point of reunion—their mutual desire to keep him as far away from the front as possible—a desire in which they were aided and abetted by Julia Campton's second husband, the millionaire Mr. Brant, who idolized George. John Campton had become a famous portrait-painter—Julia, as Mrs. Brant, had at last attained the riches and social success she craved—but what reality life possessed for each of them was bound up with George.

They did their best to save him, but he was too much for them. War worked its partial estrangement. He got to the front, was wounded, recuperated, went back, was killed. For John Campton that seemed at first to end things completely. Later the realization came that this much was true—that in spite of circumstance and accident, at least the boy, when he lived, had been completely his—Julia, Mr. Brant, the others, had at best had only a reflection of him. He, his father, had had the reality.

So, unconsoled but not wholly broken to the ground, he set about beginning the only task that remained for him—the designing of a monument for George's grave.

The Significance. A compact, well constructed novel, written with Mrs. Wharton's unfailing deftness and giving a faithful picture of Wartime Paris, A Son at the Frant, can hardly fail to attract a considerable audience. And yet it seems a curiously lifeless book. The characters seem shadowy and unsubstantial; the exact, neat detail, lacking in any real significance; the tale, twicetold. To your reviewer, coming, as it does after Mr. Britling, Sonia, Le Feu, Three Soldiers, One of Ours and Through the Wheat, A Son at

the Front appears like an exhibition of perfect wax-works, meticulously constructed, displaying every external appurtenance of life, but without a single spark of vitality.

The Critics. New York Tribune: "If this were the year 1915 or even 1917 instead of the year 1923, Mrs. Wharton's novel might not seem so profitless an endeavor."

The New York Herald: "By far the finest and most perdurable novel



© Wide World

MRS. WHARTON
"She has done nothing that equals it"

in English that has as yet come out of the War."

The New York Times: "So far she has done nothing that equals it."

The New York World: "The War is really outside the pages of A Son at the Front... It has nothing to do directly with toils of battle... Intelligent criticism will recognize this point of departure from the novel purely of the War."

The Author. Edith Wharton (née Jones) is a New Yorker by birth and a cosmopolitan by inclination. She was born in 1862 and has been in the literary limelight for almost 25 years (her first book, The Greater Inclination, was published in 1899). Most of her novels, which include The House of Mirth, The Age of Innoence, The Glimpses of the Moon, deal with the so-called upper classes at home or abroad, but her masterpiece, Ethan Frome, is a grim little tragedy of character laid in a New England village. For a number of years she has resided in France. She is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Good Books

The following estimates of books much in the public eye were made after careful consideration of the trend of critical opinion:

THE SINGING BONE—R. Austin Freeman—Dodd Mead (\$1.75). Four short detective stories—the first three told from an unusual point of view, for one first follows the criminal through the commission of his crime and then traces out the clues that lead to his detection. The detective concerned specializes in microscopy and captures one canny villain from the infinitesimal evidence offered by the hair of a camel. Among the best of this year's crop of Sherlockings.

THE LIFE OF CESARE BORGIA-Sabatini—Brentano (\$4.50). Iron men in "an age of steel and velvet" -the growth, rampage and decline of the Borgian Bull* in the fields of Renaissance Italy-a biography that for color, excitement and human interest ranks with the best of Sabatini's adventurous novels, but a biography which displays throughout a steadfast adherence to historical fact. Sabatini does not attempt to whitewash the terrific Cesare, but he does explode a number of usual errors concerning and flimsy accusations against him. Life in the Borgia home was not, as is commonly supposed, just one cup of poison after another. But, nevertheless, as Sabatini describes it, it seems thrilling enough to shake the nerves of a human fly.

THE RED-BLOOD—Harold H. Armstrong—Harper (\$2.00). Dr. Wellington Dennison McNicol was a doer — go-getter — a red-blood — from his youth up. Handicapped at the start by poverty, illegitimate birth and the surroundings of a decayed Canadian village, he never faltered in his ambitions-to marry the girl he wanted, to make money, to be a Great Man. And, like an energetic person he achieved his aims. Middle age found him wealthy, married to a girl far superior to his original intended, and the father of a family to carry on the red-blood tradition. But he would be Mayor of Detroit, and the professional politicians got him when he started to take himself too seriously; his children turned out unexpectedly, as children do; he ended, a punctured balloon-rather wondering why. There seemed to be no answer except that life was a queer affair. A sound, capable novel:

^{*} A SON AT THE FEONT-Edith Wharton-Scribner (\$2.00).

^{*}Cesare Borgia (1476-1507), of poisonous reputation, Duke of Valentinois and Romagna, son of Pope Alexander VI An archbishop at 16, he asked (at 22) that he be permitted to renounce the priesthood and his father granted it "for the good of his soul." He died in battle (at 31).

Garland—Fuller Aren't We Nearly Ready for a Revival of Romanticism?

Hamlin Garland has recently returned from a Summer in England, where he lived quietly in an apartment and hobnobbed with English men of letters. Their attitude toward us, he says, has changed enormously. He encountered everywhere the greatest cordiality.

Hamlin Garland, broad-shouldered, powerful, with his mass of irongray hair, is one of the gayest and yet most dignified of our older men of letters. He has the faculty of understanding and being interested in the moderns, mixed with a splendid detachment that is unusual. His two autobiographical volumes form, I suppose, one of the classics of our age. His novels, sketches and stories are filled with rugged beauty and the spirit of adventure.

From his conversation one gains an impression of homely words exquisitely arranged. He is proud of his family—his daughters are both accomplished—in fact, one of them is to appear in Walter Hampden's company at the National theatre, Manhattan. His wife, a sister of Lorado Taft, the sculpter, is a gracious hostess and a beautiful woman. She is the heroine of A Daughter of the Middle Border and the frankness and yet good taste with which Mr. Garland describes his life with her is one of the high points in literary

autobiography.

With Hamlin Garland, the other day, was Henry B. Fuller, come on from Chicago for a visit, perhaps to live in Manhattan permanently. Fuller, whose delicately conceived novels and verses are ranked high in contemporary literature in spite of the fact that he has written vers libre, would probably be considered by the sex-ridden rebels of the new writing a Victorian. He is far from that. This shy, small, smiling little white-haired man is a volcano of opinions and ideals. He reads The Dial-which is often more than I can do. He follows current writing avidly. He admires the best work of his younger contemporaries, yet, with his back-ground of culture, his fine sense of proportion, he deplores the unnecessary vulgarities that make much of present-day writing. Tell me, readers of Time, don't you these days turn away from a new "realistic" novel with a certain feeling of weariness? Aren't you nearly ready for a revival of romanticism? Take my advice, then, turn to the pages of these two men. You will find in them not only the romantic and the beautiful but a realism truer than the real. J. F.

ART

Morse and Friedsam

Last week the School of Fine Arts of New York University was resurrected.

Samuel F. B. Morse, whose telegraph distracted the public's attention from the fact that he was an outstanding painter of the 19th Century, held the chair of Fine Arts from 1832 to 1872, when it lapsed at his death.

The chair and a complete art department has been reinstituted by



Number of Samuel F. B. Morse

He did two things so well that one is forauten

Colonel Michael Friedsam, department store owner, and the Altman Foundation.

Professor Fiske Kimball, former head of the School of Fine Arts, University of Virginia, will be director, and courses will be given by Dr. Richard Offner (Italian art), William M. Odom (French decoration), Dr. R. M. Riefstahl (textiles), Francis Lenygon (furniture). Edwin H. Blashfield, President of the National Academy, will inaugurate a series of Morse lectures on Morse's own life. Commercial arts and crafts will be fostered through the coöperation of the Art-in-Trades Club.

Manhattan is the greatest market in the world for all artistic, semiartistic and pseudo-artistic ware. The new department is calculated to increase production and to raise the standard of things bought and sold.

Morse, whose name will live in the school, anticipated Cezanne and the

post-impressionists in many of their ideas about color.

Returned Loot

The Guido Reni Entombment of Christ stolen from the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery, Sacramento (TIME, Sept. 10), was returned by mail to a San Francisco newspaper with a note "God has forgiven me! You will find my body in Stow Lake." No body was found when the lake was dragged.

Blind?

In Les Andelys, 60 miles down the Seine from Paris, a school of impressionistic art has thrived for nearly 100 years under such masters as Claude Monet, Pisarro and Cezanne. Once a year the village is astir with an exhibition which students hold in Balzac's old home.

According to a cable dispatch, an old gentleman of 80 recently climbed the dingy stairs to the students' salon. He carried a picture in his arm and asked to have it hung. The old gentleman was Claude Monet (TIME, March 17, Aug. 6). The picture was his reply to reports that, blind, he would never paint again.

This last Monet gives a corner of a flower garden with the sunset showing through the Summer leaves. Its breathless passion of color draws all eyes to it. Monet is master without contemporary peer. Can he be blind?

Near the Hall of Fame

James Abbott McNeil Whistler, the most distinguished painter America has produced, will take his place in a group of memorials to American artists by American sculptors in the Gould Library of New York University. This collection has no relation to the Hall of Fame nearby, but has been instituted by a group of artists to give honor to their own colleagues, some of whom will probably never get into the respectable colonnades of the "Charnel House of Fame," as Father Tabb called it in indignation against Poe's exclusion till 1910.

Busts of William M. Chase, Walter Shirlaw, Clinton Ogilvy, H. K. Brown, J. Q. A. Ward, Carroll Beckwith, George Inness, Frank Duveneck have already been placed in the Library rotunda. The Whistler bust will be by Frederick MacMonnies, who knew Whistler intimately in student days at the Académie Cormon, Paris. Joseph Pennell, Whistler authority, and W. Francklyn Paris, architect, comprise the memorial committee.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

The Crooked Square. Herein we find the inaugural attempt of the dramatic year to prove that a young and comely maiden from the country stands no chance on Broadway. At least for two acts such is the burden of the action. Finally the maiden accomplishes the obvious, tricks a gang of society crooks, emerges triumphant on the arm of the affable young hero. Edna Hibbard is the girl; Kenneth McKenna the boy. Both are normally attractive.

The New York Herald: "In and out of the various counterplots is woven the most blinding sidelights on the horror that it must give a sensitive girl to walk along Broadway..."

The New York World: "A false and clumsy play, lacking both truth and logic . . . well acted."

The Marionettes. The business of importing continental novelties goes on apace. The present product is from Rome and is known locally as the *Teatro dei Piccoli*. It comes with much journalistic information that the pupper show is the native drama of the land and that the operators amass family traditions much like those of our own Drews and Barrymores.

While their operas, their comedies, their pantomimes are progressing on the tiny stage, voices behind the scenes suit words (in English) to the action of the drama. The sum of all their efforts is a trifle better than any puppet troupe exhibited latterly in this country.

Alexander Woollcott: "We had never before seen a marionette show where the strings were quite so palpable. Also, to those of us sitting on the flank, an occasional glimpse of the wire-pullers themselves was vouchsafed. And from time to time one saw a fine Italian hand."

Heywood Broun: "Even the best of the marionettes is somewhat afflicted with the faults of old-fashioned acting. Gesture is facile but standardized."

Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary. Mrs. Fiske, David Belasco and St. John Ervine pooled their artillery and the first big gun of the current season went off with a heavy boom. Despite the reverberations in the theatrical world concurrent with the presentation, the critics were not ecstatically enthusiastic. They deemed Mrs. Fiske

magnificent; Belasco, about normal; Ervine, a trifle unsubstantial.

Mrs. Fiske plays right in her own front yard as a middle-aged actress on a week-end visit to a quiet English vicarage. Therein is a youthful dramatist who has composed a five-act poetic drama on Jeanne d'Arc. Therein is also a modern young daughter of Eve desirous of acquiring the youth as her very own and indignantly jealous of the elderly votary of Thespis. In addition is a



MRS. FISKE She is magnificent

Mr. 'Obbs, a theatrical manager interested solely in box office statements. Mrs. Fiske diverts herself by becoming engaged to various of the males, throwing frantic consternation throughout the vicarage household, finally departing with a play from the worst and most successful dramatist in England concerning herself (in evening dress) and a primitive gentleman (habited like our baboon ancestors) alone on a desert island.

Through it all Mrs. Fiske moved like a schooner yacht through a fleet of fishing smacks. Not that her support was inept—Mrs. Fiske's amazing artistry made them seem insignificant. She seemed about as fine as any mortal can be in light comedy.

The engagement is limited to seven weeks.

Alexander Woollcott: "Not in ten years has Mrs. Fiske seemed in finer fettle."

Heywood Brown: "Extraordinary performance."

John Corbin: "An altogether gay and fortunate occasion."

CINEMA

The New Pictures

Zaza.—Somebody must have told Gloria Swanson that her acting lacked sufficient animation—just look at what that Pola Negri gets away with. Which is all very true, no doubt, but one wishes it hadn't happened—for in Zaza Gloria fairly tears into infinitesimal pieces everything from the scenery to the plot. Animated? She is as animated as St. Vitus—so animated that she fairly tires the eyes. The story isn't much—another old theatrical warhorse recaparisoned for the bobbed-hair trade. Bernhardt and Mrs. Carter acted in it at one time. They were quieter than Miss Swanson. H. B. Warner is good as Dufresne. There's a chastened ending.

Six Days.—Entombed in an abandoned trench, two typically Glynnish lovers undergo marriage, starvation and various other kinds of agony for six days. Close-ups of their suffering faces are at a premium—no one wishing to be mechanically harrowed for the longest possible space of time and then showered with marshmallow when the happy ending arrives should miss it.

Dulcy.—Originated in the Conning Tower,* adapted for the stage by Kaufman and Connelly, and now transferred to the screen, Dulcy must have achieved by now what would doubtless be her highest ambitionthe bromidic eminence of a household byword. Dulcy is beautiful, boobish, and oh-so-well-intentioned. She can club the briskest conversation into insensibility with one slightly garbled proverb-and when she decided that her husband wasn't getting all he deserved from the mean old firm, and gave a week-end party to impress a millionaire crosspatch, and others, with husband's sterling abilities, her insistent wifely propaganda nearly ruined her husband's business career for keeps. But Providence watches over Dulcys and after amusing contretemps, everything came right in the end. A thoroughly entertaining picture, with Constance Talmadge deserving especial credit for her fine interpretation of the title

^{*} Comic column of The New York World, conducted by F. P. A. (Franklin Pierce Adams).

RELIGION

Unitarians

Two years from now the Unitarian Association will celebrate its 100th birthday. And at that time the Unitarian churches of the country are expected to form themselves into a more solidly compact organization than they have hitherto thought necessary. Last week the Unitarian General Conference met in New Haven and voted to merge with the American Unitarian Association. This merger, if brought about in 1925, will close a period of purely congregational organization.

The Conference in New Haven put itself on record against the Ku Klux Klan and in favor of the World Court.

Dr. Richard C. Cabot (TIME, Aug. 27) of the Harvard Medical School solemnly cautioned the clergy not to allow medical men to monopolize ministration to man's spiritual needs. He added: "It is not possible for a minister to attend properly to his parochial duties without a more thorough study of human personality than is given at the present time in any theological seminary."

Is It Baptist?

Normal Park Baptist Church in Chicago has called Milton M. McGorrill to be the shepherd of its flock. A few months ago the Long Island Baptist Association refused to ordain Mr. McGorrill because he declined to affirm the Virgin birth. There immediately arose a question the answer to which has never been made plain to the public: When is a church Baptist and when is it not? Ditto, every Protestant denomination?

In general, the Protestant churches of any one sect are linked together in some sort of association. The association controls certain general moneys, and can therefore withhold such moneys or privileges from churches it deems deficient in creedal glory. On the other hand, the association collects its money chiefly through its individual churches and cannot collect money from a church which it has expelled from the association. The question resolves itself to this. For what creedal deficiencies or other cause will a Protestant association shed one of its own?

Normal Park Baptist Church has a pastor who will not recite the Apostles' Creed. Is it Baptist? If so, why? If not, why not?

An Impostor Cleric

Platon, picturesque Archbishop of the Orthodox (Russian) Church in the U. S., has been unfrocked by Moscow ecclesiastics, and by them deprived of all authority in this world or the world-to-come, by them branded as impostor. But Platon remains in New York—the unfrocking obviously cannot be literal. He



© International
ARCHBISHOP PLATON
Unfrocked, he is unabashed

remains and continues to be one of the most successfully advertised clericals in the country.

A Notorious Squabble

Another attempt was made to remove Dr. John Roach Straton from the pastorate of his Manhattan Church. Proposals to cut his salary from \$9,000 to \$5,000, to bring in a certain assistant, and various other supposedly antagonistic moves were defeated by Dr. Straton's friends. Dr. Straton is in Europe.

The prayer meeting which was followed by the renewal of this notorious squabble was crowded. It was pointed out that several members of the congregation attended prayer meeting only on fight-nights.

S. Raymond Estey, Chairman of the Board of Trustees and Superintendent of the Sunday School, listened to the debate and then resigned from the Church. declaring that he was "through." "... Fight, fight, fight! ... If I want a fight I can go down to my office and pick a scrap. When I was converted to Jesus Christ, I didn't expect...." He will seek another church.

EDUCATION

Gary Schools

In 1906 the U. S. Steel Corporation picked out a site in the dunes of Indiana—along the finger nail of Lake Michigan. There the Corporation set up steel mills and a town, the town set up a school system, the school system was named after the town, and the town was named after Judge Gary, Chairman of U. S. Steel. Hence the name: Gary Schools.

Steel. Hence the name: Gary Schools. In these days of overcrowded schools and underseated pupils the Gary system is much discussed in educational circles. It is based on a definite theory of education, but with this is combined a plan for the maximum, in fact, the double use of school equipment. This is most appealing to school boards who have more pupils than seats to set them on. The cry goes up: "Show us a way to educate children without letting them sit down!"

The Gary system does not exactly perform this miracle. It is a type of cafeteria education, self-service. Its theory is that children will consume more educational pabulum if let choose their edibles by themselves than if served with a table d'hôte curriculum. The hours are 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. But the children, who are their own timekeepers, work longer than union hours, doing extra work after hours and on Saturday.

There are no conventional grades. There are no courses of study. There is much manual training, but also a supply of the R. R. R.'s. A child studies just what he pleases and in just as advanced degree as he is capable. Those who desire only a manual education are tempted to pilfer intellectual learning. Mental horsemanship is stimulated by horsestealing rather than by gift horses.

The pupils maintain their own discipline—they take two months' vacation each year at their own convenience—in Winter or Summer as they prefer. This plan keeps school equipment in continuous use. Coupled with this arrangement is the division of the school body into groups which use classrooms, shops and playgrounds alternately—an attractive seat-saving device.

The objections voiced against the Gary system are that it teaches trades but fails to cultivate the mind, that in practice it makes for longer hours but less teaching, and that it decreases the influence of teachers. The younger generation, less critical than some of their fathers and their mothers and their aunts, will probably fall in with any system that lessens their lessons.

SCIENCE

Chemistry Pays

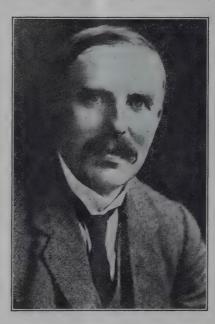
The Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation of New York gave \$500,000 to the American Chemical Society to found a prize of an annual value of \$25,000, to be awarded to the American chemist of either sex who, in a period to be determined, makes the most outstanding contribution to the science of chemistry. This is one of the largest prizes in existence, being outranked only by the Nobel prizes of about \$40,000, awarded annually, and the Bok peace prize of \$100,000, to be awarded but once. A committee of leading chemists will administer it, including Drs. Edgar F. Smith (Pennsylvania), Ira Remsen (John Hopkins), T. W. Richards (Harvard), C. F. Chandler (Columbia), F. P. Venable (North Carolina).

American Simultaneously the Chemical Society, meeting in Milwaukee, announced a national prize essay contest for high school students, made possible by the generosity of Francis P. Garvan, President of the Chemical Foundation, and Mrs. Garvan, in memory of their daughter Patricia. Six four-year scholarships in chemistry or chemical engineering at Yale or Vassar will be the reward of the boys and girls who submit the best essays before April 1 on certain prescribed chemical subjects. In addition, part of \$10,000 will be distributed in \$20 prizes to the six highest contestants in each of the 48 states. The contest will be directed by a committee consisting of Harrison E. Howe, Wilder D. Bancroft, Charles H. Herty, and Alexander Williams, Jr.

Mr. Garvan is a New York lawyer who came into national prominence through his administration of the office of Alien Property Custodian during and after the War. He was also Assistant Attorney General of the U.S. In 1919 he became President of the Chemical Foundation, organized by himself, Attorney General Palmer, and others, to take over a number of German dye and chemical patents seized by his office during the War. On account of this direct interest, the Foundation has been the target of much litigation from the companies whose property was confiscated, but it has not been solved, and has devoted much of its activity to the encouragement of American chemistry and the protection of Uncle Sam's infant chemical industry from foreign competition.

England's Intelligentsia

The British Association for the Advancement of Science, founded 1831, the most important of English scientific congresses, held its annual meeting in Liverpool under the presidency of Sir Ernest Rutherford, Cavendish Professor of Physics at the University of Cambridge, where he succeeded Sir Joseph Thomson,



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SIR ERNEST RUTHERFORD

His speech was broadcasted (see page 9)

famed editor of The Outline of Science (Time, April 7).

Sir Ernest's presidential address was a graphic summary of present knowledge of atomic and electronic theory, so much of which is his own contribution. It was broadcasted throughout England. The years since 1918 he called "the heroic age of physical science," for never before have discoveries of fundamental importance followed each other with such bewildering activity. "No one can draw any sharp line of distinction between so-called pure and applied research. Both are equally essential to progress."

It is practically established that particles of positive and negative electricity are the fundamental units which build up our universe. Taking uranium, the element with the heaviest known atomic weight (92), as an example, he described the structure of a typical atom. At the center is a minute nucleus of positive electricity (a proton), surrounded by a swirling group of 92 electrons (negative), all in motion in definite circular and elliptical orbits. The electrons nearest the nucleus have an average speed of 93,000 miles a sec-

ond-half the speed of light-while the outer ones have a slower rate. Different atomic groups may inter-penetrate each other at the edges without their electrons becoming de-If such an atom were tached. imagined to be a mile in diameter, the nucleus would be the size of a pea, and the electrons would have the diameter of dining tables. nucleus must thus have an inconceivable density to counterbalance the smallness of its mass. But an immense amount of work must still be done before anything like a complete picture of even the outer structure of the atom can be formed.

Sir Ernest disposed of the belief that an immense store of energy can be generated if man ever succeeds in breaking up the atom. For 20 years he and other physicists have been experimenting on this problem, try-ing to "bombard" or "excite" the atom so as to drive the electrons out of position. If it were possible to hasten the radioactive processes and compress the period of disintegration in such substances as uranium and thorium into a few days, instead of millions of years, energy might be released which would be of practical importance. But there is no evidence that this rate can be altered in the slightest by the most powerful laboratory agencies. There is no certainty today that the atoms of an element contain hidden stores of

Dr. Vaughan Cornish, president of the geographical section, reviewed the strategical significance of the geographical position of the British Empire.

Sir William H. Bragg, Quain Professor of Physics of the University of London, and winner, with his son, of the Nobel Prize for physics in 1915, discussed the nature of the forces which hold together the molecules of a body of matter, the atoms within the molecules, and the electrons within the atoms, like a series of interlocking bolts.

Prof. C. E. R. S. Sherrington, in the economics section, compared the U. S. and British transportation acts.

Prof. A. J. Pape, Edinburgh anthropologist, proposed the hypothesis that a new human race type is evolving. Medical, mathematical and educational evidences suggest that cranial development is increasing, frontal and parietal bone growing heavier, hair and skin taking on finer texture. Psychologically, he said, sympathy, pity, intuition, and sensitiveness are characteristic of this type. The taste for meat and coarse foods is declining, without a corresponding growth of appetite for other

foods. He failed to indicate in what nation or habitat this anti-Nietzschean superman is to be found.

Prof. G. Elliot Smith, distinguished anatomist and anthropologist of the University of London, traced in the relics found in Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb resemblances to cultural elements from remote races, affording proof of the widespread diffusion of early culture. Many of the same arts and crafts were found in the Egyptian delta as early as 3400 B. C. and in Polynesia.

Dr. Cyril Burt president of the psychology section, advanced the thesis that just as there is a certain minimum intelligence required for the successful performance of any occupation, so there may also be a maximum intelligence, beyond which waste arises in forcing too large a peg into too small a hole.

Sir Oliver Lodge speculated on what becomes of waste energy radiated from the sun and other stars. The earth gets less than one billionth part of the sun's heat. Is the remaining radiation absorbed by the universe? He suggested that this is a possible source of electron forma-

a possible source of electron form tion and the birth of new matter.

Geophone The geopho

The geophone, an instrument invented by the French during the War to detect sapping operations of the Germans underground, has been developed by U. S. Engineers for rescue work in mines, gauging tunnel borings, etc. It contains diaphragms like a seismograph, which transmit the most delicate vibrations to the observer's ears. Sledge pounding can be detected 3,000 feet through solid rock, and ordinary talking through 50 feet of coal.

The Aleutians

The Aleutian Islands, the chain curving southwestward from the mainland of Alaska for 1,500 miles, in which President Harding was greatly interested on his Alaskan trip, are for the first time being accurately explored by the U. S. Navy Department. The islands are inhabited by the Aleuts, a Mongo-lian stock little above savagery, though with a strong mixture of white blood from Russian exiles before the American purchase. climate is surprisingly temperate, owing to the effect of ocean currents. The vegetation is confined to tall grass and deep moss. The only industries are fish-canning and sheepraising. It is believed that the chain was anciently upheaved from the sea, owing to the abundant shells found beneath the snow on the peaks.

MEDICINE

McCann's Warning

Alfred W. McCann, dietetic expert, foe of evolution, writing for Mr. Munsey's (New York) Sun and Flobe, issued a timely warning to diabetics who are hailing insulin as a panacea for their disease. When Mr. McCann talks about food his opinions are worth listening to, for they are based on the body of proved knowledge of nutrition built up on the past 20 years by such authorities as Lusk, Mendel, Benedict, McCollum and others.

Despite the warnings that have been given by Dr. Banting, discoverer of insulin, and numerous other physicians using it, many people, misled by newspaper publicity, believe they now bear charmed lives if only they can secure insulin. Diabetics write Mr. McCann letters asking: "Do you think it safe to eat anything?" "How much candy may I now allow myself daily?" "Where can I buy insulin to take with my meals?"

Mr. McCann answers categorically: "Full reliance cannot be placed on insulin to protect one against the ravages of self-indulgence. Curbed cravings cannot now be satisfied with impunity. Insulin cannot be purchased to be taken with one's meals." He does not impugn the therapeutic value of insulin, but emphasizes the fact that it is a powerful extract which should be administered only by a physician familiar with its use, and that a constant surplus of sweets cannot be neutralized indefinitely even by regular dosage of insulin.

McCann pleads for the use of natural sugars, such as honey, as the best dietetic aid to forestall diabetes. It is the artificial confections and syrups of civiliged life that are raising the diabetes rate, he says.

Sun Armor

Allan Lindsay, a 3-year-old New Orleans boy, has a rare skin disease called xeroderma pigmentosum. The color cells in his skin are too numerous and too near the surface. When the sunlight strikes them they become greatly inflamed and cause painful ulcers. His face is the shrunken visage of an old man. The nurses at the Charity Hospital call him "Grandpop." The disease is fatal unless the sun can be kept away from the skin. A New York electrical engineer devised a protective armor to filter the sun's rays so that only those milder than the red of the spectrum can reach the lad's body.

" Unethical"

Dr. William P. Nolan, of Jeannette, Pa., discoverer of an alleged cure for tuberculosis based on inhalation of calcium fumes (TIME, May 12, June 25), was expelled from the Westmoreland County Medical Society for "unethical conduct." Dr. Nolan, according to the American Medical Association, has been selling his "cure" by mail at \$100 a shot, although its therapeutic properties have not yet been scientifically verified. Dr. Nolan was present at the meeting, and declared it a "frameup," with only a handful of the members there. He announced he would continue to promote his cure.

19

Distemper

Dog diseases, like human diseases, are often difficult of treatment and require rigorous measures. Distemper* is one of these. The London Fields Distemper Council made public through its Research Committee an elaborate plan for finding a cure for the disease.

Hitherto experiments in this direction have been inconclusive because of the difficulty of obtaining suitable subjects. Puppies purchased in ordinary ways may have had slight cases of the disease which would render them immune to infection. Or again they may become accidentally infected by importation of the germs by attendants. The new plan will eliminate these possibilities as far as possible.

An isolated spot will be chosen on the experimental farm. An "unclimbable" fence will be erected to inclose a compound. A separate kennel, with large individual yards will be built for each breeding bitch. The animals will be cared for by two trained kennel maids who will rarely be permitted to leave the compound.

The only entrance to the compound will be through a cleansing room built into the fence. Whoever enters the compound must remove his outer clothing in this room, and then, stepping into an adjoining chamber, bathe and put on special clothing. Food will be cooked and sterilized outside and passed in through a special hatch.

By these means it is hoped to carry on experiments under scientific conditions.

^{*}Distemper is a disease which practically all dogs contract at some period of their lives, usually when young. It is highly contagious to other dogs, and high-bred canines are mors susceptible to it than mongrels. The cause is a subject of dispute among veterinarians. The disease is fatal to about 30% of the cases where esanthematous (characterized by a skin eruption) and catarrhal symptoms occur, and to about 90% of the cases in which there are nervous symptoms present.

SPORT

A Fight

The Ring. In the center of the Polo Grounds, Manhattan, Champion Dempsey forcibly induced "Bull" Firpo to lie immobile and unconscious for ten consecutive seconds. When the ten seconds were up, Dempsey walked over to Firpo, picked him up, told him he was a brave fellow.

Before being completely persuaded, Firpo was reduced eight times to squatting and sitting positions and he once rebelled so forcibly as to send Dempsey careening dizzily through the loose ropes into the laps of his friends.

The Gate. For three minutes, 57 seconds of his time, Dempsey received \$475,000. Firpo's three minutes, 47 seconds of consciousness netted him a flat \$100,000. These generous sums were subscribed by about 80,000 paying guests among the 90,000 persons present. Promoter Rickard and the tax collectors enjoyed the remainder of his \$1,082,593 gross receipts.

The Ringside. Gathered around at various ranges of visibility, notables from all walks of life observed. When Dempsey descended into the front row he landed not far from Archie and Kermit Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Sir Thomas Lipton, ex-heavyweight champion Jim Corbett, John J. Mc-Graw, George M. Cohan. The visiting British polo teams were there, all the Yankee and most of the Chicago White Sox ball players, Lord Birkenhead and his daughter.

Eddie Foy, comedian, was there with his new wife. Harry Wills sat by, in fawn suitings, looking glum.
Jack Johnson and Kid Norfolk
chatted with Battling Siki, who grinned the while, not understanding

much English.

A Pennant

In the International League (Baltimore, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo, Reading, Syracuse, Newark, Jersey City) the pennant was won by Baltimore for the fifth consecutive yearsaid to be a world's record. Baltimore players who batted .300 or more for the season include: First Base Sheedy, Right Field Jacobson, Catcher Cobb, Third Base Porter, Shortstop Boley. Chief Bender, once of the Philadelphia Athletics, was a member of the pitching staff. James Dunn has managed the Baltimores since 1908.

Seniors

At Apawamis links (Rye, N. Y.), the Seniors* held their annual tourney. A central figure was perennial Horace L. Hotchkiss, 81, "Father of the U. S. Seniors' Golf Association," who made a valorous 112.

The first man of all proved to be Hugh Halsell (aged "between 60 and) of Dallas and Sleepy Hollow, whose 156 strokes for two journeys over the par 71 route won the title the first time it had ever been won

in less than 160.

Until Mr. Halsell's score, Frederick Snare of Garden City (L. I.), President of the Association and 1922 champion, led the field with 161. An extra putt at the 36th green cost Alexander H. Revell of Old Elm (Chicago) a tie with Mr. Snare for second place.

Over 200 teed.

A Gallery

There was a blare of trumpets at Westbury, L. I., and John Wingate Weeks, Secretary of War, appeared before a crowd of 10,000 people. Others present were Mrs. Rene La Montagne, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, II, Major General Mason M. Patrick, Harry Payne Whitney, John S. Phipps, Brigadier General Hugh H. Drum. It was a gay assemblage, in holiday attire.

The assemblage included Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden, Mrs. Sidney Fish, Mrs. Hinman Bird, Miss Kitty P. Smith, General John J. Pershing. The gay throng surged about the place.

Among the visitors were Major General J. G. Harbord, Major General Robert Lee Bullard, Lady Armstrong, Congressman Hicks, Walter Camp, Jr. Waving flags dotted the

This great ensemble of Society and hoi polloi is a composite picture of the great crowd which three times visited Meadow Brook field to see the international military polo championship between the teams of the U.S. and Great Britain.

The Americans won the first game, 10-7. The Britishers won the second, 12-10; the Americans, the third, 10-3.

An Expert

Football and the Daily Dozen as healthbuilders must welcome another sport to their numbers. Doubleday Page and Co. announced the publication of A Pocket Bridge Book (\$1.00) by Walter Camp, under whose outstretched arm the health of the nation is upbuilded. "You can't

*A "senior" is any golfer over 55 years of age.

be a 'dub' if you read this book," guarantees the blurb. "Mr. Camp is an expert."

Tennis

National Singles. Only 57 minutes were required by national singles champion William T. Tilden, II, to defend his title from world's singles champion William M. Johnston in a disappointing straight-set final at the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia. Tilden was at top form; Johnston, beaten before he stepped onto the turf. It was Tilden's fourth successive title. Score: 6-4, 6-1, 6-4.

Virtually every day of the tournament there was an exchange of telegrams between Tilden and Miss Pola Negri, emotional film star, in Hollywood. Just before his crowning triumph Tilden read a long wire from Miss Negri that informed him the "entire Hollywood colony" was backing him against the Californian.

Veterans. Larded in with the national play at Germantown were matches in the National Veterans' Lawn Tennis Championship. For the third year in succession, Dr. Philip B. Hawk, hardy Philadelphian, was winner. The other veteran finalist was Captain A. J. Gore, a Washingtonian of wide girth, who tired fast after a brave start. Score:

Middle States. Hard by Germantown, at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, Eleanor Goss of New York realized an ambition several years old. She finally overpowered Molla Mallory, deposed national women's champion, and wrested away the women's Middle States singles crown. Mrs. Mallory was not un-steady; Miss Goss achieved a crescendo in velocity and daring. Score: 7-5, 4-6, 6-3.

Mrs. Mallory and Leslie Bancroft of Boston later defeated Miss Goss and Mrs. Wightman of Boston in the doubles finals: 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Girls. Also at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, the girls' national championship was decided, in favor of Helen Hooker of Greenwich, Conn. Betty Hilleary of Philadelphia, the loser, made a better effort than 6-1, 6-0 indicates. Twelve of the winner's games went to deuce.

Girls' national doubles went to the Misses Hilleary and Hooker teamed against Genevieve Fox (Southampton, L. I.) and Alice Francis (Orange, N. J.) in two unblemished sets, 6-0, 6-0.

THE PRESS

Who Reads?

The consumption of magazines, like the consumption of flannel underwear and hot tamales, is regional in its distribution. Professor Ward G. Reeder of Ohio State University examined the question, published his results. He based his calculations on the circulation of "ten magazines having the largest circulation."*

The startling point of the survey is that, although most magazines are published in the East, most magazines are read in the West. The calculations show the percentage of the entire population which is supposed to be the magazine-reading public.

District of Columbia	3.7
California	25.8
Oregon	24.9
Washington	24.1
Nevada	21.25
	20.8
Montana	18.5
Colorado	17.9
Massachusetts	17.8
Connecticut	17.2
Idaho	17.0
Ohio	16.8

Mississippi ranked last with about 4%. This rating places a group of seven Western states at the head of the list. Only two Atlantic seaboard states get into the first twelve—no Southern states whatever. The South in general stood last. Mr. Reeder declared that the ranking of the states in magazine-reading is about the same as their ranking in intelligence obtained by Army psychology tests during the War.

There are two factors which perhaps are not properly allowed for in this analysis: 1) that the West has comparatively few high class newspapers to compete with magazines as reading matter; 2) that there is a large foreign population in the Eastern half of the country which reads foreign-language periodicals to the exclusion of all else.

Daily Iowan

Teaching the young journalism has for some years been part of college curricula. Practical education in the newspaper "game" has become the function of college daily newspapers. There are now 31 of these papers in existence scattered over the country from Los Angeles to Cambridge. They are probably

more useful as educational institutions than as news-distributing agencies, for even the long established dailies of Yale, Harvard and Princeton are replete with errors and journalistic faux pas. Among the 31 is the Daily Iowan of Iowa University, and that paper, it was announced, has become a member of the Associated Press.

It was further annonuced that this will be the "first college daily newspaper to receive a full leased wire service." It will be published six times a week, in eight-page eight-column form. The students of journalism will edit the paper; the students in the College of Commerce will manage business affairs. It will be published from its own plant, equipped with three linotype machines and a press that will print "from the roll" and turn out folded and complete 6,000 papers an hour. Besides general news, cartoons and "cuts" or pictures, the *Iowan* will have a Society column.

This ambitious program does not exceed that of some other college dailies. Contrary to the announcement, The Cornell Daily Sun (Ithaca), The Michigan Daily (Ann Arbor), and The Dartmouth (Hanover) have also Associated Press service. Perhaps the most notable of these is the Cornell Sun, which maintains a considerable circulation outside of the college, among people of the city, who prefer it to the regular Ithaca newspapers.

How to Kill a Child

The Chicago Daily Tribune, self-styled "World's Greatest Newspaper," is not afraid to place itself in famous company. Recently it took its stand beside Dean Jonathan Swift, master of the most devastating satire ever known. When Swift wrote his Modest Proposal for disposing of excess Irish population by feeding children of the Irish poor as hors d'œuvre to the well-to-do, he was taken seriously by his countrymen and for a time ostracized. The Tribune, far from profiting by the Dean's experience, printed instructions on How to Kill a Child:

"Take a quart of synthetic Gordon gin, ten oranges and some ice; mix; get a refined lady drunk and distress her mother; get drunk yourself; when you and the refined lady are thoroughly intoxicated get into the car and zigzag through the streets until you see a woman wheeling a baby carriage from one curb to the other; then step on the gas. The chances are the carriage will have a baby in it."

Seven Better

Edward W. Bok, of Philadelphia, as a public citizen, makes it his business to supply suitable rewards. He has established the Philadelphia Award of \$10,000 annually to the person who renders the most significant service to that city. He has established the American Peace Award of \$100,000 (see page 6) for a practical peace plan suitable to the American temperament. His latest stimulation of effort is a series of advertising prizes.

These are eight in number and will be given annually under the auspices of the Harvard School of Business, which will select the jury of award.

The prizes:

1) For the most distinguished personal service in raising the standards of advertising (publishers of newspapers and periodicals as well as advertising men eligible) a gold medal.

2) For the best planned and executed national advertising campaign,

\$1,500.

3) For the best planned and executed local advertising campaign, \$1,500.

4) For the most valuable scientific research in advertising, \$1,500.

5) For the advertisement most effective in its use of English, \$1,000.

6) For the advertisement most effectively accomplishing its purpose in a few words (with or without illustration), \$1,000.

7) For the advertisement most effective in its use of typography,

\$1.000.

8) For the advertisement most effective in its use of pictorial illustration, \$1,000.

Mr. Richard J. Walsh, editor of Collier's Weekly, last Spring wrote an editorial on the award of the

Pulitzer prizes for 1922:

"Here are awards for the best play, the best biography, the best newspaper editorial, the best novel, the best book of poems, and so on. Why has not the time come for someone to encourage better advertising writing by offering an award for the best advertisement?"

"There," said Mr. Bok, "was the idea." But Mr. Bok went the editor of Collier's seven better. He offered

eight prizes instead of one.

Phoenix Journalism

The urge to print cannot long be overcome, despite the intervention of gods, demons, earthquakes. Mr. Uyema, owner of the Tokyo Asahi, arrived in Manhattan to buy linotype machines, web presses and other devices to replace the destroyed plant of his journal.

^{*} These are, according to Editor and Publisher: The Saturday Evening Post, Pictorial Review, Ladies' Home Journal, American, McCall's, Woman's Home Companion, Literary Digest, Collier's Weekly, Cosmopolitan, People's Home Journal. (In that order.)



"The Comfort Route"

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NOTHING adds more to the pleasure of your trip abroad than that complete comfort and delightful homelike atmosphere which you find on the famous "O" steamers of the Royal Mail.

FRANCE ENGLAND GERMANY (Cherbourg) (Southampton) (Hamburg)

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Sail to Summer sunshine in the Glorious Gulf Stream Playground. First sailing Nov. 3, by the S.S. ARCADIAN 19,500 ton displacement.

WEST INDIES CRUISES

By palatial S.S. ORCA 25,500 tons displacement. Jan. 19 and Feb. 20.

SOUTH AMERICA

Splendid service by the palatial steamers EBRO and ESSIQUIBO, 14,350 tons displacement, the largest ships to Peru and Chile.

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

"23 Wall Street"

Advertising pays just as liberally in Wall Street as elsewhere. Gilded on its windows or carved on its lintels, appear the names of countless bankers and brokers, all just as anxious to impress the passer-by with their particular names as firms are anywhere else. Even the Stock Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce feel it necessary to label themselves quite plainly for the benefit of the man in the street.

On the southeast corner of Wall and Broad streets, however, there is a low, massive building with no label at all. Over its door one sees "23 Wall Street"—that is all. Not to know it, however, argues yourself unknown, for this is the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Nothing is quite so impressive as complete impersonality. Perhaps a leading reason why the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. is so often accused of completely illogical and ridiculous things—such as starting panics and thereby depreciating its own securities and properties—is the contrast which this building affords to its neighbors and its generally bland, inscrutable and complete impersonality.

The personality of Mr. J. P. Morgan himself is as indefinite a conception in the public mind as the identity of his office to the tourist in Wall Street. Like the latter, he is thought of as substantial, powerful, unobtrusive—and there one stops. He seems more an institution than a human being with likes and dislikes, habits, abilities.

The question usually asked about the present Mr. Morgan is whether he is "as able as his father." Without attempting an answer to this natural query, it must be recognized that the period from 1880 to 1910 was fundamentally different from the period from 1910 to 1923, and that the qualities which were called for in practical and successful finance were quite different than those demanded at the present time. The former period was one of inevitable consolidations and mergers in both the railroad and industrial fields; the times in which the former J. P. Morgan proved pre-eminent called for dominant will-power, great audacity of vision and action. Great personalities in finance and in business arose because individual leadership was imperative.

The period during which the present Mr. Morgan has been the head of the firm, however, calls for effort by whole organizations. The complexity and scope of modern business has become too great for any single individual, however able, to dominate it. Moreover, it has become necessary to sustain the existing corporate struc-

ture of business, as well as to create huge new companies. Teamwork rather than individual genius is the order of the day.

The present Mr. Morgan has in consequence surrounded himself with partners who represent outstanding ability in many different lines. Some were originally bankers, some law-yers, some merchants. More probably than any partnership in the country, the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. has in the selection of new partners recognized individual merit and disregarded money. The firm is not seeking additional funds from its new partners—it has ample resources already. What it sought are "brains," and it has obtained them. In the past, the new partners of the firm here included both wealthy men and men of very moderate means, but all have been possessed of marked ability.

The business of J. P. Morgan & Co. is mainly in securities. The firm is a leader in the underwriting and syndicate business. Its largest issue was the half-billion Anglo-French loan floated in 1915, but it has handled successfully many issues of \$100,000,000. Apart from acting as financial agents and bankers for such railroads as the New York Central and such industrial companies as U. S. Steel, the firm is the fiscal agent in this country for Great Britain and France. The Hearst newspapers recently howled because a "smiling portrait of King George" hangs in Mr. Morgan's office; it is equally likely that a picture of Mr. Morgan hangs in King George's office-if he has

Mr. Morgan is now abroad on a vacation, but near enough to the Continent to be available in case the German financial crisis requires his personal presence. Some months ago, he vainly attempted to arrive at a basis with the German leaders, upon which American financing could safely assist in straightening out their awkward economic problems. Teutonic stubbornness brought this attempt to nothing. The house of Morgan was, however, instrumental in obtaining American funds for Aus-tria. If the German statesmen are as ready now to meet sound banking requirements as the Austrians have been, it may be that Mr. Morgan may yet render the cause of international peace and domestic prosperity another service, by directing American investment funds with something more mutually beneficial than speculation in marks.

The Current Situation

The downward swing of prices on the Stock Exchange, in addition to the decreased production of pig iron and the unfilled orders of the U. S. teel Corporation, have discouraged e blind optimists and Pollyannas business, without anging the opinion of less one-sided servers. The business outlook olds no great terrors for industry commerce, but its temporarily ownward tendency should neither be inked at or explained away.

In the ordinary business cycle, it is e raw material manufacturers that rst feel an oncoming decline in proserity, next the manufacturers of nished goods, then the wholesale and tail merchants, finally the consum-g public and its landlords. Thus r the first-named class has been equainted with declining activity; ow the manufacturers of finished oods are about to feel it; next pring, if not before, the mercantile orld should be reached by it.

Big depressions, however, have alays followed big "booms," while the depressions have come in the ake of short and spasmodic periods prosperity. The near-boom of 22-23 therefore seems destined to followed by a near-depression in 23-24. But our banking position impregnably strong, Europe is revering, prices long out of line are ing gradually readjusted. Business ust take its medicine next year, in I probability, but it will not be hything like as bitter a dose as was vallowed in 1920-21.

teel's Unfilled Orders

The unfilled orders of the U.S. eel Co. have long been considered economists as a reliable index to e trend of business, for reason that on and steel are the most fundaental raw materials and that the S. Steel Co. is the largest unit in

Accordingly, publication of the mpany's unfilled tonnage as of ug. 31 was eagerly watched for in all Street. The future business realed by the Company's report was 114,663 tons, as against 5,910,763 r July 31; 6,386,261 for June 30; d 7,403,332 for the peak of demand March 31, 1923. The high record ice the War is 11,118,468 tons on dy 31, 1920. This decrease of 6,000 tons, though not unexpected, is nevertheless disappointing.

The business now on the Company's oks is the lowest in 16 months, and the current rate of production is ough to keep the plants going out five months. The new orders ceived during the month amounted about 700,000 tons, of which 0,000 tons were railroad orders. At

is rate, should it persist, plants uld be operated at only about 50% their present capacity. The com-'ny has accordingly reduced operams to about 85% capacity, as com-red with 70 to 75% for the inde-

ndent companies.

Bidding by Japan for building aterials should to some extent imove the situation. Yet, if the un-led orders are the reliable baromers which they have proved in the

What's COMING this FALL

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past, we are undoubtedly entering a period of declining production and decreasing prosperity.

Construction in 1924

Building booms come less often than booms in other industries, but when they do they are apt to last longer. The prospects for building in 1924, estimated by the Dow Service, are \$600,000,000 for New York City and \$6,000,000,000 for the nation—both of them new high records.

In 1922 New York construction aggregated \$523,000,000; this year would have probably seen a total of \$560,000,000 by this time had it not been for the "buyers' strike" from May to August. Next year's construction will include work deferred from this year, plus what another year would normally develop.

Despite the steady annual increase in construction, however, it is unlikely that material or labor costs will be quite so high as in the Spring of this year. Whereas in 1920-1923 American building material manufacturers were unprepared for the excessive demands placed upon them, another year will see their plant capacities and financial resources greatly increased. Demand will not be less, but supply greater. Prices already are too low to be toppled by extensive foreign competition.

The necessity for rebuilding Japanese cities has tended to impart strength to material prices, and to stave off prospects for lower prices here for another year. In consequence, American builders are now going ahead again, instead of waiting for lower costs. Even the conservative investor is not so inclined to hesitate over present expensive construction, after realizing the prospective Japanese demand for building materials.

Artificial Silk

Although the silk-producing area of Japan was for the most part out of the zone devastated by the earth-quake, about 25% of the silk-reeling plants of the country were reported as ruined, along with large stocks of silk burned in Tokyo and Yokohama. The industry in consequence faces a shortage of the raw material, accompanied by uncertain prices on high levels.

This situation is expected to greatly favor the wider employment of artificial silk for some time, although the synthetic and manufactured product is not in all ways an acceptable substitute for the natural silk. Artificial silk is made mainly of either cotton linters or wood pulp, treated with pieric acid; various secret processes give the resulting cellulose the required viscosity and sheen, by forcing it through tiny holes and spinning it—just the process of the silk worm when it spins its cocoon.

Last year the U.S. led the nations in the production of artificial silk.

AERONAUTIC,

255 Miles Per Hour

During the week Lieutenant L. Sanderson, of the Marine Corpflying the Navy-Wright Pulitz racer, traveled at 238 miles an ho over Mitchel Field, L. I. Lat Lieutenant H. J. Brow of the Nawent one better in the Navy-Curti racer, attaining the world's recospeed of 244 miles an hour. Final Lieutenant Alford J. William (Navy) went 255 miles per hour another Navy-Curtiss.

The Curtiss ship is a tiny plan streamlined to the last degree, wi an engine which weighs less the 700 pounds, yet turns up 475 hors power. The racer represents the last word in airplane design at embodies a wonderful wing, curve on the under as well as on the upper side, so as to offer the very lear possible resistance to speed.

on the under as well as on the uppside, so as to offer the very leapossible resistance to speed.

The Army Air Service, the other great contestant in the Pulizer Trophy race at St. Louis ner month, is not dicouraged. It has used its sleeve the Verville-Sperry mone plane. In this two engines are used one behind the other, so that there is an enormous increase in power but the area of the airplane body no bigger than in the single-engine machines and the air resistance in therefore no greater.

Boston's Airport

Boston has opened its airpor But New York, self-styled greater city in the world, has none. Mittel el Field on Long Island is at least 45 minutes by train from the center of Manhattan. Governor's Island is, of the other hand, but a few minute from the very heart of the city. Only part of the island is used for mil tary purposes. The Merchants' Association of New York has opened great fight with the War Depar ment to allow the island to be use for the legitimate and logical purpose of an airport.

Anticipation

In a 12-hour flight the beautiful silver dirigible ZR-1 flew over thr states and gave Newark, No Brunswick, Camden, Philadelphi and New York an opportunity see this marvel of American & gineering skill. The Navy's tests? far have been entirely successful all flights are made with the greest caution and care. But there,3 no lack of ambitious work to con. Collection of data for the purposs of commercial airship navigation flights to the North Pole, tris around the world, the surveying f hitherto inaccessible regions aren store for the airship skipper and s lucky crew.

11LESTONES

Engaged. David Hunter McAlpin, , of Manhattan and Morristown, J., grandson of John D. Rockeer, to Miss Nina Walton Undered, of Boston and Chatham, Mass.

farried. Dr. Zdenko von Dwori, formerly physician to the court Wilhelm II of Germany, to Mrs. nor Park Custic Lewis of Mantain, in Denver.

1 darried. Princess Isabella d'Oras, 22, daughter of the Duc and hesse de Guise, niece of Prince lippe, Duc d'Orléans, Bourbon-eanist pretender to the French one, to the Comte Bruno d'Har-rt, 24, scion of an ancient Royal-family, at Versailles. Her aunt, mer Queen Marie Amélie of Poral, was present.

farried. Dr. Lyon Gardiner Tyler, son of John Tyler, Tenth Presi-t of the U. S., to Miss Sue Ruffin, at Richmond, Va. (See page 2.)

bied. Richard Pearson, 71, Relican Representative from North olina to the 54th, 55th, 56th Consses, former Minister (1902-09), Persia, Greece, Montenegro, at leville, N. C., of a complication of

er, 79, said to be the oldest sol-to serve throughout the World

vied. Peter Taugwalder, Alpine ber, at Zermatt, Switzerland. He one of three survivors of the ty of ten who first climbed the tterhorn, 58 years ago. Descendthe mountain, one climber slipped pulled six others over a 4,000 Herr Taugwalder precipice. abed the Matterhorn more than times.

tied. Captain Derek A. Shepper-26, Royal Flying Corps veteran a of Claude Shepperson, R. A., ach artist), who lately advertised by Strike cigarettes by writing r name in smoke against the at Blackwood Field, near Nashe, Tenn. His plane collided with ree as he landed after a demonion of sky-writing.

ME, the Weekly News-Magazine.
ors—Briton Hadden and Henry R.
Associates—Manfred Gottfried, John
artin, Thomas J. C. Martyn. Weekly
ributors—Stephen V. Benet, Prosper
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ney & Price, 127 Federal St., Boston,
i; Circulation Manager, Roy E. LarVol. II. No. 4.

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, former President of Amherst College: "I arrived in Manhattan, where I will pass the Winter writing magazine articles on education."

Woodrow Wilson: "My daughter, Miss Margaret Wilson, spoke before the Lawyers' Club, in Manhattan, at a luncheon in honor of Senator Royal S. Copeland. She referred to the 'colossal stupidity of America in a world crisis' and urged that neither democracy nor any other principle could be limited in its application."

Hiram W. Johnson, U. S. Senator from California: "The New York Herald reported the little-known fact that I am one of the best typists and shorthand reporters in the country. In typing, the report said, I use all fingers, and once won a prize for my complete technique."

Dr. Frederick H. Knubel, President of the United Lutheran Church of the U. S. and Canada: "I, who once said I believed the morality of the American girl now to be at its lowest ebb, returned from Europe and said: 'The morals of the younger generation abroad are simply de-plorable!' The one thing I saw being done to alleviate conditions was Chancellor Stresemann's order pro-hibiting unclad women on the German stage."

Herbert C. Hoover: "When Secretaries Wallace, Davis, Work and I were asked by a reporter who would win the (Dempsey-Firpo) fight, we all replied: 'What fight?' Asked the all replied: What nght? Asked the same question, Secretary Denby said: 'Dempsey will win!' Postmaster General New said: 'Firpo, I hope!' Attorney General Daugherty, Secretaries Hughes, Mellon, Weeks were not queried."

Miss Mary Landon Baker, Chicago heiress: "The Daily News (New York) published a picture of Allister McCormick, whom I nearly married on two or three different occasion, and Miss Joan Stevens, the English girl to whom he is now betrothed. The caption: "A FIG FOR MARY," THEY CHANT'."

William Lyon Phelps, leading Professor of English at Yale University: "Lawrence F. Abbott, contributing editor of *The Outlook*, made sport of me for having permitted the phrase 'without hardly any sleep' to appropriate output of the state pear in certain of my writings ap pearing in a current magazine. Said he: 'What have you to say in defense of yourself, Professor Phelps? Nothing will be accepted by the jury except the solemn asservation that you wrote "with" and that a German linotyper or a Hungarian proof-reader transformed the simple and obvious proposition into that rough and discordant "without."



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Memoirs of a famous society belle

NEW YORK SOCIETY in the droll and leisurely '80's! What an amusing contrast to the restless, jazz-loving social whirl of to-day.

In the Century Magazine for October, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, herself a famous belle of thirty years ago, brings back the picture of society on the eve of the "naughty nineties."

Through the mellowing mists of years, Mrs. Harriman recalls the "fuss and feathers" of her "flapper days." Memories crowd with kaleidoscopic rapidity. Released from the bonds of secrecy by the passage of time, she reveals amusing incidents in the social lives of celebrated society leaders of her day. She tells of the embarrassed host-

ess in one of Newport's most fashionable homes, whose temperamental chef refused to go on with the dinner unless he had a particular brand of champagne! She recalls that the first Newport golf links were laid out by Theodore Havemeyer just thirty years ago. Golf was then, "the rich man's game that took whole cow pastures to play it in."

This fascinating story is typical of the literary excellence of the new Century. And the whole October number is rich in things you'll delight to read. Don't miss it—buy it to-day. At any leading news-stand.

And—you ought to read the Century *every* month. Try it—clip the coupon and send it right along.

In the October Century

The Gifts of the Fourth Goddess. A Story.

By Floyd Dell Ibsen and Emilie Bardach.

The Romance of a Great Genius. By Basil King

The Single Crop.

By Frank Tannenbaum

The Mixer. A Story.

By Lois Seyster Montross
The Ether of Space.

By Sir Oliver Lodge
The Saga of Pecos Bill.

By Edward O'Reilly
The Adolescent Guild.

By Oliver M. Sayler

Where the Foam Flies. A Story.
By Charles J. Finger
The Human Goal of Education.
By Arthur E. Morgan
President of Antioch College

The CENTURY for October

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POINT with PRIDE | VIEW with ALARM

After a cursory view of Time's ummary of events, the Generous litizen points with pride to:

Clock-like functioning in the U.S. reasury Department. (P. 3.)

Exemplary industry at the desk of he Secretary of State. (P. 6.)

Sixteen living sons of America's residents. (P. 1.)

The return of a stolen Reni. (P.

The West—it reads the magazines. P. 21.)

The first big play of the theatrical eason—Ervine to Belasco to Fiske. P. 16.)

Primo Rivera, strong man of Spain. (P. 11.)

A scientific effort to cure in canines a dread disease. (P. 19.)

The buoyancy of Japanese journalism. (P. 21.)

The American flag, the first reguarly to circumnavigate the globe. (P. 3.)

Authoritative word that infants re no longer betrothed in China. P. 13.)

A Class AA city that has won five onsecutive baseball pennants. (P.

Two hundred fifty-five miles per our (by plane). (P. 24.)

Claude Monet, still not too blind paint. (P. 15.)

The Borgia home, vindicated of a aily poison menu. (P. 14.)

U. S. dollars for Japanese renef. P. 12.)

Rejoicing in Ireland. (P. 9.)

Non-political visit of Ex-Chancelor Cuno. (P. 10.)

Sinking of the good ship Rumor.

Proposed mortgages on Germany hich may unmortgage the Ruhr.

Having perused well the chronicle of the week, the Vigilant Patriot views with alarm:

A Chicago Tribune recipe for killing children. (P. 21.)

New Red alarms among the United Mine Workers. (P. 4.)

A serious grammatical blunder by an outstanding scholar. (P. 25.)

Persistent squabbling in our Philippine nursery. (P. 2.)

Britain's radio Babbitts, unappreciative of learned discourse. (P. 9.)

Any who blink or explain away an obvious business depression. (P.

Newspapers that arouse false hopes in their diabetic public by exaggerating the potency of insulin. (P.

Seven days with no more knowledge why seven ships were wrecked. (P. 3.)

Whippings, floggings, disturbances that called for state-wide martial law in Oklahoma. (P. 6.)

The fate of Fiume, balancing on a sword's point. (P. 10.)

The washing of the Southern tip of Lower California by a tidal wave. (P. 13.)

Archbishop Platon who stays in New York without standing. (P. 17.)

A champion typist lost in polities. (P. 25.)

The possible disappearance of the best known portrait of Jefferson. (P. 2.)

No quorum, no President, in China. (P. 12.)

Feminine hobnobbing "henna beard." (P. 9.)

Automatic spanking. (P. 9.)

Demise of the mark. (P. 10.)

A Hollywood which backs Tilden against a native California son. (P. 20.)



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The judges of the Harper Prize Novel Contest, Carl Van Doren, Henry Seidel Canby and Jesse Lynch Williams, are unanimous in their choice of Margaret Wilson's "The Able Mc-Laughlins," winner of the \$2,000 prize from over seven hundred other manuscripts submitted in the contest. It is a novel reflecting the best of two periods in American life, so mellow, so vigorous, so far from the ordinary run of fiction, that Harper & Brothers present it, confident that the public will say with the judges—"Here is a very fine novel indeed.'

By Mark Twain

Appreciation by Brander Matthews and Introduction by Albert Bigelow Paine

A collection of articles by Mark Twain, many hitherto unpublished, varying from the account of a loafing, sunny trip down the Rhone to the story of Eve's first experience with death after the banishment. Collectors will value this book as a first edition of some of Twain's most significant observations, lovers of Twain will find it an unexpected source of certain enjoyment.

Jo Ellen By Alexander Black

Author of "The Great Desire"

The story of Jo Ellen Rewer, secretary,—of her adventures in Manhattan's last forest and longest street—of the High Place that was Promise and the High Place that was Prison-of Jo Ellen's marriage that was not a marriage-of looking for love and \$2.00 liberty in the same world.

The Red-Blood By Harold H. Armstrong (Henry G. Aikman)

Author of "Zell"

"The story of the self-made man who would become one of the God-made men, a figure of genuine appeal. Vulgar and grasping though he is, he yet has in his make-up that element of Rooseveltian 'red-bloodedness,' as against the motion picture variety, which demands and receives respect."—New York Times.

Erasmus

A Study of his Life, of his Ideals, and of his Place in History

By Preserved Smith, Ph. D.,

Professor of History at Cornell University

Here the brilliant and versatile mind of Erasmus is not painted in isolation; it is thrown upon the background of his own turbulent age. New light is cast upon the intellectual, religious, and political history of that time; most of all on the question of the relation of the Renaissance to the Reforma-\$4.00

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Renaissance Art

By Elie Faure

Volume III of the "History of Art." Translated from the French by Walter Pach

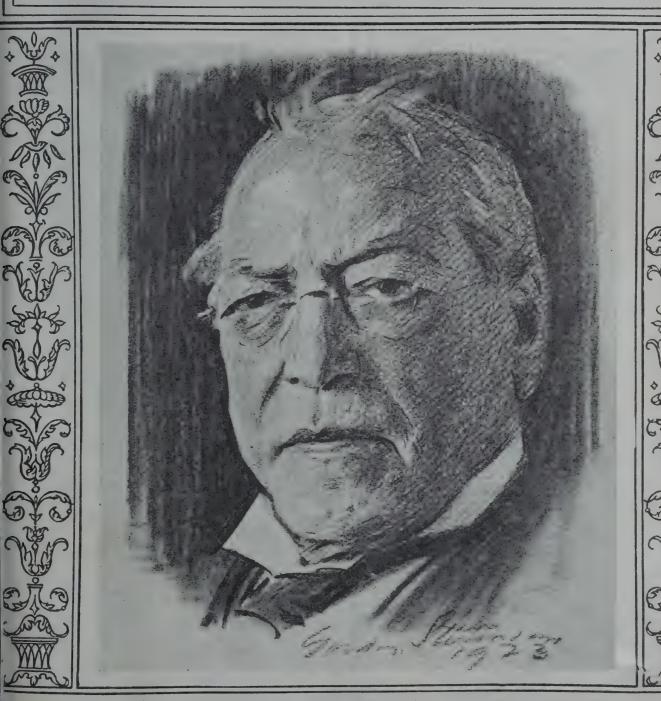
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The Foundations of the Modern Commonwealth By Prof. A. N. Holcombe, Harvard University

What is justice? And what is liberty? Is there any real freedom in a state where men are compelled to obey laws which they dislike? These are some of the questions which Dr. Holcombe takes up. He also discusses the nature of the state and the purposes of its existence, with particular reference to popular government at the present time.

SEP 29 192

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. II NO. 5

SAMUEL GOMPERS
"To Portland with Br'er Rabbit"—
See Page 5.

OCT. 1, 1923

I I THINK OF AANISM-By George Creel

é biggest thing J the United States ar. With a record of s in England, this famous mind training has been Ameriaed at last, and is now operated by Americans in America for American men and women. Pelmanism is neither an experiment nor a theory. For twenty years it has been teaching people how to think; how to use fully the senses of which they are conscious; how to discover and to train the senses of which they had been unconscious. Pelmanism is merely the science of thinking; the science of putting right thought into successful action; the science of that mental team play that is the one true source of efficiency, the one master key that opens all doors to advancement.

I heard first of Pelmanism during a visit to London in 1918. Its matter filled pages in every paper and magazine and wherever one went there was talk of Pelmanism. "Are you a Pelmanist?" was a common question.

It was T. P. O'Connor who satisfied my curiosity and gave me facts. At that time there were 400,000 Pelmanists, figuring in every walk and condition of life. Lords and ladies of high degree, clerks and cooks, members of Parliament, laborers, clergymen and actors, farmers, lawyers, doctors, coal miners, soldiers and sailors, even generals and admirals, were all Pelmanizing and heads of great business houses were actually enrolling their entire staffs in the interest of larger efficiency.

The famous General Sir F. Maurice, describing it as a "system of mind drill based on scientific principles," urged its adoption by the army. General Sir Robert Baden-Powell and Admiral Lord Beresford indorsed it over their signatures. In France, Flanders and Italy over 100,000 soldiers of the empire were taking Pelmanism in order to fit themselves for return to civil life, and many members of the American and Canadian Expeditionary Force were following this example.

Well-known writers like Jerome K. Jerome, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, Max Pemberton, the Baroness Orczy and E. F. Benson were writing columns in praise and interpretation of Pelmanism. Great editors like Sir William Robertson Nicoll and educators such as Sir James Yoxall were going so far as to suggest its inclusion in the British educational system.

As a matter of fact, the thing had all the force and sweep of a religion. It went deep into life, far down beneath all surface emotions, and bedded its roots in the very centers of individual being. It was an astonishing phenomenon, virtually compelling my interest, and I agreed gladly when certain Members of Parliament offered to take me to Pelman House. A growing enthusiasm led me to study the plan in detail, and it is out of the deepest conviction that I make these flat state-

Pelmanism can, and does, develop and strengthen such qualities as will power, concentration, ambition, self - reliance, judgment and memory.



GEORGE CREEL

Pelmanism ean, and does, substitute "I will" for "I wish" by curing mind wandering and wool gathering.

Viewed historically, Pelmanism is a study in intelligent growth. Twenty years ago it was a simple memory training system.

The founder of Pelmanism had an idea. He went to the leading psychologists of England, and also to those of America, and said: "I have a good memory system. I think I may say that it is the best. But it occurs to me that there is small point in memory unless there's a *mind* behind it. You gentlemen teach the science of the mind. But you teach it only to those who come to you. And few come, for psychology is looked upon as 'highbrow.' Why can't we popularize it? Why can't we make people train their minds just as they train their bodies? Why can't you put all that you have to teach into a series of simple, understandable lessons that can be grasped by the average man with an average education?"

And the eminent professors did it! Pelmanism to-day is the one known course in applied psychology, the one course that builds mind as a physical instructor builds muscle.

It teaches how to develop personality, how to build character, how to strengthen individuality. Instead of training memory alone, or will-power alone, or reasoning power alone it recognizes the absolute interdependency of these powers and trains them together.

It is not, however, an educational machine for grinding out standardized brains, for it realizes that there are wide differences in the minds and problems of men. It develops individual mentality to its highest power.

The course comes in twelve lessons—twelve "Little Gray Books." They are sent one at a time and the student fills out work sheets that are gone over, with pen and ink, by a staff of trained instructors. There is nothing arduous about the course, and it offers no great difficulties, but it does require application. Pelmanism has got to be worked at.

There is no "magic" or "mystery" out it. It is not "learned in an about it. evening." [Advertisement]

You can take a pill for a sluggish liver but all the patent medicines in the world can't help a sluggish mind. Pelmanism is not a "pill" system. It proceeds upon the scientific theory that there is no law in nature that condemns the human mind to permanent limitations. It develops the mental faculties by regular exercise, just as the athlete develops his muscles.

Brains are not evolved by miracles. Just as the arms stay weak or grow flabby when not used, so does the unexercised mind stay weak or grow flabby.

Pelmanism is the science of Get There—getting there quickly, surely, finely! Not for men alone, but for women as well. Women in commercial pursuits have the same problems to overcome as men. Women in the home are operating a business. a highly specialized, complex business, requiring every ounce of judgment, energy, self-reliance and quick decision that it is possible to develop.

I say deliberately and with the deepest conviction, that Pelmanism will do what it promises to do.

Talk of quick and large salary raises suggests quackery, but with my own eyes I saw bundles of letters telling how Pel-I saw bundles of letters tening now remainsm had increased earning capacities from 20 to 200 per cent. With my own ears I heard the testimony of employers to this effect. Why not? Increased efficiency is worth more money. Aroused ambition, heightened energies refuse to let a man rest content with "well let a man rest let a man rest content with "well enough."

But Pelmanism is bigger than that. But Pelmanism is bigger than that. There's more to it than the making of money. It makes for a richer and more wholesome and more interesting life.

One may utilize Pelmanism as a means of achieving some immediate purpose—financial, social, educational or cultural—hut the adventures of the training touch

but the advantages of the training touch life and living at every point.

(Signed) GEORGE CREEL.

Pelmanism is taught entirely by correspondence. There are twelve lessonstwelve "Little Gray Books." The course can be completed in three to twelve months, depending entirely upon the amount of time devoted to study.

Whatever may have been your experience with other courses, Pelmanism will help you.

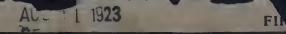
"Scientific Mind Training" is the name of the booklet which describes Pelmanism down to the last detail. It is fascinating in itself with its wealth of original thought and incise observation. It has benefits of its own that will make the reader keep it. It is free, Use the coupon or a postcard and send for it now—TO-DAY.

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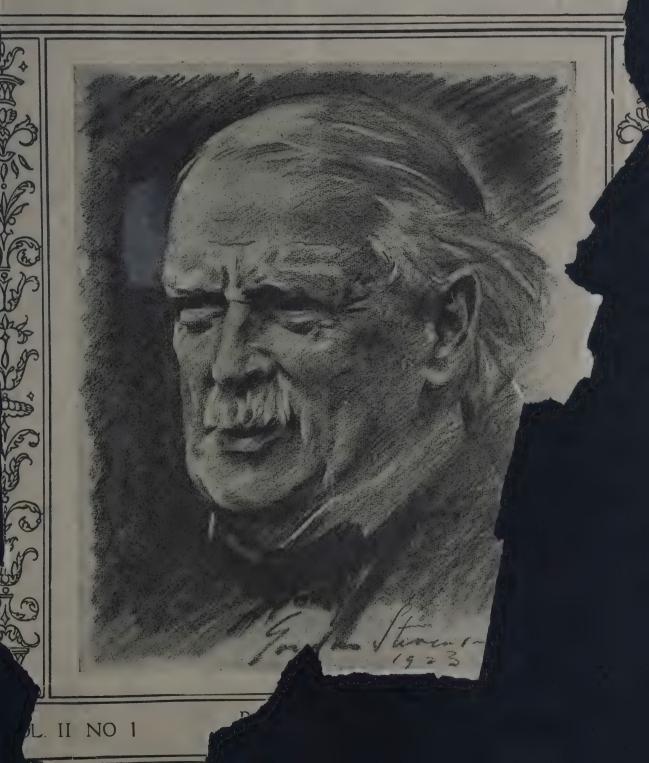
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The Weekly News-Magazine



In the September Century

Do We Need a New Religion?

By Mary Austin

Hither and Yon-Memories of the 70's By Mrs. Borden Harriman

To Whom Are We Responsible?— on the Freedom of Teachers By Alexander Meiklejohn Former President, Amherst College Reina, a Story
By Theodore Dreiser

Fourways, the Adventure of a Nature Lover

By Samuel Scoville, Jr.

Tribute, a Story

By A. E. Coppard

From the House of Gauguin
By Robert Keable

A Study of Carl Sandburg
By Carl Van Doren

An American Looks at His World By Glenn Frank Stories by James Boyd and Richard Connell



Do we need A BRAND NEW RELIGION?

HAVE we outgrown Christianity? Has it reached its limitations? Does the 2000 years old religion of our fathers fail to meet the larger needs of the world to-day?

Mary Austin, a noted student of social institutions, puts these questions direct in the Century Magazine for September. In a most daring but logical manner, she tells us that Christianity is not accomplishing what was expected of it, and that we need a new religion based not or individual salvation, but on the re of the groups which compose n society.

> t this article suggests is nothing f a revolution in religion. It is prbing subject-compelling in

interest—scholarly in presentation—an article that will stimulate and enrich your thought. In this, it is typical of the new Century—a magazine which contains the best and newest of modern literature.

Glance down the contents for September. Note the many prominent writers among its contributors. Whether essay, fiction, anecdote, or adventure—you are certain to find in the Century thoroughly enjoyable and thoroughly worth-while reading.

Make your acquaintance with the Century to-day. Buy a copy at any of the best news-stands. Or use the coupon and assure yourself of the best in current literature for a whole year.

e CENTURY September

RY CO., 353 Fourth Avenue, New York City

me the Century Magazine for one year, for which I enclose \$5.

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 5

Oct. 1, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Republican Logging

The woodman's axe rings once nore among Presidential timber. Infustrious politicians prepare with the approach of Winter to sluice their sturdy oaks through the waters of party politics down to the convention The Stewart Edward sawmill. Whites and James Oliver Curwoods of politics have already written the ppening chapters of the great log drive.

¶ Calvin Coolidge, President of the J. S., was first of the monarchs of he forest to tremble last week before he insidious chill of the approaching cason. The Senators from Pennsylania, George Wharton Pepper and David A. Reed, called at the White House. Mr. Pepper is sometimes reerred to as "the best lawyer in the enate"; Mr. Reed, although young, rated as an able lawyer. On leavng the President, they put their legal eads together and devised the folowing unincriminating statement:

"We have no statement to make in egard to the Republican Presidential omination. If it be true, as ru-lored that President Coolidge will onsent to be a candidate for the nomnation, and if it be true, as likewise amored, that Governor Pinchot has residential aspirations, a situation ill develop upon which a Senator rom Pennsylvania ought not to xpress himself prematurely, or therwise than after serious reflec-

Immediately afterward, Harry S. ew, Postmaster General, visited Inianapolis and exclaimed within the paring of reporters: "There is no oubt whatever in my mind but that Ir. Coolidge will be, as he very ghteously should be, the nominee of e Party in 1924."

South Dakota will be the first state display her Presidential prefer-ces. There, in December, a Reablican convention, will make a first id a second choice to be presented the State at ensuing primaries. brewd heads among political ob-

THE PRESIDENCY | servers believe that Hiram Johnson will be first choice and Calvin Coolidge second. This will place both in the running, without the formality of casting their figurative headgear into a hypothetical ring.

¶ Senator Hiram Johnson seems ever bit as loath as President Coolidge to announce an active candidacy. Mr. Coolidge is glad to let matters continue in their present form. Mr. Johnson has as yet no excuse for announcing a candidacy. The fact that he will probably be the first choice of the South Dakota pre-primary convention is only a matter of local politics. Mr. Coolidge will doubtless derive as much advantage from being named second as Mr. Johnson from being named first.

¶ Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania took a fortnight's vacation at Milford, Pa., during which he observed the nation's reaction to his settlement of the coal strike. Unfortunately for Mr.

Pinchot's Presidential aspirations, he comes from what is regarded as a solid Republican state. Pennsylvania is expected to vote Republican whether or not one of her sons leads the ticket. "So," say politicians, "why pick a Pennsylvanian?" But the prospects of Mr. Pinchot's securing even the Pennsylvania delegation are not too bright. Mr. Pinchot is a reformer and an outsider to the great machines of State politics. He was elected by dividing the regular Republican factions—that of the late Boies Penrose and of William S. Vare. In local elections last week these factions united and carried Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and most of the state against independent Republicans. It is not likely that these factions will choose Mr. Pinchot as a favorite son. Mr. Pinchot's fate depends largely on a favorable public

Democratic Logging

The foresters of the Democratic Party are fully as active as their Republican brethren in preparing for the coming log drive. George Brennan, Democratic boss of Illinois, and Thomas Fortune Ryan of Virginia were the most active of the axemen. The object of their activity was evidently to find among the tall trees some timber with durable and ornamental qualities equal to those of William G. McAdoo.

reaction to the anthracite settlement,

and as yet indications are mainly ad-

¶ Woodrow Wilson was the objective of a visit to Washington by Mr. Brennan. They discussed a number of possible candidates, notably Mr. McAdoo. Afterwards Mr. Brennan let it leak out that Mr. Wilson had intimated that he might let himself be called upon as the candidate of his Party next year. If this report was true it is more significant as a curiosity of the news than a possibility of politics. Mr. Wilson, if he made such a statement, doubtless qualified

it to the point of extinction.

¶ Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama is reported to be the real

CONTENTS

	Lanc
National Affairs	1-7
Foreign News	8-12
Art	13
Music	13
Books1	4-15
Cinema	
The Theatre	16-17
Education	17
Law	18
Religion	19
Medicine	19-20
Science	
Sport	21
Business and Finance	22
The Press	24
Aeronautics	
Imaginary Interviews	25
Milestones	
Miscellany	27
Point with Pride	27
View with Alarm	28

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object of Mr. Brennan's affections. The latter gentleman, after seeing Mr. Wilson, went to Manhattan for several days' conference with Mr. Ryan and other Democratic leaders. Mr. Ryan is reported desirous of regaining the leadership in Virginia politics, after an absence of several years, from Senator Carter Glass, of McAdoo sympathies.

¶ Senator Samuel M. Ralston or Indiana is another reputed anti-Mc-Adoo possibility. Senator Ralston, however, is 66 years of age, which

may count against him.

Mr. Coolidge's Week

The usual multiplicity of duties greeted President Coolidge. Some of his acts were:

¶ To proclaim Oct. 9 as official Fire Prevention Day throughout the

country.

¶ To receive a new White House dog, Peter Pan, a wire-haired fox terrier from Boston, son of Prides Hill Sieyon and Lady Rabbie.

¶ To be told that he should call a special session of Congress to consider the coal situation or the farm

situation.

¶ To ask newspaper men not to give undue publicity to his sons John and Calvin, now students at Mercersburg

Academy.

¶ To announce that he will call a conference of State Governors in Washington during October for the purpose of discussing not only prohibition enforcement, but other matters affecting both the federal and the state governments.

¶ To announce that he will not "waste time" by denying statements attributed to him by callers to the

White House.

To address the national convention of the American Red Cross in Washington saying: "The idea of charity is very old. It is included in the teachings of the earliest philosophers. It is one of the fundamental doctrines of the Bible. . . . Our country could secure no higher commendation, no greater place in history, than to have it correctly said that the Red Cross is truly American."

Sons

In its issue of Sept. 24, Time printed the following paragraph:

There are others—U. S. Grant, Jr., of San Diego; R. Benjamin Harrison, of Indianapolis, both lawyers. It is further reported that there is a son of Rutherford B. Hayes living. This, however, has not been verified by TIME.

Dr. Charles R. Williams, author of

the Life of Rutherford B. Hayes, kindly furnishes the following information:

"President Hayes had four sons, all but one of whom are living.



@ Keystone

DAVID A. REED

"A Senator from Pennsylvania ought not to express himself prematurely"

"1) Birchard A. Hayes, a well known lawyer in Toledo.

- "2) Colonel Webb C. Hayes, who served in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and in the China Relief expedition and has a Congressional Medal of Honor among his decorations. He also saw service in the World War. He has been for years head of the Commission which has marked the sites where our troops fought or served in Cuba and China. A few years ago he deeded his father's old home and grounds, 'Spiegel Grove,' at Fremont, Ohio, to Ohio, and the State erected an impressive building, 'The Hayes Memorial Library and Museum,' in which are preserved the large library and historical collections and papers of the President.
- "3) Rutherford P. Hayes, long a resident of Asheville, N. C., but now living in Florida.
- "4) Scott R. Hayes, long a prominent and successful business man in New York, who died suddenly last June.

"There are seven grandsons of President Hayes. Six served in the World War. The other one was too young."
Dr. Williams also furnished the in-

Dr. Williams also furnished the information that the son of President Harrison commonly styles himself Russell B. Harrison.

THE CABINET

Cuban Maneuvers

The State Department was apparently relieved of one of its major difficulties with Cuba—the Tarafa Bill for the consolidation of Cuban railroads and heavy taxation of the private railroads and ports (TIME, Aug. 27, Sept. 3). The confiscatory taxation of the private sugar railways and ports was reported to have been eliminated, and the bill was passed after five hours of debate by the Cuban Senate.

Thus were American interests safeguarded and Americans satisfied. But the objection of the Cuban Veterans' and Patriots' Association (that the bill will create a railway trust) was not heeded. That body protested vigorously against the "corrupt practices of the Government." While it asserted that it would employ only peaceful means, there was some talk of revolution. Perhaps the Zayas administration, which would like to silence the objections, suggested their revolutionary intent for an excuse to clap them into prison.

Shortly before the Cuban Senate passed the Tarafa Bill, General Carlos Garcia-Velez (son of the General Garcia of "message-to-Garcia" fame), President of the Veterans' and Patriots' Association, departed hastily from Havana into the lesser known parts of Cuba. With him disappeared General Manuel Despaigne, Treasurer of the organization, who was Secretary of the Treasury in the reform Cabinet until he was expelled last Spring by President Zayas. Dr. Oscar Soto, Secretary of the Veterans' Organization, also went into hiding.

The departure of these men was timely, for shortly afterwards 20 other leaders of the movement were arrested, charged with revolutionary utterances. The arrested leaders were released, however, and President Zayas promised that if the three mer in hiding returned to Havana, they would be unmolested. If a revolution should develop, Secretary Hughes will find his attention again forcibly attracted to Cuba. For the moment, however, that prospec seems unlikely.

CONGRESS

"Own your own home" is a slogan which Representative John W. Langley (Republican) of Kentucky would apply to the Government. He went twice to call on President Coolidge and the second time took with hun Representative Clark of Florida. Mr. Langley is Chairman of the House Public Buildings Committee, and Mr. Clark is the ranking Democratic member of the Committee. Their object was to persuade the President to sanction an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for public buildings.

"Pork!" exclaimed newspaper headlines. But Congressman Langley has it figured out that the Government now pays \$23,000,000 a year in rent and that a saving of \$3 000,000 a year can be made by building. The President, said Mr. Langley,

is open minded.



The Wheat Evil

Economic discomfiture for a people is political discomfiture for a government. Spurred on by the agonized cry of the wheat farmers in the West, the Cabinet spent two sessions largely devoted to the question: How can the farmer be satisfied? President wished an answer. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace prepared a report. And others, outside the Cabinet, visited the White House from time to time to offer sugges-

The Problem. The U.S. is expected to eat about 584 million bushels of wheat this year. It is expected to produce about 821 million bushels of wheat. How is the difference of 237 million bushels to be prevented from drugging the market and dragging down the price of wheat? How is this to be prevented in years to come?

The story of the surplus and its disposal commences in the days before the War. Export (in millions of bushels) of the chief wheat-selling countries was at that time approximately as follows:

Australia 48 Russia and Eastern Europe. 185

million bushels in addition, making



CONGRESSMAN LANGLEY "Uncle Sam is a lodger"

an annual importation of about 600 million bushels of wheat into Western Europe.

This year, according to economists, the same countries will have surpluses for export:

U. S237
Canada323
Argentina119
Australia
Russia and East- Practically
ern Europe none
Total747

There is too much wheat. Canada, especially, has quadrupled her production. Meanwhile, owing to an unusually good wheat crop and a consumption still depressed by the War, Western Europe may consume only 500 million bushels.

Nostrums:

¶ Regional conferences between representatives of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and farmers (suggested at the Cabinet meeting). Secretary Wallace was said to favor them. But conferences (to produce results) must do more than

¶ Reduction of the wheat acreage (favored by Secretary Wallace). This is being brought about naturally by farmers who abandon their land on account of low prices. It may be brought about deliberately by diversification of crops and greater plantings of flax and sugar-beets-products which we now import. But, if it is necessary to increase the tariff on sugar to foster beet culture, there will be strong political opposition.

¶ Purchase by the Government of wheat at \$1.75 a bushel, or similar price, in order to sustain the mar-ket. This is advocated by some "radicals" of the wheat belt, but opposed by Secretary Wallace because it would tend to increase wheat production, thereby augmenting the existing evil of oversupply. Eventually the Government would have to dump the wheat back on the market or into the sea.

¶ A higher protective tariff on wheat. This was advocated by Representative Sydney Anderson (Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Agricultural Inquiry) in a con-ference with the President. The President was also reported to have considered this proposal with the Tariff Commission. Canadian wheat is being sold in Minneapolis at the same price as our native product in spite of the present duty of 30c. a bushel. This is made possible by the fact that Canadian taxes and land values are lower than ours. A higher customs tax might prevent this influx of foreign wheat. But a higher tariff cannot protect such of our wheat as is sold abroad. If we are undersold abroad, our surplus will remain to drug our own market.

¶ A revival of the U.S. Grain Corporation to improve the wheat situation by more orderly marketing. This project is advanced by Northwestern bankers. Representative Young of North Dakota arranged for these men to place their views before the President. Their plan might ameliorate but is hardly likely to cure the wheat evil.

¶ Lower railroad rates. The wheat belt eagerly calls for this remedy, which would materially aid the wheat farmer. It would necessitate action by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Administration is likely to oppose this plan if the Commission believes it would be disastrous to the railroads.

¶ A general lowering of the tariff. This remedy is propounded by the Democrats. They argue that the Fordney-McCumber tariff on wheat does not protect our farmers but that the present high tariff on other goods makes farmers pay too much for what they must buy.

COAL

Done!

An anthracite wage contract between the United Mine Workers and the operators was officially signed after the representatives of both parties had lunched with Governor Pinchot at his home at Milford, Pa. The anthracite strike is over. miners have a 10% increase in wages, an eight-hour day, but no check-off.

The miners went back to work, although during the first day after the signing of the contract not enough men appeared to do much mining. Reports began to develop of increases in coal prices of from 30c to \$1.50 a ton. Government agencies are meanwhile attempting to avert price in-

Final Report

The Federal Coal Commission, nearing the end of its official existence, submitted its final report to President Coolidge. In substance the report is no different from several preliminary reports that have been issued from time to time. The Commission declared:

That a division of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be created to supervise the coal industry, especially with regard to car

supply.

That there are inequalities in the wages paid to miners which really require a thorough revision of the entire wage scale—inequalities which were augmented by the recent Pinchot award of a flat 10% increase in wages.

That the Government should levy graduated taxes to prevent monopoly profits in the anthracite industry.

SHIPPING

A Plan Defunct

With a few thousand well-chosen words Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney General, disposed of the best laid plan of Messrs. Farley and Lasker, Chairman and ex-Chairman of the Shipping Board, for disposing of the Government's ships.

The plan, announced by Mr. Lasker before his retirement (TIME, June 18) and perfected by his successor, Mr. Farley, was for the creation of 18) and perfected by his successor, Emergency Fleet Corporation, which would operate the ships. By this means complete lines were to be built up, with trade names, good-will, terminal facilities and all the advantages of complete business enterprises. It was proposed to sell the ships in time by the simple expedient of selling the stock of these corpora-

National Affairs—[Continued]

Mr. Daugherty denied the legality of this plan because under the Merchant Marine Act the Shipping Board is empowered only to sell or to operate the ships. As a means of sale, Mr. Daugherty held that the plan was inadequate, because the exchange of ships for stock in a corporation was not a sale within the meaning of the Act, which implies that money must be received. As a means of operation, Mr. Daugherty found the plan illegal, because, if the ships were transferred to corporations, the Government technically would not possess the ships to sell later on. He raised, in addition, several minor objections.

Now the Shipping Board is looking for a new plan. Meanwhile it has advised President Coolidge that there is no prospect of managing the Government's fleet so as to avoid a deficit. Various factors in the cost of operating ships under American registry add a cost of \$5 a ton over that on foreign ships. Therefore the best that the Board can hope to do, is to reduce an inescapable deficit.

WOMEN

The Garden of the Gods

The National Woman's Party, having held a pageant representing the birth of the equal rights movement on the 75th anniversary of the latter as Seneca Falls, N. Y., is to repeat that pageant in the various sections of the country. The object of the celebrations is to promote the passage of the Party's "Absolute Equality" Amendment to the Constitution. The first repetition of the pageant was held in the Garden of the Gods at Colorado Springs, Colo.

The states of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming. Arizona, New Mexico were represented. Miss Hazel MacKaye, pageant director, said of the pageant in the Garden of Gods: "Only a noble idea is worthy of being interpreted in that awe-inspiring spot." A chorus of 500 women's voices accompanied the presentation of the pageant. Mrs. Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont, President of the organization, made an address in which she said: "I would not say in so many words that marriage is a failure but it seems to me that statistics speak for themselves."

ARMY AND NAVY

Inquiry

A naval court of inquiry in session at San Diego took testimony for several days on the accident which sent seven destroyers ashore on Point Arguello (ŤIME, Sept. 17, Sept. 24). Twelve men were named as "interested parties" or defendants, and a thirteenth was added to the group when the navigating officer of the destroyer Delphy was questioned. In this way the commanding officers, division commanders and squadron commanders of the vessels wrecked were all named as defendants, and exempted from testifying. There was a prospect that if other officers were questioned they, too, might be named. In this way the almost ludicrous situation came about, in which all the important witnesses were named as "interested parties" and exempted from testi-

At this point the 13 defendants offered to waive their rights and testify. Admiral William V. Pratt characterized the offer as "worthy of the best traditions of the Navy" The defendants will be questioned as the inquiry proceeds. The following chief points were brought out:

- 1) That the destroyers were proceeding at 20 knots.
- That the visibility was not nearly so bad as reported in the press. Of two witnesses questioned, one testified that shortly before the wreck the lights of five destroyers following in column had been visible from the Delphy; the other that the lights of eight destroyers had been visible.
- 3) That no abnormal currents were noticeable off Point Arguello on the day following the wreck. This was testified by Captain N. E. Cousins of the liner Ruth Alexander, accustomed to navigating coastal waters for 30 years.
- 4) That confusion over radio compass bearings sent to the wrecked ships was probably the cause of the wreck. Captain Cousins testified that, although in foggy weather he took radio compass directions, he did not rely on them. "They are wrong," he declared, "as often as they are right." The first officer of the steamer Arizonan also telegraphed to San Diego that he had had two sets of radio bearings given to his ship about two weeks before the wreck which if

not disregarded would have put his ship ashore within a few miles of the scene of the disaster under investigation. Those officers of the destroyer squadron who testified declared that the radio bearings received from the Point Arguello station were apparently contradictory, and that therefore they had judged them wrong and followed their own reckoning. Five minutes after the course of the vessels had been changed in this belief the vessels went aground. The Point Arguello radio station presented its log, contradicting many of the statements of the destroyer officers.

PROHIBITION

Hard-Hearted John

John Bull, whom Secretary Hughes has been trying to persuade to let us extend our property rights nine miles further to seaward to prevent rumrunning, sent a reply to the State Department. The text of the note was not made public and will not be until the matter is closed. But the State Department let it be known that the reply was "not sympathetic."

Secretary Hughes had proposed to several nations that the search and scizure limit for rum ships be extended from three miles to twelve miles from the U. S. coast. The other nations tacitly agreed that Great Britain should set the pace in the matter. This was agreeable to the State Department because no arrangement can be satisfactory without Great Britain's participation.

Secretary Hughes suggested that, if a treaty were made for twelvemile search and seizure, it should also include a provision that foreign ships might come into our territorial waters with liquor under seal. The British reply, while unsympathetic to extension of the three-mile limit, did not preclude further negotiation. It also promised that the proposal would be considered at the Imperial Conference, which opens in London on Oct. 1 (see page 8).

LABOR

· A Rabbit Keeper

A rabbit with a cork leg, wobbly ears and a false eye, its bodily structure fabricated of brown cotton, is paying a visit to Portland, Ore. The reason for this animal's visit is the opening of the annual Convention



(International

BR'ER RABBIT

of the American Federation of Labor on Oct. 1. The rabbit is there as the mascot of the greatest cigar-maker in the world's history — Samuel Gompers.

As the Federation of Labor goes into its 43rd year, it is the most influential labor body in the Western Hemisphere. The story of how it became what it is, really began more than 73 years ago. In London, east of the City, lies Whitechapel, a slum largely inhabited by Jews. There, in January, 1850, a son was born to Solomon Gompers, Jewish cigarmaker. That son was Samuel. He had but four years of schooling. At the age of ten he was apprenticed to a shoemaker; out of dislike for that trade he soon gave up that trade for cigar-making. Those were the days of the Civil War, and his first serious reading was anti-slavery pamphlets. He became an Abolitionist.

In the midst of the Civil War, aged 13, he came to America. Before the war was over he had organized the first eigar-makers' union in New York. Since then he has devoted himself to leadership in the American labor movement.

Cigar-making is not a trade of such outstanding importance that it should command the labor of a nation; yet it helped Sam Gompers to his high place. The cigar-makers worked better when their minds were busy. So they arranged for one of their number to read to them while they

worked, making their own cigars and an equal share for the reader. Sam Gompers became a favorite reader. Thereby he acquired a precise enunciation, a mellifluous voice and an effective oral interpretation of words. It also brought him a wide contact with English literature, to which he added a knowledge of the works of English and German economists.

Thus prepared, his vigorous personality was competent to handle the difficult situations of labor politics. His power of persuasion is only equaled by his fighting power, and it is rarely that one or the other is not triumphant.

In 1881 he helped to organize the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions, reorganized five years later into the American Federation of Labor. He might have been its first President, but he declined and was made Vice President. The following year he was President. He has held that position ever since, except in 1894-95, when he was barely defeated by John McBride, leader of the coal miners. For practically 43 years he has dominated the greatest labor organization in America.

Br'er Rabbit, of whom the brown cotton bunny is a representation, was suggested years ago by Mr. Gompers' secretary, who detected a decided likeness between Uncle Remus' Br'er Rabbit and her chief. It was the play of wits between Br'er Rabbit and the enemies that sought to corner him that made the secretary think of the mental adroitness of Samuel Gompers in a similar situation. She found the rabbit "human looking, with a glint of knowingness in his eye, an all-pervading air of good-will, an absence of bitterness in his make-up." So she purchased the cotton rabbit and presented it to Mr. Gompers. And "Br'er" has sat ever since as mascot on the labor leader's desk, has accompanied him on his travels.

His tenets:

As labor leaders go, Samuel Gompers is a conservative.

Organized labor is one of Mr. Gompers' ideals. "I can explain my position," he has said, "by a story. You see a boy whistling mightily as he approaches a yellow dog. He kicks the dog into the gutter and goes on whistling loudly. Then he comes to a bulldog. He looks at him but he doesn't touch him." Unorganized labor is the yellow dog; organized labor the bulldog.

One big union is an idea to which

ously opposed. He believes in autonomous unions within each trade, co-ordinated and assisted by the Federation of which he is leader.

A labor party is contrary to his principles. He fears it might split union ranks. Nevertheless his organization makes a practice of dis-seminating political information in regard to records of candidates for public offices and their attitude toward labor.

Government ownership he vigorously opposes, and one of his few great defeats was when the A. F. of L. Convention of 1920 voted for Government ownership of the railroads.

Woman Suffrage had his approval. Socialism and Communism have always been anathema to him. He fought the propaganda of the Socialist Berger and still fights the radicalism of William Z. Foster and the "Soviet invasion" of the U.S. He has said in his speeches: "I pity the Socialists. . . . I have read all their books. I know all their arguments. . . . I do not regard them as rational beings. . . . If the lesser and immediate demands of labor could not be obtained from society as it is, it would be mere dreaming to preach and pursue the will-o'-the-wisp, a new society constructed from rainbow materials. . . ."

Capitalism is not a Gompers fetish, as his opposition to Socialism indicates. He declared: "There is no necessity to worry about how labor and capital can be reconciled, for they are one and the same."

Life is no pathway of roses in Mr. Gompers view. "Happiness cannot be granted to man below," he philosophized. "Life is but a strife. . . I have almost had my very soul burned in the trials of life. . . ."

His Rope:

The A. F. of L. has been called "a rope of sand" because it is a federation of autonomous unions, not a union of dependent bodies. It was originally formed in opposition to the contrary ideal of the Knights of Labor. The fact that the rope of sand has become a powerful organization may be attributed largely to the personal energy of the man at its head.

But the fact that the A. F. of L. is a loosely knit body means that Mr. Gompers still has to fight the battles he has waged from the very beginning. He will be faced at Portland

Mr. Gompers has always been vigor- || by demands for one big union, for recognition of Soviet Russia and other radical measures. There will be two days for the presentation of resolutions, and the remainder of a two weeks' session will be devoted to committee hearings and the passage of resolutions. Among the questions to be dealt with will be restriction of immigration, labor schools, labor injunctions, compulsory arbitration, child and female labor legislation, labor banks.

About 500 delegates will be in attendance who will cast about 3,500 votes, one vote for each 1,000 members in the entire organization of about 3,500,000. Theoretically the functions of the Federation extend little beyond this annual passage of resolutions. Actually the Federation settles jurisdictional disputes between unions, issues charters and assists in the formation of local unions and trade unions which become its members. Over its member unions, especially the smaller ones, it exercises an effective, if unrecognized, general discipline.

Mr. Gompers may proudly survey his work—an organization with 3,500,000 members, which he helped to found with less than 50,000; an organization with a budget of over half a million dollars as compared to less than \$200 43 years ago; a power in labor; a power in politics.

NEGROES

" A Just Rebuke"

Mayor Joseph Cauffiel, who because of a small riot ordered Negroes and Mexicans of less than seven years' residence to leave Johnstown, Pa. (Time, Sept. 24), stepped into a hornets' nest. The Mexican Embassy at Washington asked the U.S. State Department for an explanation, and ordered the Mexican Consul at Philadelphia to make an investigation at Johnstown.

Meanwhile the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other bodies wired protests to Governor Pinchot. The Governor asked the Mayor for an explanation. The Mayor replied that he had not formally ordered Negroes and Mexicans to leave, but had "advised them to do so for their own good" in an interview with press representatives.

Then the mayoralty primaries at Johnstown took place. Mayor Cauf-fiel, a Republican, desired renomination. But of seven candidates he ran fifth. "A just rebuke!" said the N. A. A. C. P.

POLITICAL NOTES

Masonry

Nearly every President of the U.S. (Calvin Coolidge is an exception) has been a Mason of high degree. President Harding was to have been "crowned" honorary member of the Supreme Council, Thirty-third Degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at the Council's 111th annual meeting in Manhattan last week. He was looking forward "with most agreeable anticipation to being present at the meeting and receiving the crowning degree of Masonry."

The name of General Leonard Wood was also on the docket for this honor. The exigencies of Philippine governance prevented his attendance. The Supreme Council thereupon altered its constitution so that it is now possible to confer the degree on officers of the Army or Navy on active service in whatever jurisdiction they may be stationed.

The advisability of political figures enjoying Masonic affiliations is apparent, although they need not expect "direct action" or intervention in political or educational affairs. This time-honored Masonic principle was reiterated by the Supreme Council in response to numerous appeals to the Sovereign Grand Commander for an official ruling. Still, there are over two and a half million Masons in the U.S.

Masonry had its origin in the crafts guilds. The Freemasonry of 17th Century England, entered the U. S. with the foundation of the Boston Grand Lodge in 1733. Benjamin Franklin was an early and ardent promoter of the craft. Likewise George Washington. There are now 49 Grand Lodges in the U.S. with Temples in most state capitals.

Where early Masonry had as its basis the study of architecture and the building arts, modern Masonic teachings embrace all departments of knowledge, reinforced and decked out with a glamorous, heterogeneous heritage more or less accurately attributed to the Order's earliest days. Conservative theorists date this heritage from the dawn of English industry. More romantic Masons claim Solomon for the first Grand Master, and even Euclid.

Degrees are studied for and taken optionally in sequence, depending on

a favorable ballot of those already accepted. As progress is made upwards, the number accepted decreases rapidly. The four chief classes of degrees: "Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch," "Mark Grand Lodge," "Great Priory of Knights Templars," "Ancient and Accepted plars," "Ancient and Accepted Rite." These are mutually comple-

mentary.

The Thirty-third degree occurs under the last-named class and is conferred only upon Master Masons of the Thirty-second degree in good standing. Deliberations of the Supreme Council determine the eligibility of candidates on the basis of their excellence as officers of sub-ordinate divisions of the Scottish Rite "or other eminent service." Distinction is made between active and honorary members.

Membership in the Masonic Order

costs, in most jurisdictions, at least \$20. Masonic charities, especially hospitals, are everywhere maintained.

. . . Governor Walton of Oklahoma, who recently declared martial law throughout the state and "absolute martial law" in several cities, found himself facing a difficult situation. He set out to fight the Ku Klux Klan, which he declared was responsible for 2,500 floggings in the state in twelve months.

His soldiers appeared, and the Ku Klux Klan, as such, disappeared. A court of inquiry is evidently seeking out the Kluxers. But large sections of the press and Oklahoma's legislators rose up to fight the Governor. Though a military censorship was placed on several newspapers, the legislators were not so easily controlled. They began moves to assemble the Legislature in order to impeach the Governor for usurpation of authority. Governor Walton threatened to jail them if they met.

It was said that if the Legislature succeeded in meeting it would have a sufficient K. K. K. majority to impeach Mr. Walton. He was in a ticklish position for all his six-foot, well-built frame. Oklahoma vibrated with the war drum.

Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, who views most things with alarm, issued from the White House. "The President," he asseverated, "is in fine fettle and he is a fine fellow. We just talked about things in general!"

"Woodrow Wilson is one of the greatest men the world has ever produced. He was a great President.... His high place in history is secure and the adulation and mouthings of weaklings and demagogues can add nothing to or detract nothing from it."—Senator John Knight Shields of Tennessee, who (with only two other Democrats†) voted against the League of Nations and the Versailles Treaty in the Senate.

"Judas kissed Christ before he betrayed Him. Shields praises Wil-



(C) Keystone GENERAL TYSON "Judas kissed Christ before he betrayed Him"

son after Shields' betrayal of the greatest man of our time."—General Lawrence D. Tyson of Knoxville, one of three Democrats who are preparing to contest Mr. Shields' renomination in 1924.

In a letter to W. A. S. Furlow of Bristol, Tenn., Woodrow Wilson himself added: "I do not feel at liberty to say more than this: That I regarded Mr. Shields during my administration as one of the least trustworthy of my professed supporters."

The Harding Memorial Committee of San Francisco announced that, as a memorial to the late President, there will be built at a cost of \$100,-000 a new municipal golf course and club house.

Republican office-holders are none

† Reed of Missouri and Walsh of Massa-chusetts.

too popular in the Democratic South. From West Point, Va., came the report that a Republican appointed as Postmaster there was the recipient of undesirable attention from his customers. They bought large quantities of special delivery stamps and flooded the office with letters which the postmaster had to spend most of the night delivering.

William E. Borah quit Idaho where he has been speech-making and hand-shaking, mounted a train for Washington. Before he left he telegraphed orders to "have Jester* brought back to the stables."

Mr. William E. Borah dined with Mr. Coolidge at the White House. There was no reason why he should not. But political quidnunes whispered that the very independent Senator from Idaho is not averse to a little free transportation on the conservative Administration band wagon.

The Round Table, universally respected British Quarterly, exclaimed of the United States in its September number:

"What does it all mean—this story of a revolt in the Middle West; panic among politicians; Henry Ford in the public eye; Congress in a state of chaos? And those other things which have not been mentioned: the Stock Exchange treading as cautiously as a cat; industry seeing shadows on the wall at every turn; the Protestant churches in a fine fury over the appearance of theological doctrines which are already antiquated abroad; skirmishes off the New Jersey coast with rum-running ships; 25 persons killed in motor accidents on a single Sunday; a lynching in Missouri attended by high school girls; the Ku Klux Klan moving unchecked over the face of the country. . . . And, in the State of Minnesota, one lone man saying: 'I got a pretty good farm; and I got good size mort-gage on it; and I got a wife and children. . . . ' Is it Magnus Johnson's doctrine that sounds so radical, or is it his terrible simplicity?

. "It means this: that the labor of consolidating the United States into a nation is far from finished. . . .

^{*} Jester is Mr. Borah's eight-year-old, three-fourths thoroughbred sorrel horse. Jester has a blazed face and two white feet. All Summer he has been in pasture. Mr. Borah rides in Rock Creek Park before most Washingtonians have breakfasted.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

Surrender?

Premiers Baldwin of Britain and Poincaré of France met in conclave at Paris. It was reported that they had not decided upon any definite solution of the Ruhr problem but that they "had agreed upon a common policy." As a result the Entente Cordiale is said to be closer than it has been for months. The Allies wait for the official end of passive resistance, which Chancellor Stresemann was reported to have "announced," following a five-hour conference with 300 representative spokesmen from the Ruhr and Rhineland at which it was "unanimously agreed that further opposition was futile."

GRECO-ITALIAN

Chopin

The Italo-Greek dispute (caused by the murder of General Tellini and three other Italian members of the Greco-Albanian Boundary Commission near Janina in the Epirus on Aug. 27, and protracted by the subsequent occupation of Corfu and adjacent islands by Italian forces) hung fire while waiting for the report of the Council of Ambassadors' Inquiry Mission at Janina.

Meanwhile, the Greeks having paid full homage, as requested by the Italians, to the remains of General Tellini and his three comrades, the bodies arrived in Rome on a special train draped in black and were met by representatives of the King and many prominent officials. The city was in mourning, flags were at halfmast, manifestoes bordered in black were to be seen throughout the capital, shops were closed, large silent crowds assembled to see the cortège pass through the streets. The bodies were taken to the Church of the Holy Apostles, over the door of which was a message dictated by Premier Mussolini:

"The mother country salutes with sorrow and pride her children, who fell for her, raising her once more into the divine atmosphere of glory.'

THE LEAGUE

More Business

During the past week's session of the Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations the following business was enacted or came up for discussion:

Mutual Defense. The committee appointed to examine the Treaty for Mutual Defense adopted articles which provide for mutual guarantees between Members of the League according to their geographical position (Time, Aug. 20). Dr. Benes of Czecho-Slovakia and M. Léon Jonhaux of France pointed out that "such treaties did actually enable States to reduce their armaments.'

Opium. The Assembly suggested that two conferences be held to discuss the opium problem. The first would comprise representatives of countries having Far Eastern possessions, such as France, Portugal, Britain, Japan, Holland, India; it would be entirely concerned with the suppression of opium smoking. The second would be concerned with the limitation of the use of manufac-tured drugs such as morphine and cocaine. One or both of the conferences would be held in Washington.

Article X. A resolution affecting Article X was passed by the Assembly of the League by 26 votes to four. The resolution stated that the Council of the League should take account of the "special conditions" of all States when it recommends application of military measures against a nation transgressing the Covenant; that each State should determine the extent of its obligation to the League; that all Members should consider the recommendation of the League as "of the highest impor-

BRITISH EMPIRE

"Is It Peace?"

Ex-Premier David Lloyd George, now en route to the U.S., published a book in London called Is It Peace?

The work is distinctly pessimistic about the progress of peace since he went out of office, and is little more than an amplification of the newspaper articles which he has been contributing to the Hearst press. He is convinced that peace "has gone back perceptibly and unmistakably." "The present year," says he, "has been one of growing gloom and menace; the international temper is distinctly worse all around."

The 300-page book is written with characteristic Lloyd Georgian vigor and is full of sonorous metaphor. The Ruhr gets attention. Says he: "If Poincaré is out for reparation, his policy will inevitably fail in comparison with that which he so rashly threw over; but if he is out for trouble it has been a great success and in the future it will be an even greater triumph for his statesman-ship. The permanent garrison in the Ruhr has possibilities of mischief which it does not require any special vision to foresee."

The concluding lines of the preface: "Peace can only be restored by full recognition of the equities as well as the humanities — of the humanities as well as the equities. I have sought in these pages to deal fairly with both."

The ex-Premier was invited to call on the President at the White House during his visit this month to U. S. cities. Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Lloyd George have this in common: each of them had a humble village cobbler as his earliest political adviser. Mr. Lloyd George's cobbler happened also to be his uncle and his acting father. Mr. Coolidge's cobbler is, as everyone knows, James Lucey of Northampton, Mass.

Steamers

The Cunard and White Star lines agreed to amalgamate for the Winter months. From November to March each Company will supply one steamer on alternate weeks for the Southampton to New York route. During those months the Mauretania will be returbined, the Homeric will be converted to use oil fuel, the Olympic will be thoroughly overhauled. The Majestic, Berengaria, Aquitania will continue in service.

Farmers

The Farmers' Union decided to send a deputation to Premier Baldwin to lay before him the "deplorable state of British agriculture." It is hoped that the Government will aid in the work of rehabilitation. Farmers are faced with heavy losses on arable cultivation—losses which they cannot sustain unless the Government helps, said the President of the Union.

Cost of Living

The cost of living rose two points in August, making the index figure 73 above pre-War prices. This is the first increase since January, 1921, when the cost of living was 169 points above the pre-War level. Railwaymen will receive an extra shilling a week to offset the increase.

Metal

Signs are that the British metal industries are recovering. A Colombian order for water-works and an

electric plant valued at about \$500,000 was received by one firm. Another received an order for the electrification of the Campos de Jordas Railway in Brazil. The Beardmore Co. of Glasgow reported more orders for locomotives from India. Heavy orders are expected from Japan.

Imperial Conference

A conference of the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, Canada, Newfoundland, Irish Free State, Northern Ireland, Union of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, probably Southern Rhodesia and the Secretary of State for India will start its deliberations this week. These heads of States comprise what is known as the Imperial Conference (TIME, May 5). The Conference will probably remain in session for six weeks. The Premiers will be invited by the King to a banquet in Buckingham Palace.

On the agenda: discussion of the economic conditions of the British Commonwealth of Nations, including Imperial Preference and emigration; review and discussion of the Commonwealth's foreign policy; debate of questions affecting the military, naval and air defenses, including the naval base at Singapore; consideration of Imperial communications; examination of plans to ensure permanent participation by all the Commonwealth nations in the Empire's foreign policy.

Premier Baldwin of Great Britain will preside over the Conference. The overseas Premiers are accompanied by a large body of experts, who will discuss most of the economic questions in separate conferences before they are brought up before the

Imperial body.

This is the first meeting of the Conference since 1921.

Death of Morley

Viscount Morley of Blackburn, better known as John Morley, the philosopher-statesman friend of Gladstone, died last week at the age of 84 from heart failure.

Morley's chief fame rests on a literary basis. Educated at Cheltenham College and Lincoln College, Oxford, he became a professed Liberal in politics, a die-hard Conservative in his writings. His volumes on Voltaire and Rousseau are typical examples of this literary conservatism. In these books he is nothing

if not thorough, he scrupulously avoids equivocation but he deals only in the straight and narrow paths of inquiry. Probably his chef d'oeuvre is the remarkable biography of Gladstone, Life of Gladstone.

His political career started in 1883 when he was elected to Parliament on a bye-election for Newcastle-on-Tyne. He held several Cabinet posts: Chief Secretary of Ireland twice, 1886, 1892-5; Secretary of State for India, 1905-10; Lord President of the Privy Council, 1910-14. He resigned the last named post at the outbreak of the War, because, although a Liberal, he was in



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JOHN MORLEY

He is with his chief

reality a reactionary at heart. In his Recollections he said: "The War and our action in it led to my retirement from public office. The world is traveling under formidable omens into a new era, very unlike the times in which my lot was east. . . ."

The reactionary propensity was brought out in his earlier years when he opposed the eight-hour day for labor—an attitude which cost him his seat in Parliament for Newcastle. From 1896 to 1908 he represented Montrose Burghs. Then came the triumph of his conservative soul: he was elevated to the Peerage as Viscount Morley of Blackburn. Other Liberals have become Peers, but Lord Morley had been previously opposed to the power of the Lords; it was an institution which should

be "mended or ended." He continued, however, to support the Veto Bill, which finally curbed the power of the Lords.

In reality he was not a political anomaly. He was more a liberal Conservative than a conservative Liberal.

Society

¶ The London season is to have an early start. The marriage of Lady Louise Mountbatten to the Crown Prince of Sweden is to take place Nov. 3 in the Chapel Royal at St. James' Palace. Gustaf, King of Sweden, will be present. With the Crown Prince he will be entertained at Buckingham Palace for several days before the event by George and Mary.

¶ On Nov. 12, Princess Maud, daughter of the Princess Royal (King George's sister) will be married to Lord Carnegie, eldest son of the Earl of Southesk.

¶ London society will have a new hostess in the person of the Duchess of York. Her Royal Highness was prevented from making her début as a hostess last season owing to her indisposition from whooping cougn.

Dail's Week

With the Republican members conspicuous by their absence (they refused to take an oath of allegiance to George V and therefore cannot sit), the new Dail Eireann (Irish Chamber of Deputies) met for the first time.

The only business transacted was the re-election by acclamation of William T. Cosgrave as President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State (Prime Minister of the Free State). Michael Hayes was chosen Speaker.

The Opposition sitting in the Dail (Farmers,' Labor and Independent Parties) asked the Government to release Republican prisoners in order to enable them to meet and discuss their future policy. President Cosgrave refused and the Dail sustained him without proceeding to a division.

On the following day the Dail reassembled and the President announced the membership of the Executive Council (Cabinet):

President.........William T. Cosgrave Home Affairs.......Kevin O'Higgins

Foreign Affairs....Desmond Fitzgerald Education...Eoin MacNeill Finance......Ernest Blythe Defense....General Richard Mulcahy

The Ministers of Local Government and Industries and Commerce were not announced. With the exception that President Cosgrave sheds the portfolio of Minister of Defense, which now devolves on Ernest Blythe, formerly Minister of Local Government, the Council remains the same as the last one. The Dail gave the necessary approval to the President's selections.

GERMANY

Finance

The indefatigable Herr Rudolf Hilferding, Minister of Finance for the Reich, outlined a grand scheme of radical finance reform, which made provision for three different currencies:

Geldwertmark or bodenmark, meaning "gold-value mark." The Reichsbank is to be the only source of issue for new paper currency that will probably be secured by 40% to 50% of gold coverage instead of the original legal one-third.

Sachwertnoten, meaning "real-value notes," which are to be secured by a real-value capital levy of 5%.

Nichtswerthpapiermark, meaning worthless paper mark, which continued as legal tender at .00000060 cents to the mark, or 166,666,666 marks to the dollar. It seemed certain that Herr Hilferding's bill would be passed by the Reich.

The Allies—France and Belgium—swooped down upon unsuspecting Germans at Essen, Recklinghausen, Dortmund and dragged away 1,700,000,000,000 marks. It did not matter; the Reichsbank has more than 1,182,038,536,000,000 more paper marks, and at the present rate they may even reach the impossible figure of a quintillion, i.e., 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 marks.

Berlin police began a search for foreign currency, principally dollars and pounds. On the Friedrichstrasse and the Kurfürstendam, 27 raids took place and vast quantities of real money was confiscated. Foreigners were treated like nationals, except when they could prove that they were in transit, when they were allowed to keep their money. All persons received the privilege of calling at the police station after two days to receive the value of their money in marks.

Because of the proposed heavy burden of taxation, Die Rote Fahne (Red Flag), Berlin Communist daily, published a proclamation: "We are the organized power, but we can conquer only when every Communist is filled with sacred, tireless zeal for the revolution!"

In South Baden, Communists called a general strike against "new tax burdens." Three deaths were caused and hundreds of arrests were made. The strike continued. Switzerland strengthened the frontier guard and the Government of Baden proclaimed a notfallzustand (state of emergency) with a curfew at 10 p. m.

The postage stamp was abolished in Germany, owing to the cost of printing being greater than the face value of the stamps. Hereafter German letters will bear a cancellation indicating that postage has been paid. The lightest letter from Germany costs, at the present rate of exchange, 200,000 marks to deliver in the U. S.

Wiedfeldt Out?

Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, German Ambassador to the U. S., left on board the steamship Bremen for Berlin, to which city he was officially summoned. Ad interim the German Embassy in Washington is under the direction of a Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. H. H. Dieckhoff. It was said that Dr. Wiedfeldt would be absent for only a month; but it was also said that he would not return; that Herr Cuno, now in the U. S., would be asked to take his place in Washington.

Prussian Faith

Generalfeldmarschall von Hindenburg's valedictory advice in Munich to General Ludendorff and all Bavaria: "Don't seede from the Empire, not even temporarily, but preserve the true Prussian Faith." After the usual chorus of "hoch's" the great, grim monster of Germany returned to his native Hanover.

FRANCE

M. Herriot

Edouard Herriot, for 18 years Mayor of Lyons ("the French Chicago"), Socialist, member of the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, arrived in Manhattan on board the French liner France. While in the U. S., M. Herriot will be the guest of the Brooklyn

Chamber of Commerce. The principal object of his American trip is to induce business men to exhibit at the annual fair at Lyons, which was first organized by him in 1914 as a rival to the German fair at Leipzig. The 1924 fair will be held the first two weeks in March in the new exhibition palace, which is a kilometer in length. M. Herriot's visit includes stops in Manhattan, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Montreal, Buffalo.

M. Herriot is famed for his radical social .views, holding, however, in common with most Latins, that the family rather than the individual is the unit of society. His political opinions are free of the stamp of the propaganda factory. He believes that business men should be given charge of international relations. He contends that M. Poincaré, whom ne does not believe an imperialist, made a mistake in invading the Ruhr, and asserts that a customs frontier along the already occupied Rhineland would have secured reparations cash without arousing the nationalist feelings of Germany; that, for all French protestations, France is in a far more stable economic condition than England, despite the fiscal disparity.

This genial little Frenchman from the Midi goes where he likes, even into Soviet Russia, says what he thinks, does as he pleases. He is a thorn in the side of the Quai d'Orsay.

ITALY

Fiume

The tension between Italy and Yugo-Slavia over Fiume (TIME, Sept. 3, Sept. 24) slackened considerably, and negotiations between the two countries were reported as proceeding smoothly.

The latest proposals emanating from Italy were that Italy be allowed to annex Italian Fiume, in return for which Italy would allow Yugo-Slavia to annex the Slav section of the Free State. It is suggested that the administration of the ports of Fiume and Porto Barros shall be under a single mixed commission. It is understood that Signor Mussolini, Italian Premier, made urgent representations to M. Pashitch, Yugo-Slavian Premier, that the whole question of Fiume be settled once and for all, pointing out that the ports had been inactive since the end of the War and that all the commerce, which at one time centered in those

ports, had been diverted to other parts of the world.

Premier Pashitch is believed to be willing to accept the Italian proposals. He is, however, in a different position from Signor Mussolini. The Italian Premier enjoys almost universal popularity in Italy, but the Yugo-Slavian Government is in a shaky position, owing chiefly to the hostility of the Croats. Thus the chances of an immediate settlement are considered somewhat tenuous.

In Fiume itself, conditions were quiet, the only notable event being the expulsion of 4,000 unemployed by order of the new Military Governor, the Italian General Gaetano Giardino. This was done in order to save money. No citizens of Fiume were expelled.

" Mussolini's Brother"

At Coucy-le-Château, near Noyon, lives an Italian who much resembles the physical Dr. Benito Mussolini. He says he is Mussolini's brother. Asked how it happened that he was not occupying an important post in the Italian Government, he replied: "Italy has given herself to Benito. But she has not married the whole Mussolini family! My brother is not the man to put his influence to that kind of use!"

NETHERLANDS

A Queen's Salary

Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina, 25 years a Queen, intimated to the Minister of Finance, Jonkheer Dr. R. J. de Geer, that she and her mother, Dowager Queen Emma (65) will share in a proposed cut in the salaries of State officials. The Queen receives 600,000 guilders (\$241,200) from the civil list and an allowance of 50,000 guilders (\$20,100) for the maintenance of the Royal palaces, as well as the revenue from her private estates, and the income from the large private fortune of the House of Orange.

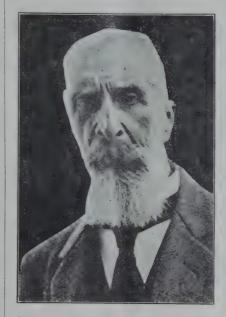
HUNGARY

Kossuth's Disciple

Count Albert Apponyi, veteran statesman of Hungary, accompanied by his daughter, Countess Mary, who will act as his secretary, was reported on his way to visit the U. S. His

object is to give a series of lectures, the first of which is to be delivered at New York University.

Count Apponyi, 77 years of age, is over six feet high. He is characterized by a prominent nose, deep-set eyes, a resonant voice and a military bearing. He is the son of Count Georges Apponyi, late Chief Justice of Hungary. He speaks fluently



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COUNT APPONYI

He once addressed the Congress of the U. S.

Hungarian, German, French, Italian, English, and is conversant with Russian and several Slavic languages.

In politics he is a real follower of Kossuth in liberalism and democracy, and an ardent Royalist. For more than 50 years he was the leader of the Independent Kossuth Party and has been Speaker of the House of Representatives and Minister of Education. Although he belongs to the oldest Hungarian aristocracy, he gave up his seat in the House of Magnates in order to sit in the lower House

His remarkable rhetorical power and his great diplomatic skill have won for him a high place in the opinion of the world. His great abilities were recognized at the Peace Conference in Paris, where he created a sensation by refusing to sign the Treaty of Trianon. Prior to the War he shared with two others—Lafayette and Kossuth—the honor of being the only foreigners to address the U. S. Congress. This he did in 1911.

SPAIN

The Dictators

The Directorate, appointed by King Alfonso after the bloodless revolution of a fortnight ago (TIME, Sept. 24), began to consolidate its position.

The following are points in the program of the Dictator, Captain General Primo Rivera: abolition of jury trial system; war on profiteers and high prices; offer to Province of Catalonia of partial Home Rule; strenuous prosecution of the Moroccan War; trial of members of the Alhucemas Government, "which shows the worst of vices."

A decree was issued imposing.

A decree was issued imposing fines and sentences of imprisonment for persons who display any flag except the Spanish flag or use any language in public documents except the Spanish language. The measure is designed against the separationist movement in Catalonia. "One Kingdom, one flag, one language" is the policy of the Dictatorship.

The political situation is generally quiet, the Communist element being deprived of their leaders, who are in prison or on the other side of the borders of Spain. King Alfonso is reported to have been forced to accept the Dictatorship or abdicate. The Directorate is not unpopular in Spain and if it is successful in carrying out its reforms it will undoubtedly consolidate the Spanish Monarchy.

YUGO-SLAVIA

Balkan Bugaboo

Because of frequent raids on Serbian territory by the Bulgarian Comitadji*, Yugo-Slavia sent a stiff ultimatum to Bulgaria, declaring that unless these raids ceased Yugo-Slavia would cross the frontier. A war was thought to be averted by the prompt mediation of Premier Poincaré of France, who suggested a conference for this week to settle the question. Both Governments agreed.

BULGARIA

Revolution

Communists and Agrarians, by separate revolt, tried to overthrow the Government. The Army defeated Communist insurrections at Stara

The Bulgarian Comitadji are militarit bodies of Macedonian Irredentists under the leadership of one Todor Alexandrof. The Sofia Government is unable to control them owing to their bases being situated in mountain fastnesses.

Zagora and Nova Zagora; but the Communists called a strike and engaged in wholesale sabotage of communications. Some 100,000 Agrarians were reported marching on Sofia, capital of Bulgaria. Troops halted them with rifle fire.

King Boris presided over the Cabinet, which he reconstructed; he dissolved Parliament—an empty proceeding because it had not met since Stambuliski's murder (TIME, June 18, June 25); he proclaimed a state of siege. If the revolt is suppressed, the King is expected to call for a general election some time in November.

Owing to the strict censorship exercised in Bulgaria, little authentic news was received; many rumors were, however, current, which probably exaggerated the importance of the unrest.

JAPAN

Reconstruction

The work of clearing up the débris, caused by the great earthquake (TIME, Sept. 10, Sept. 17, Sept. 24), is now well under way. All the refugees are under temporary cover, but Tokyo has 530,000 homeless persons for whom to provide more permanent quarters before the Winter.

U. S. Relief. The American Red Cross brought the total of its drive on behalf of the Japanese Fund up to \$9,527,700, or nearly double the figure originally set. Donations were still pouring in. Of the total collected about \$4,000,000 was expended on behalf of Japan.

Reconstruction. Tokyo is to be rebuilt "quakeproof and fireproof." The Japanese Government proposes to raise a billion-dollar loan for reconstruction purposes, part of which will be raised in the U. S.

Silk Industry. U. S. Ambassador Woods confirmed the report that Japan's silk industry was not seriously affected. The silk filatures were practically uninjured, and the area of production escaped altogether, although 42,000 bales of silk were destroyed in Yokohama.

Naval Loss. Admiral Takarabe, Minister of the Navy, estimated the Jayanese naval loss by the earthquake at \$50,000,000.

U. S. Navy. It was reported that the Japanese Navy denied permission to proceed through the fortified zone between Yokohama and Tokyo. A U. S. Destroyer replied: "We have come to evacuate our nationals and are going to do so. If further visits are necessary we will keep coming

until all are rescued" And they did, although British, French and Italian ships held off.

CHINA

Szeming and Dedie

Madame S. K. Alfred Sze, wife of the Chinese Minister to the U. S., left for England on board the U. S.



© Wide World
SZEMING
"With shining morning face—"

Line steamship President Harding with her sons Szeming (15) and Dedie (11), whom she is sending to an English school. Mme. Sze expects to remain abroad for a month.

Political Chaos

Relative to any solution of the Chinese enigma (TIME, Sept. 17, Sept. 24), the political situation is unchanged. The Peking Parliament is a myth; the Cabinet only just functions; the Tuchuns (War Lords) quarrel among themselves as to which shall be the next President; all is utter confusion and the election of a new President in succession to Li Yuan-Hung seems as far off as ever.

The Chinese Government submitted to the Diplomatic Corps in Peking a plan for the policing by Chinese of the principal railways. It is expected that the Diplomatic Corps will accept the plan, providing that the Chinese Government will accept foreign officers as overseers.

LATIN AMERICA

Free Love

The New Orleans Item gave an account of a Bolshevik "marriage" in Mexico City:

"... Pretty Señorita Maria Moreno and Juan Heredia stood up in meeting and solemnly swore to be faithful to each other as long as the system worked, or 'until such time as we agree to part.'

"That was the wedding ritual. No minister tied the knot, no justice of the peace earned a fee, no sermon was preached over the free-loving pair, and no license was obtained, except an authorization from the Mexican Federation of Labor to wed by the Bolshevik formula."

Mexican Notes

President Obregon was taken ill. He was unable to transact any official business, but his condition was reported "not serious."

Krupps (German munition works) was reported to have closed a deal for the Monterey Iron and Steel Co., an important concern situated in Monterey, State of Nuevo Leon, 100 miles from the Texas border. The objective of the German concern was said to be the invasion of the South American market with "cut-price steel products."

Irrepressible

The permanent revolution in the Southern Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul was more active than usual. Brazilian rebels to the number of 1,500 crossed the border into Uruguay and captured the town of Zuarahy. Seven men were killed, 27 wounded.

Argentine Navy

Allegedly as an answer to the Brazilian shipbuilding program, the Argentine Congress approved a bill authorizing the expenditure of 9,500,000 gold pesos (\$9,353,700) for modernizing the battleships Rivadavia and Moreno, built in the U. S. ten years ago, and four scout ships. A naval commission is to go to New York to arrange for U. S. shipyards to renovate the battleships. The scout ships are to be modernized in Argentina, but the materials will be bought in the U. S.

ART

Painter vs. Draughtsman The Future of Painting-What Ingres Said

Willard Huntington Wright, American esthete and critic, offers an ingenious interpretation and forecast of modern art, in his latest pamphlet.*

His thesis is that modernist painting, about which both laity and the profession rage, is not painting at all. It is "the art of color" and ha-developed by a historical accident through the medium of oil, pigment and canvas, to which it bears no essential relation. The true, traditional painting is pictorial draughtsmanship. Its tools are line and mass, black, white and gray. Its function is decoration in public and private buildings. It reached its apex in Rubens (1577-1640), and since then no fundamental advances have been made — merely improvements in method, conquests of technical problems, emotionally impotent. To the great masters of the Renaissance, says Wright, color was incidental—laid on after the design was structurally complete. Their works are as intelligible in black and white repro-

ductions as in the original.

But Turner in England, Delacroix in France, reacted against the orthodox tradition. They were dimly aware of the uses of color, and, though they probably would not recognize their spiritual descendants, they fathered the long line of impressionists, neo-impressionists, pointillists, post-impressionists, cubists, orphists, synchromists and what not, whom the 19th and 20th Centuries spawned. Modernist art is not yet aware of itself. The academic painters are in it only an insolent and half-baked challenge in their own medium. The modernists think they are destined to supplant the older school entirely. Neither is right, and when a true understanding of their respective purposes is spread abroad, the antagonism will vanish.

The color art of the future will abandon pigment and concern itself exclusively with light and vibration. It will bear a closer relation to music and drama than to painting. It will be a highly stimulating, spectacular and temporary species of entertainment, responding to the intenser physiological and emotional needs of the modern machine-age. The color organ experiments of Wallace Rimington, Scriabine and Thomas Wilfred are partial, but limited, steps in this direction.

* THE FUTURE OF PAINTING—Willard Hunt-gton Wright—Huebsch (\$1,00).

Mr. Wright's argument is cleverly sustained, though at times loose and mystical in diction. Like all large generalizations, it is too much simplified, and some pertinent questions might well be asked. What would Titian, Hals, Vermeer, Velasquez—colorists extraordinary—have said to the charge that color was only an incident to their art? Probably they would have replied in words not dissimilar to those of Ingres, when a visitor to his studio asked: "Does M. Ingres, the celebrated draughtsman, live here?" "M. Ingres, the celebrated painter, lives here!" shouted the great man as he slammed

In San Francisco

Mrs. Adolph Bernard Spreckels, wife of one of the sugar-gas-transitcharity dispensers of San Francisco, was Alma De Bretteville, great-granddaughter of a French Marquis, Colonel in Louis XVI's Swiss Hundred. A lover of things French, she conceived and carried out the idea of duplicating in marble the French pavilion at the San Francisco Exposition of 1915, a reproduction by Henri Guillaume, French architect, of the Palace of the Legion of Honor, Paris, which was built in 1786 for the Prince Salm-Salm, from designs by Rousseau (not Jean Jacques). It is a small but charmingly graceful and dignified structure. The city of San Francisco donated the site in Golden Gate Park. The building will house a permanent art collection, chiefly of French art. Rodin, before he died, selected for it 30 sculptures including two of his own. The California sculptor, Arthur Putnam, is generously represented. Gobelin tapestries and Sèvres vases were contributed by the French Government, and the Queens of Rumania, Yugo-Slavia and Greece sent examples of their respective national arts. Marshal Joffre laid the cornerstone; Marshal Foch planted a tree in the garden of the "palace."

A Collector

Newest of Russian cynosures is David Burliuk, exhibiting with other refugees from Sovietland at the Art Center, Manhattan. The eye was taken not simply by Burliuk's canvasses (modern transcriptions of Japan, where he lived for two years), but rather by Burliuk proper.

He is easily the world's greatest

waistcoat collector. He had 110 in Russia before the revolution. The cataclysm reduced him to 25—ravishing rainbows, hollyhocks, birds of paradise blindingly embroidered. He will never give them up, "even if the Bolsheviki reach New York."

MUSIC

\$3 Per Seat

The San Carlo Opera Company, which has opened its annual season with a five-week stay at the Century Theatre, Manhattan, charges three dollars for an orchestra seat. The Metropolitan and the Chicago Company charge seven; standard plays and musical spectacles in New York charge from two and three-quarters dollars to eleven.

The costs of producing opera are much greater than those of producing other theatrical exhibits. For the usual Italian works, besides at least passable principals, a large and good orchestra is required, a sonorous chorus and usually a ballet. As against that, operas play in large houses before large crowds.

The San Carlo Company now has played for more than two weeks, and has given ample demonstration of its capabilities. Its principals are better this season than last. It retains most of its stars, some of these of wide reputation-Anna Fitziu, Alice True Gentle, Marie Rappold, Sophie Charlebois, Bianca Saroya, Manuel Salazar, Taki Miura. It has made some noteworthy additions—the tenors Tommasini and O'Moore, the soprano Consuelo Escobar. Its productions are generally "good" voices, orchestra, chorus.

The chief fault comes from a lack of rehearsals. A singer will not agree with the orchestra about the tempo. Ensembles will not move along together, with a resultant flagging of gait. The action, too, is apt to be unsynchronized. It is perhaps over much to expect that a troupe charging a modest fee shall go in extravagantly for such expensive things as rehearsals.

In Mexico

Consuelo Escobar, who (with the San Carlo Company) has demonstrated a small, but pretty and very flexible soprano voice, is a native of Mexico, where she has sung with success. This success, she says, is the more praiseworthy because the Mexicans are biased against Mexican artists. Like natives of the U.S., they will patronize a foreign troupe enthusiastically, while a local company gain small patronage and less applause.

The Obregon Government is trying to correct this. It has under way an ambitious program for encouraging music. It subsidizes music schools, composers, orchestras, opera companies. It is determined to demonstrate to Mexicans that Mexicans, too, may have some merit in art.

BOOKS

A Lost Lady*
Miss Cather Reconstructs the
West of the Railroad Kings

The Story. Some 40 years agoin the days of the railroad aristocracy, when life was more spaciousthe Forrester place at Sweet Water was known from Omaha to Denver for its hospitality and a certain charm of atmosphere. There lived Captain Daniel Forrester, pioneer-hearted, a man whose age was the age of a strong pine, and Marian, his second wife, 25 years younger than himself. It was from her that the charm of the house proceeded that delightful and airy lady, vivid as her garnet ear-rings. Niel Herbert, young friend of the Forresters, grew up with the touch of that charm upon him-it is through his adolescent eves that we see the story of her tragic decline.

One of the greatest shocks of Niel's life was when he discovered Marian Forrester's intermittent liaison with dashing Frank Ellinger. He could not understand it-nor Marian-nor Captain Forrester, who seemed to know all, and yet to continue his trust and love for his wife. The great days passed—the Forrester fortune evaporated-Captain Forrester, crippled by a fall, spent years in dying—the pride of the house was brought down—yet Marian seemed to face Fate with a light, inflexible courage. She only broke down once, when Frank Ellinger threw her over and married—till Captain Forrester's death. Then (he had been her balance wheel), inscrutably weak as she was inscrutably strong, she lost poise —let her charm stoop pitifully to attract such men as the hard, sly, bumptious Ivy Peters. She passed out of Niel's life, leaving him full of sorrow and anger that so inimitable a creature should come to such base uses. Later he heard she had married again-a rich, cranky old Englishman, who lived in South America -and in that marriage recovered for a few years before she died a little of the luxury and spaciousness that seemed to belong to her. And Niel was glad. For, as he came to middle age, he realized that though he had known many women, he had never known one like her and that, though he still failed to comprehend her entirely, to him she had and always would have the power of suggesting his youth and the great days and

* A LOST LADY—Willa Cather—Knopf (\$1.75).

things much lovelier than herself, "as the perfume of a single flower may call up the whole sweetness of Spring."

The Significance. This brief novel, told with perfect simplicity and skill, creates at least three characters as living as any in our fiction, and summons up a ghost—the ghost, the soul, of an entire period in our national life—when the West was the West of the railroad kings. It



WILLA CATHER
She finds herself in "A Lost Lady"

establishes Miss Cather firmly as among the very first of our novelists.

The Critics. Fanny Butcher in the Chicago Daily Tribune: "A delicate, lovely, fragile piece of literature... that very rare thing, a perfect thing in parvo."

The Bookman: "More novelette than novel, but it is almost perfect of its kind."

The Author. Willa (Sibert) Cather was born December 7, 1876. Virginian by birth she is Middle-Western by adoption and bringing-up. She is a graduate of the University of Nebraska, was once employed on the Pittsburgh Daily Leader and later became associate editor of McClure's Magazine. For some years she has devoted herself entirely to writing, and is at present living in France. Her works include Alexander's Bridge, O Pioneers, My Antonia (her best work till the appearance of A Lost Lady), The Song of the Lark, One of Ours (Pulitzer Prize-winner for 1922).

Officer! He's in Again! One Wonders What Lawrence Would Do With Mother Goose

In Studies in Classic American Literature,* D. H. Lawrence, redbearded British apostle of the ultramoderns, discusses such revered literary figures of America's past as Franklin, Cooper, Poe, Melville, Whitman.

In the first place, Mr. Lawrence does not think much of the present advertised American Literary Renaissance. At present, he considers, "all that is visible to the naked European eye, in America, is a sort of recreant European." But with Hawthorne, Poe, etc., American literature came to "a real verge." "It's high time now that someone came to life out of the swaddled infant of truth that America spawned some time back," he remarks with naïve condescension. So he fires away 264 pages of verbosity, besprinkled with large capitals, cryptic exhortations, capital I's.

"Old Daddy Franklin . . . set up the first dummy American."

"Two monsters loomed on Cooper's horizon.

"MRS. COOPER MY WORK
"MY WORK MY WIFE
"MY WIFE MY WORK

"THE DEAR CHILDREN

"MY WORK!!

"There you have the essential keyboard of Cooper's soul."

"That blue-eyed darling, Nathaniel [Hawthorne] knew disagreeable things in his inner soul."

"Poe — doomed — died wanting more love and love killed him. A ghastly disease, love."

Such are a few of Mr. Lawrence's more consecutive pronouncements. He proclaims with some justice Melville's Moby Dick the greatest book of the sea ever written. But he says of Whitman: "Walt's great poems are really huge, fat tomb-plants, great, rank, graveyard growths"; and then: "Whitman was the first heroic seer to seize the soul by the scruff of her neck and plant her down among the potsherds." He is even able to read the darkness of acute sensual passion into the Leather-stocking Series.

An almost incredible performance by an author who has written one superb novel† and done work that is both interesting and fine in other literary fields—very nearly the most puerile book pretending to deal with America yet written by a visiting European. S. V. B.

^{*} Seltzer (\$3.00). † Sons and Lovers.

Stephen Vincent Benét He Carries About Gum, Candy, Some Books

This drizzly day, when the weather quarrels with Autumn and Winter and does not know to which it shall pay allegiance, I scarcely know what author to pick down from the shelves. As a matter of fact, I have been reading Midwinter, by John Buchan. What a rollicking tale! Of Bonnie Prince Charlie and Brobdingnagian Dr. Sam Johnson. But I have never met John Buchan. Who is there in America who can spin such a romance? George Barr Mc-Cutcheon? Robert W. Chambers? John Marquand? Some day when Stephen Vincent Benét turns his hand to romancing, perhaps he will do it.

Now, there seems no reason why I should not write a few words concerning my friend and collaborator, Stephen Vincent Benét. Log-rolling? If you wish, you may call it that. I've often told the story of our first meeting at Yale, when he was a Freshman and I was a Sophomore, and I sought him out in the top floor of a gloomy dormitory where he was gayly pitching pennies of a Winter afternoon. Shortly after that, S. V. B. published his first book of poems. Since then he has published two others and three novels. Until his latest novel, Jean Huguenot, I had thought him more poet than novelist. In Jean, however, he has drawn a character of charm and

Stephen Benét has a large head, indefinite hair, wears huge glasses, carries an entire desk-full of papers, gum, candy, cigarettes and a book or two constantly about his person. His military ancestors, among them a Chief of Ordnance, have not given him precision of movement.

His second novel, Young People's Pride, was written so that he might marry and depart for a honeymoon in France. This he accomplished.

He is exceedingly fond of his poeteditor brother, William Rose Benét.

Stephen Benét has read constantly and rapidly from cradle days. He has assembled to his mind an extraordinary array of facts and fancies. His poetry bristles with them. Simple, honest, retiring, he is a phenomenon not often encountered among the literary young men of our time. He is a contributor to these pages.

I just called him on the telephone to see what his next novel would be like. "I don't know," he answered. 'Only one thing—it's going to be exceedingly long!" Which, after all, is a perfectly safe plan for a novel, isn't it?

J. F.

Good Books

The following estimates of books much in the public eye were made after careful consideration of the trend of critical opinion:

DOCTOR NYE—Joseph C. Lincoln—Appleton (\$2.00). When Doctor Nye came back to North Ostable his return and the reasons for it offered a perennial bonne bouche for all the gossips of Cape Cod, Why, the man had embezzled a church fund and gone to jail for it (and it was lucky his poor wife had died just before he was found out). How Doctor Nye rehabilitated himself against heavy odds-how he protected two young star-crossed lovers in spite of their warring families-how he finally established his innocence even in the eyes of his pompous brother-in-lawis told through some 400 leisurely and amusing pages, spiced with the particular brand of Cape Cod humor that has made Mr. Lincoln a bestseller. The happy ending is just as it ought to be.

EMILY OF NEW MOON-L. M. Montgomery-Stokes (\$2.00). There is good pollyanity and bad pollyanity. This is good pollyanity—at least one can read it without wishing to rush out instanter and murder the first quaint child one sees. We have with us again the precocious girl orphan who confides in her diary and longs to be an author-the unsympathetic relatives who are won over by her shy independence - the Great Family Secret—the letters to Father in Paradise-etc., etc. But the peppermint sticks are tastier than the run of such literary peppermint sticks; the author knows her locale, Prince Edward Island, and writes of it with some intelligence. All in all it is a wonderful book to give that oldfashioned aunt. But be sure to include a box of handkerchiefs, toofor it's the sort of glad book that calls for a good, long cry.

THE END OF THE HOUSE OF ALARD-Sheila Kaye-Smith—Dutton (\$2.00). Here is another lengthy, careful study of the decay of an English county family by the author of Joanna Godden. The Alards were land-poor and stubborn with pride—they could afford to keep two cars for the sake of their position but they could not afford the most necessary repairs on their farms. As a matter of economic fact they cumbered the ground, and the slow pressure of economic facts at last destroyed them. A thorough, complete dissection of an acute problem in present-day England-well worth reading.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

Potash and Perlmutter. . Abe and Mawruss—in anything that might be called the silent drama? Abe and Mawruss-toned down to the flat black-and-whiteness of the screen? It sounds as mournful as a sixth class French funeral, doesn't it? But, strangely enough, it isn't. Even shorn of actual speech Abe and Mawruss remain uproariously funny — the same vulgar, unctuous incredible immortals they were when they first sprang twin-Minervas of the cloakand-suit trade from the brain of Montague Glass. The plot more or less follows the outline of the first Potash and Perlmutter play. Rosie is there—and Feldman the unscrupulous lawyer—and Irma Potash's love affair with Boris Anndrieff. Barney Bernard and Alexander Carr score heavily as the irresistible partnerseven the subtitles are unusually laughable. For an evening of intensive, uncultured enjoyment, Potash and Perlmutter should satisfy any audience that hasn't forgotten how to laugh.

The Call of the Wild. Jack London's story of Buck, the heroic husky of the North, who gave complete devotion to the master who rescued him from other men's brutality, is graphically and convincingly treated in this film version. Jack Mulhall as the kindly miner never leaves one in doubt as to the heart of gold that throbs beneath his mackinaw. And Walter Long, the would-be oppressor of the helpless, is villainous enough for anyone's taste. There isn't too much snow and for once, for a wonder, the dog-hero, though highly talented, doesn't make one wish for an all-canine cast.

Monna Vanna. The Middle Ages, the ages of picturesqueness, make good movie copy. So Maeterlinck's play of the days of the warring Italian city-states has all the advantages of armor, battle and the full trappings of romance. Lee Perry plays the beautiful Monna Vanna to a knight's taste and all that a curious, if bloodthirsty, audience could ask in addition would be more scenes of the heat of battle.

Note

The Shooting of Dan McGrew (Robert W. Service's poem) is soon to be cinematized. Barbara La Marr will appear as "the lady known as Lou."

THE THEATRE

New Plays

The Lullaby has a prologue and an epilogue which try to make a moral discourse out of a good play; it is sketchy, as must be any play with four acts and eleven scenes covering a span of 63 years; it might well be called *Prostitute's Progress*—every male character is a predatory weakling with the exception of two old men (one of them a priest), an organ grinder, "various Arabs" and other extras against whom nothing is proved.

The play begins a little creakily in a Norman village, where Florence Reed, a country Madelon of 17, is innocently undone by her young lover. As the play gains headway the creaks disappear. Miss Reed carries it on through the poverty and the fleshpots of Paris and the rural beauty of Barbizon to final disaster in colorful Tunis. But in her expert hands it is not the sordid story of the gilded lady nor the implausible tale of innocence defiled. Driven on by the necessity of providing for the child of her first misfortune, she gradually descends the ladder, innocence and chastity lost but the integrity of her personality maintained, until finally in the last act even that is sacrificed. A tragedy, yes. Terrible, yes. But sordid, no; for the audience carries away neither drooping despondency nor stiff self-righteousness. The art of Miss Reed's acting and the art of Edward Knoblock's play carry the day. The finest scene of all is the ultimate crash. It is the second* good play to reach Broadway this season.

New York Evening Post: "Strong drama . . . capital acting by Florence Reed."

Charles Darnton: "Mawkish and tedious. . . . All the characters are repulsive, and, worse still, uninteresting."

The Changelings. Mr. Alderoft was a conventional husband with a radical wife. Mr. Faber was a newfangled husband with an old-fashioned wife. So when Kay Faber, the Alderofts' daughter and the Fabers' daughter-in-law, attempted to elope with a villainous novelist, the Faber-Alderoft family relation got snarleder and snarleder, and the conversation began to sputter with epigrams. The radical pair and the conventional one almost broke the usual traces to

* The first was Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary (Mrs. Fiske).

sympathize with each other; the state of marriage was dissected with a mordant scalpel. But finally all parties were reconciled, the young couple presented their respective parents with a grandson, and the author consoled his characters with Talleyrand's "Plus ça change—plus. C'est la même chose." Brilliant, intelligent



MR. MILLER AND MISS CHATTERTON
They sputter in epigrams

comedy by Lee Wilson Dodd with an all-star cast, including Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Reginald Mason, Laura Hope Crews, Geoffrey Kerr, Ruth Chatterton.

Alexander Woollcott: "A wise, good-humored comedy, which, after a provocative first act, becomes reduced to a formula and takes on the manner of farce."

Peter Weston. Peter Weston, selfmade millionaire, tried to run his children as he had run his business by domination. He forced one son. a would-be painter, to go into the family pump-works, another away from idleness into advertising, and broke up his daughter's love-affair with her poor but honest sweetie on financial grounds. Of course, after that, things had to go wrong and they did. Son John was electrocuted for killing daughter Jessie's lover. Son James became an alcoholic; and daughter Jessie, though unwed, began sewing on tiny garments. So Peter was left a deserted, broken old man, to realize that pride goes before a fall. A forceful melodrama, smoothly played, starring Frank Keenan and displaying Judith Anderson as one of our best younger actresses.

Percy Hammond: "A brisk old-timer with modern frills."

Heywood Broun: "We don't think a play has any right to be as gloomy as Peter Weston without being a good deal better."

Chains. Three mountainous acts labor and bring forth the mouse-like aphorism: "I wonder if, after all, morality isn't just a matter of view-point?" A nice mother's heart is lacerated and a slavish father's pocket-book insultingly proffered when their son's wild oat comes to light. The heroine, backed by an open-space brother of the slavish father, carries the day for righteousness with a fine mixture of scorn, patience, idealism. Few of the multitudinous lines are unfamiliar, yet Author Jules Goodman insists on driving the lot home with dogged repetition. Helen Gahagan is courageous under her heavy load. Katherine Alexander, as a young sister of the oat-sower, furnishes a few wak-ing moments by some realistic flapping.

Percy Hammond: You can attend Chains and not feel that your intelligence has been dishonored. . . . By far the squarest of this season's American plays."

The New York Call: "A platitudinous play as passé in subject as a speech on woman suffrage."

Music Box Revue. Another gorgeous spectacle—another moving curtain, this time a mermaid-one much color—much beauty—only occasional lapses in taste—Grace Moore's voice -Florence O'Denishawn's dancing-Frank Tinney-Josephy Santley-John Steel-Florence Moore. And this time, praises be, a revue with at least three uproariously funny interjections: R. C. Benchley's inimitable reading of the treasurer's report; a skit entitled If Men Played Cards as Women Do; an operatic rendering of Yess, We Have No Bananas! many ways easily the best of all the revues.

Greenwich Village Follies. A spirited, sumptuous display of color and talent with a good deal of extraordinary dancing to paprika it—two mirthful comic acrobats, the Mandells, Daphne Pollard, the laugh-provoking vaudevillian of the piece, some lavishly-staged song numbers, good voices, splendid direction, noteworthy speed. Not quite as laughable in its high spots as the Music Box.

The Best Plays

These are the plays which, in the light of metropolitan criticism, seem most important:

Drama

CHILDREN OF THE MOON—Magnificently morbid demonstration of the dramatic values of insanity. The second act is the severest emotional test of the year.

RAIN—Jeanne Eagels in the highly sexed South Seas. Rather like a vigorous nightmare, with the sky dripping steadily on the tin roof overhead.

SUN UP—Hard characters and harder language softened by the casualty list from the Argonne and by the drawl of the Carolina mountains.

The Devil's Disciple—Bernard Shaw, in an early play, awkwardly trying to treat the Revolutionary War as nonchalantly as he does morality. Roland Young as General Burgoyne carries off the play by his ability to say bitter things lightly.

Comedy

AREN'T WE ALL? — Engaging irreverence toward what is inaccurately known as the holy state of matrimony. Cyril Maude is chief among the irreconcilables.

IN LOVE WITH LOVE—One of those plays which leave nothing for discussion in the homing taxi but the acting. Lynn Fontanne does most of it.

LITTLE MISS BLUEBEARD—No respectable young woman would have been allowed to see it 30 years ago. Irene Bordoni, Avery Hopwood, beds, etc.

MARY, MARY, QUITE CONTRARY— The bewildering charm of Mrs. Fiske let loose on a high comedy by St. John Ervine. Produced by David Belasco.

THE MARIONETTES—The Teatro dei Piccoli of Rome presenting an odd novelty. Said to be "the best since Hector was a puppet."

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—Glenn Hunter still performing a national service by dissociating youth and the camera complex.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—Helen Menken injects a great thrill into the slums of Paris with aid of a depraved sister, a romantic sewer diver, and Eloise, a taxi-cab with three cylinders in the grave.

Tweedles—If you thought Seventeen was funny, wander in. The same author, the same treatment, the same players. All wear well.

Musical Shows

Prescribed for set-to-music savants are the following diversions: Music Box Revue, Greenwich Village Follies, Scandals, Poppy, Chauve Souris.

EDUCATION

At Antioch

An essay* on Antioch College has been written by its President, Arthur E. Morgan. Sound physical health is so fundamental, says President Morgan, that "we say no Antioch student can remain with us unless he will give reasonable attention to his physical condition."

But the healthy undergraduate who would continue to breathe the air of Antioch must also be partially self-supporting. "Until one has learned how to discharge his obligations (economic) to society, he does not know how to live. For we must all work or steal, howsoe'er we name our stealing." And since most people must acquire the art of existing in limited financial circumstances, every Antioch Freshman takes a course in personal finance. He is taught to live by budget. His budget is discussed in class, and, every ten weeks, is reviewed by the head of the aecounting department.

It is, further, impossible to remain at Antioch without learning to earn a living. But Antioch differs from a trade or technical school in its insistence that all students effectively expose themselves to cultural interests. Two years at literature, five at history, the social and the other sciences precede the degree. No selfmade Antioch man will exhibit the ignorance of a Princeton trustee who asked: "Who is John Calvin?"

Antioch (Yellow Spring, O.) was established in 1852. Horace Mann was its first president. Long unable to compete with state universities because of its small endowment, the cellege was reorganized in 1921, two years after Arthur Morgan became a trustee.

The new curriculum requires a six-year course. Equipment includes factories on the college grounds. The students, numbering about 500, work in the college plants. Work and study is alternated in five-week shifts, half the student body composing each shift. This arrangement enables students to pay their own way through and also to carry the overhead of the institution. Antioch knows not the regular college holiday periods.

Associated with Mr. Morgan on Antioch's staff: C. F. Kettering, Consulting Engineer of the General Motors; George Verity, President of the American Rolling Mill Co.; Wil-

liam Mayo, Chief Engineer of the Ford Motor Co.; Ellery Sedgwick, Editor of *The Atlantic Monthly;* E. F. Gay, President of the *New York Evening Post;* Henry S. Dennison, President of the Dennison Manufacturing Co.

A Surtax

Hindus, Chinese, Siberians and other foreigners desiring instruction from the University of California must henceforth pay a \$50 fee over and above the \$150 demanded of all students who are not California citizens.

Residents of one state who study at a state university in another state are frequently charged extra, but the surtax on foreign students is a comparatively new departure, which has been subjected to hostile criticism on the ground that it is detrimental to America's international influence and associations.

Lies!

The prevailing nonchalance of Washingtonians (D. C.) was disturbed by the discovery that 20,000 of their children were being supplied with hand-me-down text-books in history and geography, which described Germany as an Empire surmounted by the Kaiser, and St. Petersburg as the home of Tsar Nicholas, the Tsarina and Tsarevitch.

The schools of Washington are, of course, dependent upon Congress for guidance and nurture, and it appears that that busy body has been neglectful.

Some educators are, however, well pleased. An opportunity is afforded them to convince their pupils that all that is written—even in text-books—is not true.

New Amherst

Clerical difficulties in rearranging the curriculum schedules of the students delayed Amherst's opening.

After the departure of President Meiklejohn (Time, June 25, July 2), new professors and new courses were substituted.

English, recently the weakest subject, is classed as the strongest, largely attributable to the return of Robert Frost, poet (Time, Sept. 17). Economics, one of the most popular subjects under President Meiklejohn, retains its vogue. Labor classes in Springfield and Holyoke will be discontinued.

^{*} The Century Magazine for October.

LAW

The Ward Case Bitterness—An Able Judge —" Men Are Equal"

The so-called Ward case has succeeded in attracting national attention. A summary of the facts:

Over 16 months ago an impotent sailor, Clarence Peters, was shot by Walter S. Ward, a son of the millionaire baking magnate (Ward's Bread), on a lonely road near Rye, in Westchester County, New York. Ward confessed, through his counsel, that he shot Peters, but claimed that he shot in self-defense and that Peters was an accomplice of a desperate band of blackmailers, who wanted Ward's money or his life. A first indictment was dismissed by Supreme Court Justice Seeger.

Governor Smith, of New York, then appointed Justice Wagner to preside over an extraordinary session of the Supreme Court, whose duties should be thoroughly to investigate the crime. The Attorney General's office superseded the local District Attorney. The wheels of justice were promptly set in motion. The prosecution secured another indictment from the new Grand Jury, on the theory that Peters was a poor boy, slain for some sinister reason by Ward, who was pictured as a wanton, wealthy wastrel.

Though a desperate attempt was made by Ward's counsel to secure a dismissal of the new indictment, it failed and the case was finally reached for trial this month.

The chief counsel for Ward is ex-Justice Isaac N. Mills, formerly of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court. He is perhaps the most respected member of the Westchester County Bar.

While the bitterness of counsel has been almost unparalleled, Justice Wagner has been able to hold the bucking legal broncos well in hand. He is the calm, confident, dominating figure of the court room. He handles the lawyers much as a school teacher would handle unruly primary children. While authoritative in his manner, he is not autocratic or haughty. His main endeavor is to preserve order and obedience, and to have the proceedings possess the dignity of a trial rather than resemble the wranglings in a barroom.

At one point in the trial, leaning forward from the bench, Justice Wagner emphatically pointed his finger at a man in the front row of spectators.

"Outside," said the Justice sharply, his finger kept pointed at the man, "That gentleman right there.

Leave the room!" Without a word the man scrambled to his feet and hurried from the court. Justice Wagner refused to enlighten reporters as to his reasons.

Whatever the outcome of the case, one thing is sure—it is being proved that a man, no matter how rich, no matter how influential, no matter how generously endowed with astute counsel, must bow to the yoke of the Law. Over the portals of the court house where the case is being tried, appears: "To no man will we sell, delay or deny justice."

Attorney-General?

Dwight W. Morrow was a classmate of President Coolidge at Am-



© Keystone

DWIGHT W. MORROW

He could fill Mr. Mellon's hat

herst (1895). He then attended Columbia Law School, made a brilliant record as a student, was honored with selection to the editorial board of the Columbia Law Review, and, after a varied but uniformly notable career in private practice, became a member of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Gossip is now heard on all sides that Mr. Morrow is soon to become a member of the President's Cabinet. If Mr. Mellon should retire as Secretary of the Treasury, which, however, is unlikely, Mr. Morrow could fill his hat as well as his shoes. It is more probable, however, that he will become Attorney General, as it is quite generally understood that Mr. Daugherty desires to retire.

Who's Best?

William E. Borah, lawyer-Senator from Idaho, is contributing a series of articles (political) to the Hearst press. Boasts Mr. Hearst's Sunday editor: "Borah is the foremost lawyer in the U. S. Senate."

That Mr. Borah is an able lawyer, few will deny. But there are many lawyers in the U. S. Senate. Hiram Johnson,* for one. And La Follette and Lodge and Heffin and Owen and Pepper. Other lawyers: Ashurst, Brandegee, Broussard, Bruce, Caraway, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dial, Dill, Dillingham, Ernst, Fletcher, George, Gerry, Hale, Harreld, Harrison, both Jones', King, Lenroot, Mayfield, McLean, McNary, Neely, Norris, Overman, Pittman, Ralston, Ransdell, both Reed's, Robinson, Shortridge, Shields, Simmons, Spencer, Stanley, Stephens, Sterling, Swanson, Trammell, Underwood, both Walsh's, Watson, Wheeler, Willis.

To many, George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania appears to be the most able lawyer in the Senate. Mr. Pepper has been one of the most noted practitioners at the Philadelphia Bar. He served as Algernon Sydney Biddle Professor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania from 1893 till 1910. In 1915 he was the Lyman Beecher Lecturer at Yale. His appellate arguments are surpassed by those of nobody at the entire American Bar. He is in a class with men like John W. Davis, Louis Marshall, William D. Guthrie. He brings to the Senate, in addition to a profound knowledge of the law, a decided talent for convincing logical oratory, merciless in its precision and directness. He has received honorary degrees from Yale, Pennsylvania, Trinity, Pittsburgh. In addition to being a lawyer and statesman, Senator Pepper is also the author of several legal treatises of merit, and is actively interested in athletics, particularly baseball.

A Parley

The intolerable delay of justice has at last aroused the American Bench and Bar. In most jurisdictions under ordinary conditions, it takes almost two years to bring a big case to trial. Nobody has realized the shocking condition of affairs more keenly than William H. Taft. On Sept. 26 the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U.S. called a meeting in Washington of all the senior Federal Circuit Judges "to discuss court conditions."

*Mr. Johnson is Mr. Hearst's good friend.

RELIGION

Unfairness

The Summer has been comparatively calm. Now the war on heretics begins again.

begins again.

FUNDAMENTALIST

1. The Bible is the Word of God.
2. Jesus Christ is THE Son of God in a sense in which NO other is.
3. The birth of Jesus was SUPERNATURAL.
4. The death of Jesus was EXPIATORY.
5. Man is the product of SPECIAL CREATION.
6. Man is a SINNER, fallen from original righteousness, and apart from God's redeeming grace, hopelessly lost.
7. Man is justified by FAITH in the atoning blood of Christ. Result, supernatural regeneration for the above (illustrated) is being the sum of the sum of the product of EVOLUTION.

The above (illustrated) is being

The above (illustrated) is being sent out to thousands of church folk by a propagandist agency known as the Church News Association. It purports to be the first fair statement of the difference between Conservative Protestants and Progressive Protestants, or between Fundamentalists and Liberals. It was distributed under the auspices of certain Fundamentalists, including the Moody Bible Institute (Chicago), the Wylie School of Bible Training (Manhattan), and various individual Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Disciples.

Perhaps it is impossible for a Fundamentalist to state fairly the Liberal position. Probably, if he could state it, he would not so mili-

tantly oppose it.

In stating the Modernist position above, the Fundamentalists completely ignore the main point in all the Modernist attitude. For example, the Modernist does not say that the birth of Jesus was NATURAL. He says he does not know that it was supernatural. "But," says he, "whether Jesus was or was not the natural son of Joseph, matters less than that Jesus' followers should seek and do the will of God as Jesus did." Thus, the Modernist believes himself more fundamental than the Fundamentalist.

Another illustration of unfairness is in the seventh clause. In arrogating to themselves a monopoly of FAITH, the Fundamentalists scarcely make adequate compensation when they allow to Modernists the virtue of (supposedly good) WORKS. But the absurdity of any such

alignment of differences is that the Fundamentalists are not even fair to themselves. The strength of the Fundamentalist appeal, like the appeal of the Roman Catholic Church, is in assertion and not in argument. The Fundamentalist triumphs by simply stating his simple faith. That is enough. But when the Fundamentalist begins to argue, he denies his faith, for his faith is either selfevident or it is not evident at all. No man was ever argued into being a Fundamentalist.

And yet, curiously (and unfortunately for his spiritual health), the Fundamentalist is the first to rush into argument. He is the aggressor because he feels, with considerable justification, that the Modernist should get out of the old church; but he can only be ousted by being haled before an ecclesiastical court.

Certain of the Fundamentalists, armed with the Gospel armor, have already entrenched themselves behind the left-hand column printed above. Between the left and right-hand, they say there is no middle ground, no compromise.

The Modernist does not seek compromise; he seeks tolerance.

Anglican Assembly

A new supplication has been written into the Litany of the Anglican Church. It is for the safety (and presumably for the success) of the forces of the King "by land, sea and air." The 20th Century also makes its dent on the Litany by the addition of supplications for "all who serve mankind by labor, commerce and learning"; also, for "miners and those who labor in other dangerous occupations."

These additions were sanctioned by the House of Clergy at the Church National Assembly at Westminster (London). Democracy was recognized by altering the prayer for "the lords of the council and all the nobility" to "the high court of Parliament and all the King's councilors."

In the House of the Laity nothing changed. In the interest of women much was proposed, but nothing granted. Only women who will promise to "obey" can be church-married. The Tenth Commandment also remains intact. It still reads: " Thou shall not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is his." Miss Maude Royden, persistent feminist agitator, endeavored to have "wife" eliminated. "Women dislike to be categoried with a man's ox or his ass!"

MEDICINE

Cheaper Radium

The richest source of radium in the world is believed to have been discovered in Turkestan by a Russian Government expedition. An American syndicate, which includes Dr. C. Everett Field, President of the Radium Research Corporation, and Washington B. Vanderlip, chronic Soviet concession hunter, with four New York philanthropists as "angels," is planning to produce and distribute radium from this field at cost price. Radium manufactured from carnotite deposits in Colorado costs from \$85 to \$110 a milligram, or approximately \$50,000,000 a pound. This has been reduced in the last two years to \$70 a milligram by the exploitation of much richer ore veins in the Belgian Congo. The Turkestan samples of pitchblende (the main source of radium) run almost twice as high in radium content as the Congo ores, and will make possible its distribution in America at \$35 to \$40 a milligram. The total amount of radium in use in the world is only eight ounces, of which three are in America and a little more in England. In the U.S. there is only enough to treat 5% of cases which need it, and this is concentrated in large cities. A great deal of radium is being used for commercial purposes. Twelve million watch dials have been treated with a weak solution of radium and a sulphate at a cost of twelve cents apiece. In the mass this subtracts materially from the quantity available for medicinal purposes, and the new syndicate is trying to conserve the supply for medical use.

Health Is Purchasable

Fifty-one and six-tenths cents per capita is what the average American city of 100,000 population or more spends on health—that is, for strictly defined health services, and not ineluding hospitals, morgues, sewerage and sewage disposal, garbage and refuse disposal.* It lavishes \$6.11 on education, \$1.88 on highways, \$1.56 on fire prevention, \$1.28 on police protection. And this expenditure for health purposes, parsimonious though it looks, increased 95% on

^{*} Modernists do not ordinarily express them-selves in the oracular or in the oratorical man-ner of capital letters.

^{*}These functions are, of course, essential to public welfare, but should not legitimately be charged against a modern health department. Its activities should embrace control of communicable diseases, tuberculosis, and venereal diseases, infant welfare, school hygiene, public health nursing, laboratories, food inspection, sanitary inspection, vital statistics, public health education and administration. The organization of these activities varies with different cities. School health supervision, for instance, is administered by the boards of educaton in many cities.

the average between 1910 and 1920, according to a 10-year analysis of the health department budgets of 83 cities (including the 68 with a population of over 100,000, 1920 census, and a few below), just completed as part of the report of the Committee on Municipal Health Department Prace tice, of the American Public Health Association.

The work of this committee is financed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., a corporation which knows how to mix altruism and business. The committee is composed of such nationally known sanitarians as Dr. Charles-Edward A. Winslow, Chairman, Dr. Charles V. Chapin, Dr. Haven Emerson, Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, Dr. Wade H. Frost, Dr. Allen W. Freeman, Dr. Lewis R. Thompson.

The survey of health department expenditures showed that every city in the list increased its budget between 1910 and 1920. In 24 cities the increase was over 100%. In Milwaukee it was 343%. The greatest average increase was made by cities of 250,000 to 500,000. The per capita expenditures for 1920 ranged from 104.9 cents (Bridgeport) to 11.9 (Scranton). One-half of the cities spent less than 43.9 cents per capita. Twenty-seven cities spent more than the average. They were:

Bridgeport1	04.9	Memphis	64.7
Yonkers	93.9	Seattle	63.4
	88.2	Rochester	62.9
Pittsburgh	81.3	Grand Rapids	61.5
Savannah	76.3	San Diego	61.2
Jacksonville	74.8	Dallas	59.2
Salt Lake City '	73.4	Akron	58.2
Detroit	72.3	Schenectady	57.8
	71.4	New Bedford	54.5
	69.8	Baltimore	53.1
New York	69.0	Toledo	52.9
Newark	67.3	Tacoma	52.3
Syracuse	66.3	Los Angeles	52.2
	65.5		0.20134

Deadly Wall Street

C. E. Curtis, Vice President of the Bank of America, and Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, Medical Director of the Life Extension Institute, agree that the banking institutions of Wall Street are breeding-places for tuberculosis, anemia and other disease conditions among their women employees. There is not a bank in the "Street" that is not supporting one or more tuberculous employees in hospitals or sanitariums, says Mr. Curtis. The rapid, artificial, neurasthenic life; the poor physical standards of clerical workers; unhygienic clothes; the feminist cigarette are among the culprits blamed for these conditions. The Federal Reserve Bank has an efficient medical department with six nurses and five doctors, and provides six months' leave on salary for employees who need it. Other banks are reticent, but admit the presence of the prob-

S E $N \cdot C$

Martyrs

A hermetically sealed concrete room with air pressure reduced to that of high altitudes; an airplane engine running under actual flying conditions; a mixture of gasoline and air; a leak, a stray spark, a short-circuited wire—who knows? and four young scientists of the U.S. Bureau of Standards were blown into Nirvana. Others were injured but will recover. The dead: Lauer, 23 years old, a Ph.D., preparing for a professorship in mathematics; Kendig, 26, an electrical engineer; Cook, 30; Lee,



HERBERT C. HOOVER " These men were martyrs-"

35 (a survivor of the Knickerbocker Theatre disaster of last year). Theirs were the salaries of Government employees—none over \$2.000. Some of their families may receive \$50 a month from the Government; a voluntary relief fund was started by the Bureau staff. Said Herbert C. Hoover, in whose Department the Bureau is: "These men were martyrs to the experimental work through which science finds its advances toward public usefulness." Director George K. Burgess appointed a committee to make a minute investigation.

The victims were engaged in experiments to test the amount of evaporation in an airplane engine. Government experts estimate that 500,-000,000 gallons of gasoline may be saved yearly if the experiments prove successful. In the same laboratory but a few weeks ago the engines of

the Navy's great dirigible, ZR-1, received their final tests.

Our Unstable Globe

The gist of a dissertation* recently prepared for *Nature* (London) by Professor W. de Sitter of the University of Leyden, Netherlands:

It has long been suspected that the rotation of the earth is gradually slowing down. But lately other doubts have arisen. As a matter of fact, it is not the rotation of the earth, but of a definite point on the earth—the Greenwich or some other observatory—that is used as our standard. Comparison of wireless time signals has revealed slight discrepancies from different observatories. While these may be due to errors in instruments, it is quite possible that the earth does not rotate as a rigid body, but that some parts of its surface are moving in relation to other parts. Similar irregularities have been observed in the moon's rotation, and even in Mercury, Venus and the sun, for which no explanation has been found. In short, there is distinct evidence of slow and continuous changes, imperceptible to the human senses, due to the sliding of the earth's crust over its core. stead of being on a solid ball, as we had supposed, we may really be on a shimmying, jelly-like globe!

In California

David Starr Jordan, ichthyologist, peace advocate, useful citizen, and President Emeritus of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, was elected President of the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, meeting at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles. The recent solar eclipse, protection of the fishing industry, seismic disturbances were the chief topics of interest.

* Problems of Fundamental Astronomy.

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried, John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn. Weekly Contributors—Stephen V. Benet, Prosper Buranelli, John Farrar, Nancy Ford, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexander Klemin, Archibald MacLeish, Wells C. Root, Rev. Theodore L. Safford, Prof. I. Maurice Wormser. Published by TIME, Inc., B. Hadden, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; H. R. Luce, Sec'y-Treas., 236 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rates, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico., \$5.00; in Canada., \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 236 E. 39th St., New York; New England representatives, Sweeney & Price, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. II. No. 5.

^{*} Problems of Fundamental Astronomy.

SPORT

National Amateur Golf

Posted on the scoreboard at Flossmoor (Chicago) were the scores of 32 qualifiers in the national amateur golf championship. Topping the list:

(British Amateur Champ. 1921)
Rudolph E. Knepper, Sioux City. 77 78 155
Robert A. Gardner, Chicago.... 74 82 156
(Amateur Champion 1909, 1915)

Below, tied with four others for twelfth, came Jess Sweetser, Yale and Siwanoy, titleholder, 157. Tied with him, Maxwell R. Marston, Philadelphia. J. P. Guilford, Boston (Amateur Champion 1921), had 158. F. S. Douglas of New York, Amateur Champion in 1898, whose entry this year aroused interest, failed to qualify with 84, 86-170.

Squaring off for match play, Hunter deftly eliminated Evans. Jones (open titleholder), Cochran of Wichita Falls, Herron, Fownes, Ouimet, von Elm, Gardner did not falter. Sweetser swamped Seckel, a Chicagoan. Philadelphians were pleased because Marston advanced by scotching Simpson of Indianapolis.

Next day the galleries gibbered. Jones, who shot 70 in the morning, was only two up on Marston. Marston, 70 in the afternoon, put Jones out, 2 and 1. Gardner trimmed Fownes; Sweetser, Herron; Ouimet, Hunter

Ouimet's 2-and-1 win from von Elm and Jones' 4-stroke margin over Evans (71 to 75) in the medal playoff, featured the third day.

Then more gibbering. Marston sighted 45 feet across the soggy 15th green, holed a two, ushered Ouimet out at the next hole. Sweetser eased into the finals by ousting Gardner.

Ding dong, up and down, Sweetser and Marston played to a mutual standstill in 36 holes. They walked over to the first tee and halved their 37th hole in the figure 5. They drove to the 38th, Marston on, Sweetser off. Sweetser chipped, Marston putted, and his fifth stymie of the day made Sweetser runner-up, Marston champion.

Had Sweetser retained his title it

would have been the first such repetition since Travers' performance in 1912. And not since 1911 has there been an extra-hole event.

Sculls

Thumping along 40 strokes to the minute in his singles scull, W. E. Garrett Gilmore of Baltimore left Walter Hoover of Duluth sweating



© P. & A.

WALTER HOOVER

He received shabby treatment

four lengths astern after rowing a mile and a quarter down the St. Louis River. Gilmore stepped ashore and was handed the Philadelphia Challenge Cup, emblematic of the world's singles sculling championship.

Hoover, 1922 winner of England's Diamond Sculls, declared he will not row again for some time, and when he does it will not be under the colors of the Duluth Boat Club. Said he, enigmatically: "I received some pretty shabby treatment from them."

Canadian Women's

Unless there are Mexican and Alaskan tournaments, Glenna Collett of Providence is women's golf champion of North America. The little national champion crossed over into Canada with seven other American women, mixed with Britishers and Canadians, whirled through the lot to the Canadian women's open title. In beating Edith Leitch of

England, 5 and 4, Miss Collett ticked off the first nine in 37. In the semifinals she disposed of Alexa Stirling, 3 and 2. Mrs. W. A. Gavin of England, defending titleholder, met her at the last, but Glenna received congratulations on the 34th green.

A Cleek

Bobby Cruickshank, Shackamaxon (N. J.) professional, who tied for open champion with Bobby Jones in July and later failed to qualify for the professional championship at Pelham, holed out on a 292-yd. hole (the twelfth, short course) at the Westchester-Biltmore (N. Y.) with a single blow of his cleek.

Wistful

The great yearning of Harry Wills, heavyweight Negro, to clamber into a ring with Champion Dempsey has almost been equaled in recent months by the yearning of a great portion of the fight public to see Wills do so. So far Dempsey's sagacious management has been able to sidestep. Wills and the public have waited wistfully.

For many moons Wills has not fought a fight. Next week in Long Island City he will fall upon hulking Homer Smith, Kalamazoo heavyweight, "the man Firpo failed to anaesthetize." Whatever pressure Wills can bring to bear on Smith will apply in direct ratio to the Dempsey management. The public will see to that.

Intersectional Tennis

At Forest Hills, L. I., only a tennis net separated the East and the West. With the intersectional title at stake, Williams, Tilden, Johnson, Richards of the East successfully bombarded Johnston, Griffin, the two Kinseys in singles. Johnston and Griffin took the West's one point in doubles play against Williams and Washburn (Harvard graduates). Match score: 4 to 1.

New World's Records

- ¶ Running broad jump for women: Mlle. Mejzlikova, Czecho-Slovakia, 540 centimeters (17 ft., 6 3-5 in.)
- ¶ Horseshoe pitching: C. C. Davis, Columbus, O., 46 ringers in 50 pitches, including 18 doubles, 79%.
- ¶ Safe hits (baseball): Paul Strand, Salt Lake Pacific Coast League Club, 290 in one season.
- Consecutive home run hitting: George Kelly, New York Nationals, three home runs in three times at bat, against Chicago.

^{*} l'ar at Flossmoor is 74.

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Situation

As the Fall season develops, there is evidence that the declining stock market last Spring forecast general conditions in trade with some accuracy. A more conservative attitude prevails in mercantile circles; some disappointment is being expressed by previous optimists concerning the Autumn outlook.

As far as the merchant is concerned, conditions are in general quite satisfactory without being wildly exciting. A rapidly developing complaint by the public against higher prices for merchandise may, however, reduce consumption this Fall, if merchants press their present advantageous position too far.

Irregularities continue to feature the movement of prices; cottons and silks are high but in an uncertain position. It is evident, however, that retailers are in most cases avoiding overstocking, for manufacturers quite generally complain of their delayed buying.

More cheerful news is now coming from abroad; it has contributed temporarily at least to firmer stock prices, but will probably not be a factor to our merchants or manufacturers for many months, even if a settlement of the crucial reparations question is really heralded.

Gasoline Surplus

The heavy production of petroleum has affected the prices for crude oil less than that of gasoline. The latter is now lower than at any time since 1915; crude oil sold in that year at 60ϕ a barrel, and is now \$1.50 a barrel. This disparity results from the fine quality of oil produced in California and the mid-continent; it is light and easily refined, yielding 20% to 30% gasoline, compared with 15% previously obtained by producers. An important factor has also been the improvement of refining methods, whereby the proportion of gasoline obtained from crude oil is higher than previously.

Some experts claim that the California production has passed its peak, and statistics bear this out so far; the week ending Sept. 15 saw a decline in the daily average production of 5,750 barrels over the previous week. A cheerful view of the oil industry was taken by Harry F. Sinclair, who pointed out the undoubted increase in consumption, owing to the continued increase in the number of automobiles operated. Present difficulties in the oil business are not due to declining con-

sumption—that has steadily increased; it has been the sudden and excessive Western production that has increased stocks and driven down oil prices.

Thus far the oil companies have stood the gaff well, considering the burden thrown on them by declining prices and mounting stocks. Very few have required security financing so far.

Bankers

Nearly 2,200 bankers, from East, West, North, South, from the country, from the cities, convened at At-



© Paul Thompson
CHARLES E. MITCHELL
He spoke first

lantic City for the 49th annual session of the American Bankers' Association.

The city men were cheerful, said times are good, pointed gladly to extensive building, high wages, scarcity of skilled labor, slight unemployment, labor's big bank deposits, "more money in circulation than at any time since the War."

The country men were morose, talked gloomily of poor crops, unemployment, low farm prices, agricultural depression (particularly in the Southwest) the European situation, the "political rampage" of the Mid-West farmers. The country men expected, however, a swing of the pendulum. They sought no legislation.

Addresses, including a curtain-

raiser by Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Bank of New York, and the Association President's annual address by J. H. Puelicher of Milwaukee, dealt largely with domestic economic problems—in contrast to last year's international speculations at the conference in Manhattan.

Chief discussion topics: the Mid-West farmer revolt; sporadic distrust of bankers in general and the Street in particular; the attacks on the Federal Reserve system; the New York bucket shop exposé; the return of competition to world markets.

Autos

In the first eight months of 1923 the number of passenger cars produced in the U. S. was greater than the number produced for the entire year of either 1921 or 1922. Department of Commerce figures:

1923 (eight months ended Ang. 31)
—Passenger cars, 2,431,063; trucks,
258,771.

1922 (entire year) — Passenger cars, 2,339,414; trucks, 244,882.

1921 (entire year) — Passenger cars 1,535,196; trucks, 147,168.

Oil-Burning Ships

Whatever the temporary merits of coal and oil as fuels on land, there is no doubt that petroleum is increasingly favored on the seas. A survey by the Department of Commerce shows that in 1922 there were 3,110 oil-burning steamships of a gross tonnage of 15,004,548 tons, compared with only 501 such vessels with a gross tonnage of 1,721,747 in 1914. The increase has been particularly marked in recent years of expensive coal: in 1920 there were 2,021 oil-burning vessels of 9,039,247 gross tonnage; in 1921, 2,848 vessels of 13,374,652 gross tonnage.

During the same period there was also a marked increase of oil tankers; from 366 tankers of 1,441,196 tons in 1914, these figures grew to 673 tankers of 3,068,130 tons in 1920; 840 tankers of 4,114,827 tons in 1921 and last year 950 tankers of 4,806,404 tons.

This development has occurred without any special effort by petroleum companies to stimulate it; the latter have apparently felt that their first duty lay in supplying gasoline for automotive consumption, and feared the inroads upon the supply needed for this purpose which would be caused by a sudden and excessive increase of oil-burning ships.

BOOKS FOR the MAN of AFFAIRS

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THOMAS Y. CROWELL COMPANY - - NEW YORK



Yellow Dot-Age

Mr. A. C. M. Croome, the well-known British golf writer and analyst of the game, has an interesting article under this unique head in the London Morning Post, suggesting that the average golfer wants a ball that will "sit up and take notice on the tee and through the green, and rise gracefully into the air in response to the minimum of applied energy." He recommended the Yellow Silver King, which is larger than usual but of standard weight.

The Yellow

Silver King

"Sits up" on the tee and through the green

"When it comes to the short game" Mr. Croome says, "one attacks the bigger ball more confidently with the pitching mashie partly because there is more of it below its belt, partly because one knows it gets up more readily into the air. On the putting green it is—or at least I find it to be—easier to hit accurately."

The Silver King bores like a bullet into the wind

Price \$1.00 Each \$12.00 Dozen

Write for illustrated sports catalog No. 500 listing Wan-amaker golf balls, clubs, bags, etc.

JOHN WANAMAKER NEW YORK

Sole authorized wholesale distributor in America for Silver King Golf Balls (made in England), and our own exclusive group—Blue Radio, Radio Crown, Mystery, Red Flash and Taplow—covering every type of golfer.

THE PRESS

A Strike

Modern civilization in its complicated forms is built around the press. A city without newspapers is like a room without air, and the larger the gathering in the room, the less can air be dispensed with. Yet last week New York City underwent a pressmen's strike and still breathes. And this is the story:

The public went to their beds one night confident that next morning the sun would rise and their newspapers appear on the breakfast table. Next morning the sun rose. But it was not until three the next afternoon that their expected newspapers greeted them. And then in what form! Four-leaf, eight-page papers, bearing the heading COMBINED NEW YORK EVENING NEWS-PAPERS. The only other journals to be had were a few hastily rushed in out-of-town papers and the Socialist-Labor Call. On the following morning the "Combined New York Morning Papers" appeared in the same form. Most of the usual news was present, although in more or less condensed form. All the old newspapers were present in reduced quantity, wearing the "combined" head. Those who knew their favorite paper's type could usually find itbut it contained only a modicum of news and a somewhat diminished supply of comics and scandal. Heywood Broun, the famous wit, remarked: "Not within our time has there been a period in which a citizen might become embroiled in a scandal with less abashment."

The newspapers, on the same night that the public went confidently to bed, were confidently going to press. At midnight almost without warning, the pressmen suddenly abandoned the presses and "tore" off the "webs," destroying the evening's work. By the next afternoon enough men had been mustered to put out eight-page editions. The reporters functioned as usual; the editors then deleted most of what was written; the paper was set up in diminutive form and run off. The "combined" heads of ten morning papers and eleven evening papers were used as a joint protection so that if one shop failed to produce a paper, every newspaper would still technically appear. Just seven days after the strike began the newspapers achieved 16 page editions. (They are normally 32 or 40.)

The pressmen struck because of a long-standing grievance. It was, however, an outlaw strike in breach of contract. President Berry of the International Union dischartered the local, and made a new wage agreement on more liberal terms with the news-

papers. The outlawed union's members were invited to resume work as members of the International Union, but, thoroughly angered, refused. One man was killed working for the New York Evening Journal (Hearst). Reporters who tried to attend the strikers' meetings were roughly expelled.

Business went on as usual in offices and stock exchanges. The department stores were hardest hit, because most of their advertising was crowded out of the papers.

But the world rolled on.

AERONAUTICS

Storm

Near Brussels on a field converted by heavy rain into a morass, 11 balloons (entries in the James Gordon Bennett cup race) tugged and tore at their moorings, buffeted by a high wind. Weather bureaus warned that the tempest, which was accompanied by lightning, would continue. Officials sought to postpone the competition but found their rules inflexible.

An American balloon, constricted by her anchor rope, burst before the starting signal came. The remaining 10 cast themselves off upon the mercy of the furious elements.

Seven of the great bags were swept up, off, out of sight. Three were dashed to the ground, smashed or destroyed by lightning.

Dead. Lieut. Olmstead and Lieut. Choptaw of the U. S. Army Balloon S-6.

Lieuts. Von Gruningen and Wehren of the Swiss Balloon Geneva.

Penaranda Barca of the Spanish Balloon *Polar*.

Injured seriously. Gomez Guillamon, assistant to Barca in the Polar.

The storm continued lashing the North Sea. Only two craft were reported safely landed. Five remained missing.

Members of the Brussels Aero Club discussed changing the strict starting rule. Others favored abandoning the competition entirely.

Three-In-One

Take your three-wheeled automobile with 4½ horsepower out of the garage, and drive it briskly along the road at 20 miles an hour. When you reach a landing field, unfold quickly and easily wings with a total span of 15 feet and you can fly at 70 miles an hour. Pull up the wheels and land on the water and you will have a pleasant motor boat going some 10 miles an hour. Thus the latest product of an Augsburg, Saxony, aircraft factory makes you master at will of land, air and sea. Why bother with Aladdin's lamp?

IMAGINARYINTERVIEWS

John Philip Sousa, bandmaster: 'I was elected an honorary member of the Philadelphia Camp Fire Girls. They named me 'Nawadaha.'"

Governor Fred H. Brown (Demo-prat) of New Hampshire: "An gnorant Manhattan picture company furnished TIME with a picture of ex-Governor Albert Oscar Brown, Re-publican, who retired last January, when the editor asked for my picture to publish (in the issue of Sept. 10) n connection with my remark: 'The people want coal—not resolutions.'"

Avery Hopwood ("bedroom man"): 'A San Francisco police judge found a producer and nine actors guilty of presenting 'an indecent and obscene representation,' sentenced each to \$50 fine or 25 days in jail, on account of the pertain passages in Getting Gertie's Garter, farce-comedy written by me, played by them. Said the San Francisco Chronicle: "The cry of "Unclean!" was raised today'."

Peter B. Kyne, writer of sea stories: "I instructed my attorneys to sue the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation for \$100,000, charging damage to my pen reputation in the film *Homeward Bound*, which the Corporation advertised as an 'adap-Corporation advertised as an 'adaptation' of my short story, The Light to Leeward. I called their film 'a picture for morons.' I called their perversion of my story a betrayal of the public. I added: 'Jesse L. Lasky wouldn't know ethics if he met them in his grog. I hazard the opinion that he pever heard of the word up. that he never heard of the word un-til his partner, Adolph Zukor, heard some author use it."

James J. Jeffries, ex-world's cham-pion heavyweight pugilist: "Inter-viewed at my California ranch about wiewed at my California ranch about my announced evangelistic intentions, said I: 'I don't give a darn for preachers. . . . For heaven's sake don't tell anyone I'm to become a preacher. I might be a lecturer. . . . But a preacher?—O Lord, deliver me!'"

Miss Helen Wills, national women's tennis champion: "In an \$8,000,000 fire at Berkeley, Calif., where I live, 45 square blocks of the city's most beautiful homes were devastated and I was treated at the Emergency Hospital for blistered feet and a cinder in my eye.'

Woodrow Wilson: "F. W. Wile, able Washington correspondent for many dailies, called attention to the fact that I was probably the only President of the U.S. who, while in office, wore the official shield of the Republic. A scarf pin shield was presented me by a Princeton jeweler. I put it on within a few moments after having taken the Presidential oath in 1912. It was seldom missing from my necktie while I occupied the White House."



AT A PRICE WITHIN REASON

ONE MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK CITY THIRD FLOOR

The Water of Life



Man can live for some time without food, if supplied with air and water. Oxygen is the most vital bodily need, water the next. You can secure many of the chief advan-

tages of a country or shore vacation—namely, more life-giving oxygen, by drinking

ALKALINUS

the table water that contains much more free oxygen than ordinary pure water, PLUS valuable alkaline salts that neutralize the acidity of mouth and digestive tract which so frequently bothers persons who are otherwise in good hea'th.

Free delivery and collection of empty bottles in New York City. If your druggist cannot supply you, telephone or write to

AQUAZONE CORPORATION

342 Madison Avenue New York TELEPHONE: VANDERBILT 6434

"THE BALL OF QUALITY" OCOBO



RECESSED

also procurable in Mesh Marking

ENGLAND'S BEST

The utmost in Golf Ball construction

Twelve Dollars the Dozen IMPORTED BY

WIMBAR

15 West 24th St., N. Y. City

Also distributors of Hendry & Bishop Iron Heads-The Huntly Putter-Ocobo Sports Plaster-Sorbo Cleaners.

"OBTAINABLE FROM YOUR PRO"

Become Acquainted

with what the New York Tribune calls "that best of all American magazines, The Yale Review."

for OCTOBER

ARE AMERICANS A TIMID PEOPLE?

Agnes Repplier

A lively challenge by our leading essayist

TOWARDS WORLD ASSOCIATION

Wilbur C. Abbott

President Harding's foreign policies viewed in the light of history

EXTRACTS FROM A JOURNAL

Katherine Mansfield

In which emerges the rare personality of this most promising English literary artist

ON CONTEMPORARY STUPIDITY

Hilaire Belloc

A witty attack on current intellectual foibles

NEW LIGHTS ON THE PAST IN EGYPT

Sir W. M. Flinders Petrie

Correcting popular misconceptions of recent archeological finds in Egypt

THE SUCCESS AND FAILURE OF LIBERALISM

Benjamin W. Bacon

.00.

A vigorous article which observers of the renewed battle over Biblical interpretations will want to read

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF HUXLEY AND AGASSIZ

Giving a delightful picture of an earlier day and throwing new light on these distinguished scientists

Other Articles, Poems and Book Reviews

By Tucker Brooke, A. G. Keller, Robert Frost, Jacinto Benavente, William Rose Benét, Vernon Kellogg, Olivia Howard Dunbar, etc., etc.

YALE REVIEW

This number will be sent FREE with a new subscription
The Yale Review is published October, January, April and July. \$4.00 a year.

To The Yale Review, 1	20 High St., New Haven,	Conn.	
Please send me The	Yale Review for one year	, the October number FREE,	for which I enclose \$4

Signed						۰																																			
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Address

City and State....

T. 9-23

MILESTONES | POINT with PRIDE

Reported Engaged. Prince Umberto Nicola Tommaso Giovanni Maria, Prince of Piedmont and Heir Apparent to the Italian throne, 19, to Princess Marie José, only daughter of King Albert of Belgium, 17.

Divorced. Miss Gloria Swanson, cinema actress, by Herbert K. Som-born, the second husband to charge her with desertion.

Died. Paul J. Rainey, 45, big game hunter, explorer, cinema photographer, on the S. S. Saxon, going from Southampton to Cape Town, of a stroke of paralysis. The first man to hunt lions with dogs, he once killed 27 lions in 35 days.

Died. Major Daniel D. Pullen, U. S. A., 38, All-American football tackle, member of the Class of 1910 at West Point, in Washington, after a long illness.

Died. Jacob L. Loose, 73, a founder (in 1902) and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., at Eastern Point, Mass., after a paralytic stroke.

Died. Viscount Morley, British author-statesman. (See page 9.)

MISCELLAN

"TIME brings all things"

At Oklahoma City, a father appeared at a hospital carrying his baby girl, weight 15 ounces, length nine inches, pillowed on a hot water bottle in a shoe box, whom he had rushed by automobile 100 miles over muddy roads in a vain effort to save her life.

At Chattanooga, an applicant for enlistment in the Navy was rejected because upon his arm he bore a tattooed "September Morn."*

At Trieste, an insomnia contest prize of 1,000 lire was shared by a hairdresser and a bartender who stayed awake more than 97 hours.

At Florence, a man discovered asleep in a park on June 25 was reported to be "in a hospital, still sleeping."

At North Bergen, N. J., a man named P. Branniccangtuoanginy was granted the privilege of selling hot dogs at a political picnic.

In Berlin, a woman whose first and second husbands were respectively Protestant and Catholic married a

After a cursory view of Time's summary of events, the Generous Citizen points with pride to:

A chance for a wistful pugilist to prove his ability. (P. 21.)

"One kingdom, one flag, one language." (P. 11.)

Slackened tension along the Adriatic. (P. 10.)

Faithful service by a U. S. destroyer in a hectic harbor. (P. 12.)

Italy, once more in "the divine atmosphere of glory." (P. 8.)

A product from Saxony that travels by land, by air, by sea. (P. 24.)

The world's greatest cigar makernot unlike a famed rabbit is he.

Legal ability in the U.S. Senate.

Three-dollar opera. (P. 13.)

Willa Cather's living reconstruction of the West that was. (P. 14.)

A Philadelphian. (P. 21.)

Four young martyrs to progress.

The 111th annual meeting of the Supreme Council, Thirty-third degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. (P. 6.)

Poincaré, prompt mediator. (P.

The cheerful mien of city bankers.

The "thrice blessed" Red Cross, mightiest in America. (P. 2.)

Poet Benét's chewing-gum and candy. (P. 15.)

Health and work—the two prerequisites of an education at Antioch College. P. 17.)

The name you are most likely to read whenever you see high-grade Thermometers

whether it is a thermometer for baby's bath, home baking, the dairy, the hothouse or indicating, recording, controlling instru-ments for the great industrial plants in their many secret and thricate temperature processes.

Tysco instruments are made in special models for hundreds of different lines of manufacture, as well as chemical, laboratory, weather bureau and household purposes.

Taylor Instrument Companies
Rochester NY, U.S.A.
Thereis a Tycor and Toylor temperature unstrument for every purpose

Henry Van Dyke

"So far as I can judge, there is no "bias" in the presentation of the news, except possibly a slight preference for taking a humorous view of solemn pretensions. This, upon the whole is rather a good thing, especially in a country where every small inventor imagines himself to be the discoverer of a new small inventor imagines himself to be the discoverer of a new world and the founder of a new era. Such bubbles need to be pricked in order that we may see the landscape as it really is. The only way to get a serious view of life is to take into account the humorous element and discount it."

Courier-Journal Louisville, Kentucky

"TIME, the weekly news-magazine, has made good. The reason is that TIME has done the impossible—made a weekly publication a news publication. It has well-nigh shattered the accepted journalistic dictum that "nothing is so uninteresting as yesterday's newspaper." TIME has worked this miracle by penetration, grasp, condensation and mastery of the art of tabloid."

Bernard M.Baruch

"This is to thank you for the copy of TIME, and to say to you that the article regarding my suggestion is the best piece of condensation that I have ever read. This is also to compliment you upon your magazine generally. I am ordering that it be sent to me while I am abroad in order that I may be kept in touch with the situation here through its pages."

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine 236 E. 39th St., New York

^{*} The rules of the Navy bar from enlistment men with "obscene and indecent tattooing upon their bodies."



A Fruit Shipment and Guaranty Service

ONE of our customers recently sent us drafts, with documents attached, covering shipments of fruit. Upon presentation of the drafts, the consignees here refused payment.

In order to save the shippers from possible loss, we placed the goods in cold storage for their account. Upon the shippers' telegraphed instructions, we released samples to parties interested, with the result that the goods were promptly sold.

This is an illustration of our service in the collection of bill-of-lading drafts. Our organization is equipped to meet not only routine requirements, but also unusual situations, which are inevitable from time to time.

We invite you to send your collections through us. Full details will be sent you by our Collection Department.

Our 100-page booklet, "Guaranty Service," will be sent to executives on request.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

MAIN OFFICE: 140 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

LONDON

PARIS

BRUSSELS

LIVERPOOL

HAVRE

ANTWERP

VIEW with ALARM

Having perused well the chronicle of the week, the Vigilant Patriot views with alarm:

The morose mien of country bankers. (P. 22.)

An \$8,000,000 fire that devastated 45 square blocks, blistered a champion's feet. (P. 25.)

A bitter murder trial that has attracted national attention. (P. 18.)

Obsolete text-books in the shadow of the Capitol. (P. 17.)

About face by a Senator from Tennessee. (P. 7.)

Krupp steel at cut prices. (P. 12.)

Nichtswerthpapiermark. (P. 10.)

An overflowing national wheat bin. (P. 3.)

Manhattan presses silenced by outlaws. (P. 24.)

Double revolution, wholesale sabotage in Bulgaria. (P. 11.)

The death of Gladstone's foremost biographer. (P. 9.)

Inflexible balloon-race rules—five dead. (P. 24.)

Callers whose statements the President will not waste time to deny. (P. 2.)

"Marriage a failure," according to a woman, in the Garden of the Gods. (P. 4.)

A waxing cost of living for J. Bull. (P. 8.)

Radio bearings that confuse the navigators of our western seas. (P. 4.)

1923

The Weekly News-Magazine







VOL. II NO. 6

THE RT. HON. H. H. ASQUITH
"Unromantic, academic"—
See Fage 8

OCT. 8, 1923



With the First Folios

Pecently I met Joseph D. Rogers, Sales Manager of the Art Metal Construction Company, in the drawing-room of the Vanderbilt Hotel.

Said Mr. Rogers, "I have just arrived from Great Britain. I left copies of the book you wrote for us, "Things That Live Forever", in the principal libraries of England and Scotland. The volume was graciously received, because it is genuine literature."

My second book for this house of storied bronze and steel "The Banking House in Art Metal", has just come from the press.

JAMES WALLEN

Persuasive
Advertising Copy and Plans

NEW YORK STUDY: VANDERBILT HOTEL STUDY: EAST AURORA NY

Correspondence to East Aurora

WHEN your ship, at last, comes in it is not the gold you prize but the gracious words of those who think well of you. Accordingly I am happy over the announcement issued by the Toledo Advertising Club for the lectures at the University of Toledo:

"They will start off with the man who is generally considered the best copy-writer in America today, James Wallen. As a master of the arts of advertising Mr. Wallen stands out among his fellows as Conrad does among today's novelists. He has found romance in business where men never saw it before. He has created a new vital force in advertising in the fascinating grace of his business stories and the unes-

capable common sense and logic of his presentations. His individuality of style has become the literature of persuasion."

THE following expression from Jacob Rapoport, Chairman of the Publicity Committee of Garment Center Capitol, New York City, is published to indicate that I distinguish between genuine advertising and words with pictures on paper, substance and shadow:

"Mr. Wallen planned and executed the advertising and publicity campaign of Garment Center Capitol in a very masterful manner, reflecting a great deal of credit to his foresight and ability. The results attained, as far as we are concerned, have been remarkable, considering the little money spent.

Most advertising men I have met were mere space sellers and copy writers. Mr. Wallen is essentially an advertising psychologist. I consider him the master-mind of all the advertising men that I

have come in contact with."

⊕

THERE follows a letter from the discerning George French:

"From the Taylor store in Cleveland I yesterday received your book on that city—'Cleveland's Golden Story'—'and before I sought my downy I had read it—every particular word of it.

"I do not know exactly how to characterize that in the book which interested me. It is, I guess, the informality of the style, the lucidity of it, the making me see without intensity or effort in the style. It is so much like an informal talk. The book is in the Wallen style."

\$ - CO

THE book you give away should be good enough to sell. An advertising booklet should have the elements of a "best seller," combined with the stability that makes a classic. It is my purpose to prepare advertising literature substantial enough to gain a thorough reading and afterward admission to the bookshelf. Advertising and Selling once said:

"James Wallen is one of the best advertising men in the Middle West. He lives and works in his own individual way; and it is because his work is individual that it is unique, and because it is unique it is valuable to his customers. He has just turned out a book of 50 interesting pages for a hardware concern in Buffalo (Weed & Company) to note its hundredth birthday as hardware merchants. The book is called "From Ox-Cart to Aeroplane," and it is worth reading, even if you do not know the concern or do not care very much about the hardware business."

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 6

Oct. 8, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

The President's Week

¶ A delegation of New Yorkers called on President Coolidge to ask him to speak at memorial services in Manhattan on Nov. 2, President Harding's birthday. Mr. Coolidge replied in effect: "Gentlemen, I won't say 'Yes' or 'No.' You shall decide for me. Shall I honor President Harding by remaining in Washington and carrying on his work, or shall I speak in Manhattan?" "Stay on the job!" answered the committee.

It was announced that President Coolidge favored opening all Federal hospitals to ill service men, regardless of whether their diseases were contracted in the service. This plan is not now legal. It is probable that the President may appeal to Congress for a change in the law. If he decides to oppose a soldier bonus, he may present this as a substitute program.

The Harding Memorial Association will soon be incorporated in Ohio. The form of the memorial is still undetermined, but the incorporators will include Calvin Coolidge members of the Cabinet, Brigadier General Sawyer, Governor Crissinger of the Federal Reserve Board.

¶ Laddie Buck of Atlanta, Ga., a relative of Laddie Boy, arrived at Washington and joined Peter Pan of Boston at the White House kennels.

President Coolidge accepted the Presidency of the Sulgrave Institution, an office held by previous Presidents of the U.S. The Institution is an international fellowship for promoting friendship between the American and British peoples. In 1914 it bought Sulgrave Manor, the former home of the Washington family, for about \$40,000. Sulgrave Manor is in Northamptonshire, close to the Oxfordshire border, about 70 miles northwest of London.

Style

Those who journey to Parnassus go at their particular gaits. Some hobble, like Carlyle. Some stagger, like Henry James. Some swing along gracefully, like Addison. Some minuet, like Stevenson. Some swagger, like Marlowe. A great, great many simply walk. By courtesy we name all manners of proceeding "style"—"literary style."

The road to the White House is not identical with the pathway up Parnassus. Yet those who walk must have a stride, those who speak must have a style, and Mr. Coolidge has just presented the public with a new specimen of the Presidential literary gait—in 1,120 words he addressed the National Convention of the American Red Cross.

By measurement, Calvin Coolidge covered 1,120 words in 62 sentences—an average stride of 18 words a period. This is a short, a simple, almost a mincing gait. It has no flourishes. Full 33 of these 62 propositions are what English teachers

CONTENTS

1	age
National Affairs 1-	
Foreign News 7-	-12
Music	13
Art	13
Books14	-15
Cinema	15
The Theatre16-	-17
Education	17
Law	18
Religion	18
Medicine	19
Science	19
The Press	20
Sport	21
Business & Finance22-	-23
Aeronautics	24
Imaginary Interviews	25
Milestones	25
Point With Pride	27
View With Alarm	28

Published weekly by TIME, Incorporated, at 236 East 39th St., New York, N. Y. Subscription, \$5 per year. Entered as second-class matter February 28, 1923, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

recognize as "simple declarative sentences."

This style is something very near a record, for Presidents. With random excerpts from Presidential speeches, one can make up statistics:

	Average No.
	Words
	Per Sentence
Coolidge	18.0
Lincoln	26.6
Harding	28.9
Wilson	31.8
Taft	39.9
Roosevelt	41.0
Washington	51.5

For Puritan simplicity Calvin Coolidge leads all the rest. A few sentences from Mr. Coolidge's peroration:

"This organization had its beginnings in the day of Abraham Lincoln. It is representative of the dominant influences of his time. It partakes of his spirit. It shows the way to a larger freedom. Our country could secure no higher place in history than to have it correctly said that the Red Cross is truly American."

Seven-league sentences are absent from the Presidential rhetoric.

THE CABINET

Traffic in Arms

Recently the League of Nations drew up a treaty to restrict the traffic in arms. It is known as the St. Germain Convention. The Convention was submitted to our State Department in hope that we might become a party to it. This Secretary Hughes declined for us in a note in which he gave his reasons.

He declared that the U. S. is in sympathy with the movement to restrict the traffic in arms and that by resolution of Congress the President has power to place an embargo on arms to any American country or region under the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the U. S.

But the St. Germain Convention 1) is not a plan for the general restriction of armament, inasmuch as it permits the signatories to supply one another with arms; 2) is objectionable because it prohibits the sale

of arms to countries not parties to the Convention when such action might be highly desirable (as, for example, it might be desirable to furnish arms to some Latin American not a party to the Convention, but defending itself from aggression); 3) would require special legislation by Congress which the Government is not prepared to undertake; 4) is so intertwined with the League of Nations "as to make it impracticable for this Government to ratify."

Who Would Be King

Word came to the U. S. that William Henry Ellis, who preferred to style himself Guillermo Enrique Eliseo, died in Mexico City. Mr. Ellis was one of the most remarkable men who ever acted as agent for the State Department. He was known chiefly for the famous incident in which he delivered a commercial Treaty from this country to King Menelik of Abyssinia. But his unusual history began much earlier.

inusual history began much earlier. He was born in Victoria, Tex., in 1864 and claimed to be of Cuban parentage, on account of which he used the Spanish form of his name. He was first a cowboy, then an inspector of customs, cattle trader, cotton raiser. From the cotton and wool business he branched into a scheme for colonizing Mexico with southern Negroes. The colony failed, but he went on; he entered the brokerage business, and went to New York. There he became head of a \$10,000,000 water company which served various towns now incorporated in New York City and known as the Bronx. After some difficulty he sold the was aid to have made \$500,000 by the transaction.

Then, in 1904, came the Abyssinia affair. He desired, it is declared, to become King of Abyssinia. He induced the State Department to draw up a Treaty of Amity and Commerce with King Menelik. Kent J. Loomis, brother of the then Assistant Secretary of State (under President Roosevelt) was commissioned to take the treaty to Abyssinia. Ellis accompanied him. Aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm II in the English Channel Loomis disappeared. His body was later washed up on the English coast.

Ellis went on, and delivered the treaty to King Menelik. He gave the King heavily jeweled saddles and other gorgeous presents. In return Menelik made him Duke of Harrar and Hawash, a duchy of

1,600,000 acres in extent. But if he had plans to exploit Abyssinia, they came to naught. He returned to the U. S. and had a home at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., still maintaining his interests in Mexico.

In 1903 he had married Ida Lefferts Sherwood, and at his death left her and four sons, Guillermo Enrique, Jr., Carlos Sherwood, Porfirio Diaz and Sherwood.

His death leaves few men living who have played so gaily, freely for the stakes of business and statecraft—Zaharoff and d'Annunzio, perhaps.

IMMIGRATION

A New Deal

Albert Johnson of Washington has been a newspaper man most of his life. He has been an editor in New



© Paul Thompson
REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON
He would not alienate our immigrants

Haven, Washington, St. Louis, Tacoma and Seattle. He is now publisher of the Daily Washingtonian of Hoquiam, Wash. It happens that he is also a Congressman and, as such, Chairman of the House Immigration Committee. It is, perhaps, because of his newspaper training that advance information was given out about the new immigration bill which he and Secretary of Labor Davis are preparing for the next Congress.

The prospective bill is rather a modification of the present immigration law than an attempt at a new law.

The existing law permits annual

immigration from any country equivalent to 3% of that nationality residing in the U. S. according to the 1910 census, the provision being added that no more than 20% of any nation's quota may immigrate in any one month.

The provisions of the proposed law:

- 1) Annual immigration quotas of 2% of the aliens of each nationality residing in the U. S. according to the census of 1890.
- 2) An additional annual quota of the same number, to be applied only to relatives of persons resident in the U.S.
- 3) A quota certificate to each immigrant, to be issued by consular officials abroad, after the immigrant has answered an official questionnaire. The quota certificates are to be good for six months, so that if an immigrant arrives in the U. S. at any time within that period he cannot be denied admission as being in excess of the quota allowance.
- 4) Health officers and immigration inspectors on vessels to make necessary examinations en route and save congestion in American immigration stations.
- 5) Special passports to be given to aliens who wish to go abroad after having taken out first citizenship papers.

The significance:

The basing of quotas on the census of 1890 instead of on the census of 1910 will enlarge relatively the quotas from northern Europe, as compared to southern, because immigration from the latter region has taken place mostly since 1890.

The increase of the gross quota from 3% to 4% is compensated for by the fact that under the census of 1890 the figure on which each quota will be based is less than the same figure under the 1910 census.

The setting aside of half of the allowed immigration for relatives of persons already here will favor those families who wish to make America their permanent home and decrease the hardship to those immigrants who under the present law find it difficult to have their families join them in the U. S.

The issuance of quota certificates not only will prevent anyone from being turned back as in excess of quota but also will stop the immigrant rush at the beginning of each month by allowing the immigrant to reach here any time within six months after securing a certificate.

Special passports for holders of

first citizenship papers will enable them to travel under protection of the U. S. Government. At present, such persons are under the protection neither of their former countries nor of the U.S.

Collisions Abolished

The monthly rush of immigrants to our shores (Time, Aug. 13, Sept. 10) still exists, to the discomfiture of immigrants and the distress of immigration officials, but one of its dangers has been eliminated. A dozen or more ships, rushing to New York at the close of each month, used to anchor just outside of territorial waters, and when the month began at midnight, would rush through the narrow channel into Quarantine. Not only was there great danger of col-lision, but also in their haste ships occasionally came in a few moments too early—a costly procedure for the

shipping companies.

In preparation for the October rush, the steamship companies last week made an agreement among themselves that the order in which vessels passed Ambrose Channel Lightship should be the order in which they arrived at Quarantine. Vessels arriving before midnight on Sept. 30, after passing the lightship, anchored in Gravesend Bay. Then, beginning at five minutes after midnight, their pilots took the ships into Quarantine, one every ten minutes,

in their allotted order.

Thus in due order ships bearing immigrants came into New York harbor in the early hours of Oct. 1. One danger was averted; but Ellis Island, with a capacity of 1,700 immigrants at a time, was "swamped"

Commissioner Curran, in charge of Ellis Island, standing at the observation post at Fort Wadsworth, watched ten steamers go slowly into Quarantine with 13,146 heads of human cargo. Immigrants to the number of 1,400 were examined on the first day but a week will probably be needed to examine all the arrivals of those few minutes.

TAXATION

Mr. Green's Speech

The National Tax Association held its annual convention at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. It was addressed by William Raymond Green of Council Bluffs, Ia. It happens that Mr. Green is a Congressman, and in the last Congress stood next

in seniority to Joseph Warren Fordney on the all-powerful Ways and Means Committee. With Mr. Fordney's Congressional demise, Mr. Green will become Chairman of that Committee. If a new revenue bill should be passed in the next Congress



@ Clinedinst WILTIAM R. GREEN

It happens he is a Congressman it will be a Green-Smoot, instead of

a Fordney-McCumber, bill.

Therefore the National Tax Association marked well the words of Mr. Green of Council Bluffs. Congressman Green expressed both his expectations and his preferences. He expects during the next Congress:

- 1) Few changes in the tax law, except for minor amendments to simplify the collection of revenue.
- 2) Strong efforts to reimpose an excess profits tax and a levy on undistributed profits, but probable failure for these efforts because the additional revenue will not be needed.
- 3) No reductions in taxes, especially if soldier bonus and public buildings measures are enacted.

He would like:

1) Alteration of corporation taxes so that income of a corporation reinvested by the corporation and really added to the wealth of the stockholders may be taxed. pointed to the Ford Company as a case in point: it invests much of its income in new holdings, thereby increasing Mr. Ford's wealth; Mr. Ford pays no taxes on these additions to his wealth.

2) An additional inheritance tax

on tax-exempt securities and a denial of deductions in income from such

3) Taxes on gifts above a certain amount received in each taxable year. 4) A law to prevent the creation

of trusts to avoid taxes.

FARMERS

A Proposal

Out of the West, bankers, farmers and men of politics went to the White House to present to President Coolidge their plan for alleviating distressed farmers. The callers were from the Ninth Federal Reserve District (Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, northern Wisconsin and the northern peninsula of Michigan). In their numbers were: Senator Norbeck, Representative Royal C. Johnson and ex-Governor Herried, of South Dakota; Senator Frazier and Representative Young, of North Dakota; N. J. Holmberg, Secretary of Agriculture of Minne-

The President, attended by Secretaries Hoover and Wallace, and by Eugene Meyer, Jr., Director of the War Finance Corporation, heard them, but gave no indication of the state of his feelings. Later the delegation conferred separately with Mr. Hoover and Mr. Wallace.

Their plan as presented to the President called for the revival of the United States Grain Corporation to undertake the orderly marketing and production of grain. They asked for lower railroad freight rates on grain and flour and for an extra session of Congress, called at least a fortnight in advance of the regular session (which starts Dec. 3), to pass ap-propriate legislation. They did not ask a fixed price for wheat or a higher tariff on that product.

They made the following argument

in defense of their plan:

"We are asking for price stabilization through an organization under Governmental direction which will have the power, through coöperation on the part of the farmers, to guide them each year in determining the amount of acres to be seeded and thus (so far as is possible through acreage control) limit the production of wheat to such a point that there will be a proper domestic market for same. . .

"It is claimed that overproduction and the lack of world markets are responsible for the situation. If such is the case, the above plan, if intel-

ligently carried out, will solve their problems.

"Statistics show, however, -that during 1922 there was produced in the world 531.000.000 bushels less wheat than was the average production during the period 1909-13.*
"Every bushel of wheat produced

in the U.S. during 1922 was needed in the world and readily purchased. We have no burdensome surplus in the U.S. at the present time.

"Exports of wheat and flour from 1922 crop have exceeded 230,000,000 bushels, which is far more than can be spared from the shorter crop of 1923. It is barely possible that instead of the price being held so low because of an overproduction of wheat the situation is caused by intelligent and organized buying on the part of our foreign customers."

SUPREME COURT

580 Cases

The "Business as Usual" sign hangs once more over the door of the old Senate Chamber in the Capitol where sits the Supreme Court. When the Court adjourned last June it had some 16 cases under advisement and 368 cases on its docket. On Oct. 1 the nine Justices reassembled, to find that 212 more cases had accumulated during the recess-placing a total of 580 cases on the docket.

On the first day of the Court's Fall session motions were heard but no arguments and the Court adjourned to pay a formal call on President Coolidge. On the second day the Court turned in earnest to demolishing the great mass of work be-

fore it.

WOMEN

The World Is Round

Because Cristobal Colón (sometimes known as Christoforo Colombo, or Christopher Columbus), son of Domenico Colombo, a wool comber of Genoa, planted his Green Cross and the royal banner of Spain on San Salvador, one twelfth of October, 431 years ago, there will be celebrations throughout this hemisphere next Friday. On that day the Pan-American International Women's Committee will hold conferences in the capitals of practically every Republic of both the Americas.

The conference in Washington will

*The average world production of wheat during 1909-13 was approximately 3,750,000,000 bushels.

be opened by Eleanor Foster Lansing, Chairman of the U.S. section of the Committee. Mrs. Lansing has every claim to being a true Lady of the State Department; her father was John W. Foster, who succeeded James G. Blaine as Secretary of State in the Cabinet of Benjamin



@ Paul Thompson

MRS. ROBERT LANSING She will preside

Harrison; her husband is Robert Lansing, who succeeded William J. Bryan as Secretary of State in the Cabinet of Woodrow Wilson.

Besides her diplomatic antecedents, Mrs. Lansing is at home in such a gathering because of her mastery of both Castilian and South American Spanish, not to mention French. She is a woman of affairs, a graduate of Mt. Vernon Seminary and Smith College, a former Director of the Y. W. C. A., a member of the D. A. R. But she is hardly typical as a woman of affairs—she keeps house herself, does her own marketing and has a face "that seems to have been cut out of warm marble." When Mr. Lansing was Secretary of State, every day at five o'clock she called at the private entrance of the State Department with her poodle and her electric coupé and took him for a ride.

The Columbus Day conference over which she will preside will be addressed by Mary Emma Woolley, President of Mt. Holyoke College; Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover; Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, Dean of Civics and Philanthropy at the University of Chicago (first woman called to the bar of Kentucky); Mrs. Maud Wood Park, President of the National League of Women Voters, and eight or nine other prominent

A Great Assay

In its plans to secure the passage of an absolute equality amendment to the Constitution by the next Congress, the National Woman's Party includes a great convention of women to be held in the Capital on Dec. 1, 2 and 3.

On the first day a deputation will wait on President Coolidge to ask his support of the amendment. On the second day a mass meeting will be held by members from all over the nation. On the third day (on which Congress convenes) a group of his women constituents will call on every Senator and Representative to ask his support of the measure.

LABOR

At Portland

The American Federation of Labor opened its 43d annual convention in Portland, Ore., and before it came its patriarchal leader, Samuel Gompers, with a declaration of faith.

"On my honor as a man," he swore, "and as an adopted citizen of the United States, with all sympathy for other people in their struggles toward realization of an ideal of freedom, I declare that I believe the Republic of the United States of America is the best form of government on the earth today."

He added, however: "Great as is the United States Government, and best in the world though it is, it is still not good enough for us nor good enough for those who are to come after, and under the law we are here to contribute our share to make it still better. . . . "

In the achievement of this end he placed foremost the question of child labor. He condemned the use of injunctions against Labor, the Ku Klux Klan and radical activities in Labor and out.

Another feature of the opening of the convention was the report of the Executive Council of the Federation, not differing from Mr. Gompers' recommendation, but more specific and more extensive in its attack on:

1) Propaganda of the Red Inter-

nationale in the U. S. for the amalgamation of trade unions into one big union.

- 2) The Federated Press news service, for labor publications, because it gives more attention to any protesting minority than to the bona fide trade union movement," and because William Z. Foster and Arne Swabeck are asserted to be directors of the Press.
- 3) "The danger to our institutions" if immigration is not restricted further than at present.
- 4) The use of the injunction in labor disputes, going further and further "in its repressive features."
- 5) The Ku Klux Klan's "efforts to supplant organized government, to promote religious intolerance, racial antagonisms and bigotry."
- 6) Fascisti organization in the U. S., "hostile to every institution of American freedom."
- 7) The Esch-Cummins Railroad Act, which "proved an utter failure."
- 8) "Five-four" decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court on the constitutionality of laws. The Council recommended that Congress have the power to reënact by a two-thirds vote any law declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

RAILWAYS

'Twixt Lucifer and Land

The railroads of the country are caught in a cross-fire between the trainmen and conductors on one hand (who are asking a 12% increase in wages) and the demands of the farmers and others for lower freight rates. At the same time there will be a substantial demand in the next Congress for the repeal of the Esch-Cummins Railroad Act. All these things the railways do not relish.

This will probably be only part of the railroads' trouble, for the demands of conductors and trainmen are expected to be followed by wage demands of other railway employees—especially engineers and firemen. It is estimated that during the last six months these men (conductors, trainmen, engineers, firemen) received wages aggregating \$394,000,000. A 12% wage increase would mean an annual drain of \$80,000,000 or \$90,000,000 on the railroads and restore wages to the highest point they reached in 1920. The conductors, trainmen, engineers, firemen have powerful, well organized unions; if they make demands the other less

powerful employees may well take part.

What will the railroads do? It is assumed that they will let the dispute go for decision to the Railroad Labor Board, even if they feel it necessary to meet the workers' demands, in order that the Government and not they shall be responsible for any discomfiture resulting to the community.

This discomfiture might take several forms. It might mean higher freight rates—which is improbable because of Congressional opposition. It might result in poorer service. Or it might entail loss to the holders of railroad securities. According to the Interstate Commerce Commission there were 777,132 railroad stockholders on Dec. 31, 1922. The bondholders are even more numerous, and include, as has often been pointed out, many savings banks. So actually millions of people are indirect holders of railroad securities.

The attempt to lower freight rates and to repeal the Esch-Cummins Act will be vigorously fought by the roads. They are not at all satisfied with the Act, and a few months ago were in favor of vital amendments. But under the shadow of a demand for the repeal of this Act and the substitution of less favorable legislation, the railways have rallied to its defense.

Already the defense has been set in motion by E. E. Loomis, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., who last week in a published letter defended the Act on the following grounds:

- "1) Freight and passenger rates are fixed or controlled entirely by a Government Commission.
- "2) Rates are required to be reasonable and to be fixed at levels which will give the owners a 'fair return' on the value of property used for transportation purposes.
- "3) The value of the transportation property on which this 'fair return' is based must be fixed by a Government Commission.
- "4) Wages paid to labor are subject to supervision and control of a Government tribunal.
- "5) No stocks or bonds can be issued except with the approval of a Government Commission.
- "A word to your representatives in Congress in line with the above will help to forestall possible impairment of the transportation capacity of the railroads. What the railroads now need is a legislative holiday."

ARMY AND NAVY

Economy

The Veterans' Bureau, often berated for hard-heartedness and inefficiency, is gradually ridding itself of the latter fault. General Hines, "clean-up" Director of the Bureau, announced that 2,025 employees have been dropped from his personnel since March 1. His present force numbers 28,182.

POLITICAL NOTES

In a letter President Wilson recently referred to Senator Shields of Tennessee as "one of the least trustworthy of my professed supporters" (Time, Oct. 1).

Senator Shields testily replied that the letter was "not called for and published in the interest of the Democratic Party but for the sole purpose of injuring me with the people of Tennessee." He added, however, that he had deep sympathy with Mr. Wilson in his ill health. "We cannot cherish resentment for anything he may now say. He is immune from criticism."

"Lots of people ridicule me," said A. Mitchell Palmer, former Attorney General, in London, "for the drastic steps I took against Communists, but today the peril is not lessening. . . . The Government should have laws preventing speeches which incite violence."

"A great leader, a loyal friend, an ardent supporter, and one whose wise counsel was of inestimable value," said the National Convention of the Red Cross in a resolution in honor of its late head, Warren G. Harding.

A road in Allen County, O., will be planted with trees by school children -6,000 trees in a distance of 26 miles. It will be known as the Harding Highway.

On Nov. 2, President Harding's birthday, memorial services will be held at Marion, O. David Lloyd George has made arrangements to pay his respects to Mrs. Harding about that time. Early in November, Mrs. Harding expects to leave Marion for Washington.

Mrs. Warren G. Harding, Dr. George T. Harding, President Coolidge, George V, Charles E. Hughes, William H. Taft, the Library of Congress, the Vatican Museum will re-

ceive copies of a memorial volume containing resolutions adopted by the printing division of the Government Printing Office in memory of the late President Harding.

The Controller of the City of Detroit planned to go to New York to ask for a loan of \$5,000,000, although Detroit's bonding limit does not allow such an addition to its debt. "No bonds; a loan on faith and credit" suggests a new era in American politics.

Senator Magnus Johnson, the great-voiced, visited the East wearing coat, collar, tie. He spent two days in Manhattan, which he had visited only once before, as a 20-year-old Swedish immigrant 32 years ago. His visit was heralded chiefly by the radical press, and he found only a moderate sized audience (which applauded heartily at a casual mention of Eugene V. Debs) when he spoke in public.

It was reported that "Magnavox" was disappointed. He had not gone to gather radicals in his train. In his speech he roared: "Don't think that I want to turn things topsyturvy overnight. I wouldn't stand for anything of that kind. . . . I let them call me a radical man. I don't care at all. . . . But the big fellows don't need to be afraid of me. No question about that—at all."

"The trouble with the farm bloc", said Senator Ralph Henry Cameron, Republican, of Arizona, "is that it contains too many captains and too few privates. . . ."

In the current issue of *The Forum*, Senator George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania is styled "a Roman senator among the Babbitts of Washington" because he can quote Pericles from memory.

Said the Springfield Daily Republican of the G. O. P.: "It will be admitted that a Party which can hold at the same time former Attorney General Wickersham, courteous and clearthinking, and Senator Brandegee of Connecticut is a Party with several sorts of elasticity." (Political opponents of Mr. Brandegee seem to delight in phrases similar to the above; during the League of Nations fight in 1920, favorite epithets were "stern and rock-bound Brandegee"



@ Paul Thompson

SENATOR BRANDEGEE

Mr. Wickersham is courteous and clear-thinking

and "Brandegee, who views most things with alarm."

In Oklahoma

The State of Oklahoma between its Governor, its Legislature, its Ku Klux Klan, its Supreme Court and its National Guard is very much at odds with itself. The Legislature desired to impeach Governor Jack Walton for attempting to be "dictator" by putting the state under martial law to suppress outrages attributed to the K. K. K. The Governor had not called a special session, but the Legislators decided that they had the right to meet under the bill of rights in the State Constitution.

- ¶ The Governor threatened to throw the Legislators into jail if they tried to meet.
- ¶ W. B. McBee, leader of the Legislators, answered: "The Legislature will meet. . . . I would lie in jail until I rot rather than part with my ideas of American liberty.
- ¶ Governor Walton declared that by its open defiance the Legislature evidently meant to "ride through blood up to the bridle. . . . But by virtue of the power vested in me as Governor of this state no mob shall rule Oklahoma as long as I am above ground. . . . Don't you think I would have a fair trial in that aggregation of dragons?"

- ¶ The members of the Legislature circulated a petition among themselves for a special session.
- ¶ The Adjutant General of the state issued a special military order forbidding such a session.
- ¶ Governor Walton asked the Federal Government not to let the Legislature meet in any Federal building,
- The Governor ordered all work stopped on a \$1,000,000 highway in Mr. McBee's election district, while he investigated whether McBee was receiving "a large fee" from a contracting cement company.
- The Legislators walked into the Capitol without hindrance from the military. They presented a call for a special session, signed by 65 of their number, to the Secretary of State. The Secretary said it was "the most glorious doctrine in the history of Oklahoma, a new Magna Charta of American liberties..."
- The Legislators went to the door of the House chamber where two guards blocked their way. The Speaker pro tem. started to call them to order. A National Guard officer stepped up, read them an order of the Governor forbidding them to meet. "Move along!" The Legislators left peaceably.
- ¶ Sixty-seven Legislators applied for an injunction preventing the National Guard from interfering with their assembling. Hearing on the petition was postponed.
- Governor Walton had previously called a special election to pass on proposed amendments to the State Constitution. One of them would allow the State Legislature to assemble on a call by a majority of its members without the Governor's assent—would make legal the very thing the Legislature had attempted to do.
- ¶ The Attorney General petitioned the State Supreme Court to prevent the special balloting. The Court denied the petition.
- ¶ The Governor ordered out the entire National Guard and called for volunteers to prevent the election.
- ¶ Local election boards ordered ballots printed. Mr. McBee and others organized meetings to urge citizens to vote in spite of the Governor's proclamation to the contrary.
- ¶ Said the Governor: "There may be bloodshed, but there will be no election. This is my election. I called it and I certainly have the right to postpone it."
- ¶ Oklahoma sizzled.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

A Draw?

The German Government officially ordered passive resistance to cease in the Ruhr, thus sweeping aside the primary French objection to a conference on the gigantic problem of reparations. How far the order from Berlin will be observed by the workers in the Ruhr is a question for the future. In the meantime Chancellor Stresemann decided to resume deliveries in kind to the Allies. These deliveries were discontinued by Chancellor Cuno after the French occupation of the Ruhr on Jan. 11.

Premier Poincaré of France received the news of Germany's decision to give up the Ruhr fight with great satisfaction, but he awaited more definite orders from Berlin before placing any reliance in the word of the Government. Work must be continued in the Ruhr before France will consent to a conference with Germany. Unbiased opinion regarded the French occupation as a mistake on the ground that the move lacked economic wisdom. There was never any question of France being morally justified in coercing Germany. At all events Premier Poincaré, in the face of virulent opposition to his Ruhr adventure, has stuck courage-cusly to his purpose and under that head deserves the admiration of the world.

Victory for either side in the Ruhr struggle is a myth. It has cost Germany billions of paper marks, a number of killed, many wounded, many prisoners. Moreover, it has crippled the financial and economic life of the Reich, undermined political institutions and caused great suffering among the people. The cost to France has also been great. Millions of francs have been expended, lives lost. The gain in coal, etc., has been out of all proportion to the cost or to what France might have got out of the Ruhr by pursuing different tactics.

Future events will show that Germany has not surrendered unconditionally to the French. The Stresemann Government is known to have a secret agreement with France, Belgium and Britain guaranteeing to her complete sovereignty in the Ruhr and Rhineland. If for any reason the Allies forsake this agreement, the German Government will still hold the master card. They can throw open the doors of government to Monarchists and Communists and let

the Allies do what they like. Such a situation both the Allied and German Governments are extremely anxious to avoid, and this is the greatest guarantee for rehabilitation of Europe.

GRECO-ITALIAN

Finis

Last week saw the end of the Italo-Greek dispute over the Italian murders near Janina in the Epirus (TIME, Sept. 10).

Indemnity. In compliance with the united demands of Italy and the Council of Ambassadors in Paris, Greece deposited in the Swiss National Bank the sum of 50,000,000 lire (\$2,160,000) as a guarantee for such indemnity as the Council might ultimately fix (TIME, Sept. 24). This sum was paid over to Italy on the orders of the Ambassadors, who found that Greece was dilatory in tracking down the murderers of the Italian mission on the International Commission for the Delimitation of the Greeo-Albanian Boundary.

Evacuation. After payment of the indemnity and the fulfillment of all the remaining terms of the Council of Ambassadors' ultimatum except that dealing with exemplary punishment for the murderers (Time, Sept. 17), Italy evacuated Corfu and the adjacent islands.

Commission of Inquiry. The Commission of Inquiry constituted by the Council of Ambassadors (TIME, Sept. 17) to establish the exact responsibility for the Janina murders, continued its deliberations. An Albanian shepherd testified that he had been asked by the Albanian Governor of Argyrokastro "to assassinate a mission." His evidence created a profound sensation and the matter is under investigation.

Greek Protest. At the time of authorizing the payment of the indemnity by the Swiss National Bank to the Bank of Italy, Greece lodged a protest with the Council of Ambassadors. She said that the Italian fleet had returned to Corfu (Italy denied this) and that she had not shown negligence in trying to discover the Janina criminals. Under the latter heading she pleaded extenuating circumstances, stating that she was unable to pursue investigations on Albanian soil, where the murderers are presumed to have sought refuge.

THE LEAGUE

Assembly Ends

With the election of Czecho-Slovakia to the Council of the League of Nations in place of China, the Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations (at Geneva) adjourned after a month's session.

Dr. Cosme de la Torriente, of Cuba, President of the Assembly, in an eloquent valedictory address, said the entrance of the U. S. into the League was "vastly important for the future of mankind." His address was received with enthusiasm by the delegates.

It can fairly be said that the only exclusive business enacted during the Assembly was the admittance of Ireland and Abyssinia to the League thus swelling the membership to 54 nations.

Health Section

The fact that the U.S., politically committed to non-membership in the League of Nations, recognizes and cooperates with the various humanitarian and scientific projects of the League is proof of the high quality of these activities. Probably the most active department of the League and perhaps the most beneficent in its results is the Health Commission under Dr. Ludwik Rajchman of Poland. It maintains a staff of epidemiologists and other experts in eastern Europe and parts of the world where outbreaks of typhus, plague and other dangerous diseases are in progress. It arranges international visits for health officials of the member nations, in order that sanitarians the world over may have the benefit of the experience and special methods of those of other nations. The first of these interchanges was held in England in February, the second in Italy in May. The U. S. was represented in both

The third international exchange of health officers is now in progress in the U. S., and will last three months, during which about 25 European and Latin American health officers will visit various cities to observe American public health work. The countries represented are France, England, Italy, Russia, Spain, Poland, Yugo-Slavia, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Mexico, Salvador, Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Canada.

BRITISH EMPIRE

Renfrew Returns

Baron Renfrew, alias the Prince of Wales, left his ranch 20 miles north of High River, Alberta, on his

return trip to England.

During the week Lord Renfrew received telegrams and letters from blue law exponents urging him to give up his Sunday golf. He did not answer any of them and went on playing. It appears that the cranks had all but tamed the Canadians to give up the clubs and go to church, when, emulating Renfrew's example, all Canada took to playing golf on

Sunday.

The E. P. Ranch was invaded by some 300 people who attended the annual picnic of the Alberta Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Lord Renfrew's greeting: "Fellow Albertans, you are welcome and I hope you will enjoy the outing. My ranch is open to you today; go as far as you like." The royal rancher was taken at his word, his place was thoroughly inspected by the visitors and he was asked to pose for many snapshots.

A coyote hunt was on the agenda. Renfrew bagged "three animals," presumably coyotes. The afternoon of the same day he stacked oats.

The following day Renfrew rode around his ranch saying au revoir to farm hands, cowboys and neighbors, all of whom were sorry to see him

Imperial Conference

William T. Cosgrave, President of the Irish Executive Council; Sir James Craig, Premier of Northern Ireland; W. L. Mackenzie King, Pre-mier of Canada; Sir R. A. Squires, Premier of Newfoundland; General J. C. Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa; S. M. Bruce, Premier of New Zealand, the Maharajah of Alwar, representative of India, were all reported to have arrived in London for the Imperial Conference (TIME, Oct 1), and were addressed at the first meeting at No. 10 Downing St. by Premier Baldwin, who outlined British policies for the past year.

The Premiers were forced to let it be known that they would be able to accept only a fraction of the numerous invitations they had received. The Daily Mail, Rothermere daily, applauded their decision, recalling "the Imperial Conference of 1907, when the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, then Canadian Premier; the late

Premier Louis Botha of South Africa; and the late Dr. Leander Starr Jameson of Cape Colony were simultaneously ill from over-banqueting."

Mr. George

Ex-Premier Lloyd George was entertained at the American Club in London by the American Society prior to his departure for Southampton en route for the U.S. Ambassador Harvey, in introducing him, said that he was a great democrat, a champion of Anglo-American friendship, "the most vivid personality of his own time and one of the most remarkable personalities of all time. ... The last time he visited Canada he hadn't enough money to go on to the U.S., but this time he has no excuse. . . . He will have an equally gracious reception from President Coolidge, who has a certain community of interest with him, because the great-great-grandfather of President Coolidge's great-great-grand-mother was born in Wales."

He also warned the ex-Premier that in America he would be the object of much curiosity-"a curiosity such as prompted an English girl to ask her governess whether they should go to the Zoo and see the new animals or to Hyde Park and see the American Ambassador in his silk

Mr. Lloyd George said: "I shall be neither a missionary nor a bootlegger, I shall neither preach sound doctrine nor smuggle bad whisky." He said he was going to Canada to express Britain's great gratitude for her aid in the War. Referring to the sorry plight of the Allies in 1917 and the entry of the U.S. into the War, "L. G." said: "Just then that young Hercules of the West came striding along, fearlessly, dauntlessly, and took his stand here by the side of the Armies of France and of Great Britain. Do you know what that meant? You cannot understand it. I want to say what an old Allied Prime Minister thought at that moment." He stated that he wanted to see how things were done in America in a land unfettered by traditional hatreds—a land which "is able to build with both hands instead of having to hold a gun in one hand and a trowel in the other, as in Europe."

At Southampton large crowds gathered to wish ex-Premier Lloyd George God-speed; conspicuous among them were Winston Churchill,

Sir Robert Horne, Sir Hamar and Lady Greenwood, General Smuts, At times the crowd could not contain its enthusiasm, several ladies broke loose and kissed him, the rest of the crowd succumbed to the leadership of the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare (one of the chiefs of the British Noncomformists), who called for hearty cheering, which ended in singing For He's a Jolly Food Fellow. To his adherents Mr. George said: "Look after the old country while I am gone."

Arriving on board the Mauretania with his party (which includes Mrs. Lloyd George, Miss Megan Lloyd George, Sir William Sutherland and Mr. A. J. Sylvester, his secretary), Mr. George was pounced upon for a statement by a well-ambushed reporter. Said the big little man from Wales: "Mr. Davis, the American Minister of Labor, recently promised me that if I visited the U.S. he would see that I heard some real Welsh music. He knew my weakness. I would go anywhere to hear Welsh music and so I agreed to visit the U. S. after I had been to Canada. I have nothing further to say."

"But you will have to say a lot more to the American journalists," he was informed.

"What! I am sure the press of America will not bother me while I am there for a rest."

When visiting Minneapolis Mr. Lloyd George will be initiated into the Sioux tribe and given a "Siouxdonym."

A Book

Ex-Premier Herbert H. Asquith, in a new book*, relates the part played by Great Britain in Europe during the fateful decade which preceded the spark of war which set fire to the world. He is not concerned with a philosophical disputation of cause nor with the false logic of effect; his book is a narrative of events, events which Mr. Asquith tried to control. He does not defend his actions and rarely resorts to criticizing the actions of others. His book is a record of events, the facts of which are marshaled in orderly array; it is history written like a superb piece of précis writing; no verbosity, no propaganda, no distortion, just the truth and facts. It is just the sort of book that unromantic, academic Mr. Asquith might have been expected to write.

The field of the book is that on

^{*} THE GENESIS OF THE WAR-Cassell (25s).

which Mr. Asquith as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Prime Minister of Great Britain played with the World Powers; it is concerned solely with international politics from 1905 to 1914. He claims that "the officially published diplomatic correspondence" is in itself enough to settle the question of the ultimate responsibility for the War, and he proves conclusively that Wilhelm and his advisers were responsible. Nothing new in that. M. René Vivani has done it, M. Sasonoff has done it, many others have done it, but none so succinctly and with more authority than Mr. Asquith.

Mrs. Margot (Tennant) Asquith in the second volume of her autobiography says: "I was tremendously impressed by his conversation and his clean Cromwellian face. He was different from the others and, although abominably dressed, had so much personality that I made up my mind..."

Herbert Henry Asquith is Britain's Scholar-Statesman. His early schooling was done in London. In 1871 he became a classical scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, and subsequently got a "first" in Litterae Humaniores (1874). After that he went in for the Law, joined Lincoln's Inn in 1876 and "took silk" in 1890. His political career started four years earlier. In 1886 he became M. P. for East Fife, a constituency he represented continuously until the general elec-tion of 1918, when he was defeated. For two years Mr. Asquith remained out of the House and then came back on a bye-election in Paisley. The principal Cabinet posts he has held: Secretary of State for Home Affairs under Gladstone and Roseberry, 1892-5; Chancellor of the Exchequer under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman 1905-08; Prime Minister (and First Lord of the Treasury), 1908-1916; and in 1914 for a brief period he held the additional portfolio of Secretary of State for War.

Mr. Asquith, now in his 72nd year, is still a power in the House and the leader of the old Liberal Party. His hostility with Lloyd George is political and not personal. Mr. George has a warm personal regard for his exchief which is cordially reciprocated by Mr. Asquith. It is considered deplorable that two such eminent statesmen cannot agree to a working arrangement which would unify and consolidate the Liberal Party.

GERMANY

Régime of Dictators

The German Government has long warned the French that if they continued to occupy the Ruhr the Reich would become a prey to Bolshevism. The French Government always looked upon such an eventuality as a bugaboo. The German Government also said that they could not halt passive resistance, because public opinion was too strong. The French said: "Stop resisting before talking." The German Government or



© Keystone
PRINCE RUPPRECHT OF BAVARIA
Would he care to be Kaiser?

dered passive resistance to stop and in the place of Bolshevism there have arisen two dictators, one for Bavaria and the other for the Reich.

Bavarian Dictator. Herr Doktor von Kahr, Minister President of Bavaria in 1921, was unanimously elected General Commissioner for Bavaria by the Ministerial Council. Herr Doktor von Knilling remained in name Minister President of Bavaria, but he is subservient to Doktor von Kahr in power and importance.

His Powers. The powers conferred upon General Comissioner von Kahr vested him with authority to call troops and to use troops, to arrest whom he chooses, to keep prisoners in jail without trial, to seize the property of persons declared to be enemies of the nation. The German Constitution was suspended as far as Bavaria was concerned—laws definitely suspended were: freedom of speech, press, assembly, telephone; secrecy of mail; secrecy and sanctity of person, dwelling and property. Habeas corpus was declared abolished.

Why Appointed. Late in August Chancellor Stresemann traveled to Munich to confer with Minister President von Knilling on the cessation of the passivierwiderstand. Dr. von Knilling unwillingly agreed to back the Federal Government but protested that the cessation of passive resistance should be a question for the Reich to settle and not a subject of discussion with the French and Belgians. In the meantime the Hitler Guards openly condemned German capitulation in the Ruhr and their leader, Adolph Hitler, ordered "grand maneuvers." Dr. von Knilling seemed unable or unwilling to curb the temper of the Hitlerites, whose audacity knew no bounds. The Government Party became alarmed and the Ministerial Council elected Dr. von Kahr as Dictator.

His Record. Dr. von Kahr is a Monarchist to the marrow and pins his faith on the Wittelsbach dynasty, he himself being avowedly Crown Prince Rupprecht's state agent. As Premier of Bavaria in 1921 he organized the famous Einwohnerwehr (Home Guards), which led to his resignation, because the Federal Government in Berlin professed to see in them a "grave danger to the State." He now declares that the Treaty of Versailles is dead and that the French killed it. "We have given up passive resistance, but we no longer recognize the Treaty of Versailles. The French themselves broke it; let the French do what they like." In a recent speech he prophesied that "Bavaria would soon bring about historical happenings in the world." He ended his speech with hoch's for King Rupprecht of Bavaria. Dr. Von Kahr is reported a Separatist; that is, he believes in the secession of Bavaria from the Reich, although he denied such allegations. It seems, however, that he is playing a bigger game. It is rumored, not without good foundation, that he intends to promote the Wittelsbachs to the place in the sun left vacant by the head of the Hohenzollerns. Perhaps that is the reason why he telephoned to Berlin and assured the Government of his loyalty to the Reich. The chances of such a coup are on the face of it good. The Allies, confronted with a fait accompli, would hesitate to take

any costly action against Germany; moreover, Prince Rupprecht is known to be a thoroughly trustworthy and practical man and as such is respected; he is also cousin of the Queen of the Belgians. The real barriers to the Wittelsbach aspirations lie in the fact that North Germany is Protestant and Bavaria Catholic; and that a Dietator has been appointed for the whole Reich, who will assuredly oppose strenuously any activity on the part of Rupprecht of Bavaria.

His Master. Amid scenes of great enthusiasm Crown Prince and Princess Rupprecht of Bavaria were hailed as King and Queen of Bavaria. The Prince was accompanied by Dictator von Kahr and many of the aristocracy. It was the first public appearance of the Dictator, and the occasion was a reunion and grand celebration of the veterans of the Leibregiment, the defunct Royal Body-guard, disbanded by order of the Allies under the terms of the Versailles Peace Treaty. Twenty thousand men responded to the rollcall of the regiment. It was pointed out that if 20,000 men answered the call of one regiment, it is reasonable to presume that 6,000,000 men of the defunct German Imperial Army would answer to a Monarchist bugle call. The event in Munich shows that the possibility of Prince Rupprecht being officially proclaimed König von Baiern (King of Bavaria) is not remote. Berlin circles had it that the Prince will bide his time until he can secure nomination as Kaiser over the whole Reich.

Reich Dictator. The setting up of a Dictator with wide powers to crush revolt is undoubtedly a protectionist policy. The rise of a Dictator in Germany was expected and was only a corollary of successive failures on the part of various Governments to deal with a complex internal situation aggravated by still more complex foreign relations and obligations. The political currents flowing against the sides of the Government barge were strong and numerous. There were the Monarchists, whose ranks were split by the Hohenzollern and Wittelsbach factions; the Communists, whose opposition to the Government was equal to that of the Monarchists; the Democratic and Center Parties, both of whom were a minus quantity so far as the Government was concerned. The cessation of passive resistance was an opportunity for the various Parties to get together (or to act separately) and

overthrow the Government. The appointment of a military Dictatorship forestalled such moves. The Government had to take a strong stand to keep itself in power and, with this in view, made Dr. Otto Gessler Military Dictator of Germany.

His Record. The appointment of Bavarian Dr. Gessler to the post of Military Dictator of Germany, a position formerly filled with varying success by William of Hohenzollern, was made by President Ebert. Dr. Gessler was described as an op-



HERR HITLER He would restore the Hohenzollerns

portunist. He has been in three successive Cabinets, each of which has had a separate policy: Wirth Government, pledged to paying reparations; Cuno Government, pledged to maintaining passive resistance and refusing to pay reparations; Stresemann Government, pledged to seeking an exit from political, financial and economic depression. To each of these Governments the versatile Gessler has given his whole-hearted support. He is considered an able orator and a strong man given more to suave diplomacy than to direct methods. His job now is to maintain order in Germany, to keep his weather eye cocked on Bavaria, particularly on Dr. von Kahr and Adolph Hitler.

Herr Hitler. Adolph Hitler is an Austrian who came into prominence after the murder of the Bolshevik

Kurt Eisner in 1919. Since then his power has steadily been increasing, owing principally to the solid support he has received from the enigmatic General von Ludendorff. His principal rôle is that of Commander of the Hitler Guards or Bavarian Fascisti, a body apparently formed to take the place of Kahr's Einwohnerwehr in fighting the Bolsheviki, but in reality to forward the Monarchist cause. Politically Hitler believes in the restoration of the head of the Hohenzollern dynasty as King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, of the Wittelsbach dynasty as King of Bavaria. He is Anti-Secessionist, but wants Austria incorporated into the German Reich and a close alliance made with Hungary. Although Hitler has backed down in face of the opposition shown him by Dr. von Kahr, he will continue to be a force to be reckoned with in Bavaria, because his military and political organization is said to be perfect. An agreement with von Kahr is by no means unlikely.

Oct. 8, 1923

"Bloody Sunday"

With France allegedly fostering the Rhineland Separatist movement (which aims at a separate republic for the Rhineland, including the Ruhr), Rhineland Republicans last week were extremely busy. Herr Doktor Josef Matthes, leader of the secessionists, said: "The Rhineland's enemy is Prussia. We have suffered long enough for Berlin's sins. We have had enough of Berlin's paper marks. The time has come for breaking away."

Separatist posters read: "The Berlin Government has surrendered unconditionally. The break-up is already here. Your only refuge is a Rhineland republic, which alone can give you food and work. The population is called upon to turn out en

masse on Sunday."

The attitude of Rhinelanders loyal to the Reich was contained in an order given by the Communists: "Give no quarter to the secessionist traitors!" Although the Communists (through the doctrines of Karl Marx, German philosopher) are pledged to internationalism, they are primarily concerned with the "welfare" of Germany and Russia. This explains their loyalty to the Reich.

The attitude of the Berlin Government was given by a German politician: "If we hate a Frenchman because of the torture we have been forced to endure, we despise a Separatist ten times more. However,

whenever we run into a secessionist we scent a Frenchman."

When Sunday came along, some 15,000 secessionists assembled in Düsseldorf for their mass meeting. At the same time Communists held a counter meeting. Order was maintained during the procession that was formed, and then Dr. Josef Matthes began his speech: "The Separatists are animated by hatred toward none, but only desire peace, security and tranquillity." Shots rang out, men dropped dead, women and children screamed, a panic followed; the security police fired a fusillade, the secessionists replied with guns and cudgels, men, women and children fell dead or wounded. The fight was characterized by "savage brutality, particularly on the part of the Rhineland Separatists." Order was finally restored by the appearance of French cavalry and tanks. Several hundred

people were killed and injured.

Dr. Matthes said after the massacre: "We will proclaim a republic before the end of Autumn. The republic will grow with the Rhenish grapes next Spring. We will proclaim it in a place least expected. Paris is the best place for the

announcement."

It seems certain, as far as anything is certain, that the Rhineland will not secede. The Separatists are a noisy minority and the rest of the Reich, chiefly on account of the economic value of the Ruhr, is solid for no separation. Moreover the Allies are pledged to refuse recognition to a Rhineland Republic (see page 7), although there can be no doubt that France would welcome a separate Rhineland State as giving her more protection against future German aggression.

A Popular Song

In Berlin "Damen and Herrn singen überall das neues, wunderschönes, prachtvolles Lied":

Ja wohl, wir haben keinen

Bannanen, Wir haben keinen Bannanen, heute.

FRANCE

Celebration Proposed

Secretary Jouhaux of the French Labor Federation proposed "a monster demonstration" in Paris on the fifth celebration of Armistice Day (Nov. 11), in favor of an amnesty for German miners expelled from the Ruhr by the Franco-Belgian authorities.

Election Boycott

Natives of the Syrian Federated States decided to boycott an election (for a new Assembly) which was being engineered by the French. They said that they could only see in it "a factory for the manufacture of laws dictated by the French." The precise cause of the movement seems to be that the French Government neglected to define the powers that the Assembly should exercise. The press stated that the news had evaded the French censorship in Syria.

Syria (bounded on the north by Turkey, on the south by Palestine and Transjordania, on the east by Iraq and on the west by the Mediterranean Sea) is held by France under mandate from the League of Nations (confirmed July 23, 1922) and is composed of five states. The states of Damascus in the south, of Aleppo in the north, of Alaouite in the east ferm the Syrian Federation; the two remaining states of Jebel Druze in the south and Great Lebanon on the west coast are autonomous.

ITALY

Ambassadorial Comment

Prince Gelasio Caetani, Italian Ambassador, returned to the U.S. after a brief visit to Mussoliniland. Said he:

Of the Italo-Greek incident. "The Italian-Greek incident is closed. . . . Italy has acted in the same way as the U. S., France or England would have acted in similar circumstances and as they have acted in the past. The authors of the horrible crime are still in hiding and the Italian people are firmly and confidently waiting for justice to be administered."

Of his work. "I consider that the principal aim of my mission is to make the American people understand what Italy is and what are her aims and ideals. The necessity of this has been proved by recent events. Erroneous news and malevolent interpretations have been flashed all over the world. Generally speaking, we have had an acrimonious press. Diplomatic work is not very difficult or complicated in the U. S., especially when two Governments like ours deal in a frank and business-like way.

"Roundabout and cunning proceedings are not to the liking of Secretary of State Hughes or myself. Mussolini, too, goes straight to the point and it is amazing the amount of business he transacts in an hour."

Of Mussolini and Mussolinism. "Mussolini has defended our national honor and does not admit any dodging of responsibilities. . . . The storm of suspicion, of alarm and of unwarranted misunderstanding that has swept the world press has faded into nothing and will, I hope, leave a clearer atmosphere and a better appreciation of my country."

Of Fiume. "The Fiume question is still hanging fire, but I am confident that it will be settled in a satisfactory way before long. Everybody speaks about Fiume, but few persons know how things really stand and many even do not know where the Martyr City is geographically

located.

"Italy has proved during four years that she intends to fulfill loyally the Treaty of Rapallo; she has not even feared to fire upon the brave and patriotic followers of d'Annunzio and to shed the blood of her own sons. Even more, Italy has willingly complied with conditions that were profoundly distasteful to the national feeling, the election of Zanella and the evacuation of Sussak and of the third Dalmatian zone.

"On the other hand the autonomous life of Fiume has proved a material impossibility. The internal strife is too violent and could lead to serious troubles. The city cannot live without finding a powerful moral and financial support. Its small population of 40,000 souls cannot bear unaided the weight of such a large and important administration. So far Italy has spent hundreds of millions in supporting the Harbor-City and has saved it from anarchy."

Vietato

Benito Mussolini, Dictator of Italy, decreed that the words, Tyrol, South Tyrol and Tyrolese be expurgated from the Italian language. Even the Austrian paper, Der Tyroler, must change its name.

In many minds the cession of the Tyrol to Italy by Austria under the terms of the Treaty of St. Germain (1919) was one of the most flagrant contradictions of moral rights in the history of the peace conferences. Formerly a southern province of Austria, the Tyrol was annexed by Italy on purely strategic grounds. The population of the Tyrol is overwhelmingly Austrian; there are more

than ten Austrians to every Italian. A plebiscite, held to determine the will of the male population, resulted in an enormous majority for a return to Austria. It is unlikely, therefore, that the suppression of the word Tyrol and its adjuncts will do much more than intensify the deep hate of the Tyrolese toward the Italians.

A Red Flag

In northern Italy a band of ardent Fascisti were passing through a village. Atop a castle tower was a red flag! Infuriated, the Fascist leader went to the Prefect and informed him that the village was in the hands of the Communists. The local Fascisti were called to arms and the Prefect dashed off to deliver an ultimatum to the Reds. Only the custodian was in residence in the castle and he was summoned to appear forthwith in the presence of the Prefect. Questioned as to the meaning of his rebellious act, he replied that the military authorities had commanded him to place a red flag on the tower as a warning to farmers not to approach on account of military maneuvers which were being held. Prefect and Fascisti, dejected, marched away with their tails well between their legs.

Advertising Concession

The Government decided to allow advertising on its postage stamps. The concession is to be granted to private companies, who must hand over to the Treasury 60% of their earnings, guarantee a yearly minimum, bind themselves to a three-year contract. An official bulletin invited firms to take advantage of the concession.

Florenz Ziegfeld, theatrical producer of Manhattan, on hearing of this news, immediately telegraphed the U. S. Postmaster General offering to finance an issue of one billion two-cent stamps bearing the likeness of his wife, Miss Billie Burke. Mr. Ziegfeld stated his offer was "made in good faith."

RUSSIA

"The Best Is Yet to Be"

Members of the "Unofficial Commission of Hearst Newspapers" completed a "long and thorough" tour of Russia with a week-end conference with M. Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Union (of Socialist Soviet Republics) Central Executive

Committee.
Said M. Kalinin: "The only possibility here is that a counter-revolution would reverse the situation and swing us back to capitalism. But, even then, foreign property would be secure, whereas other countries are now threatened by revolutions which would abolish property rights."

This indeed seems tantamount to admitting that things have been so bad that they could not get worse.

BULGARIA

Revolution Crushed

Direct news from Sofia confirmed the belief (Time, Oct. 1) that the Bulgarian Government had the reported revolution well in hand. In the space of a few days, the Armyreinforced by recruits enlisted by special permission of the Allied Military Control Commission—put down 50 soviets established by the Communists and effectively crushed the Communist revolt. There was no truth in the report of a separate agrarian revolution nor in the rumor that hostile demonstrations had taken place against King Boris, who is said to be extremely popular with the people.

Documents found on Communist prisoners afforded "undeniable proof" that the revolt was engineered from Moscow. These documents were offered to the League of Nations.

CHINA

Koo vs. Diplomats

Dr. Wellington Koo, Acting Foreign Minister and present nominal chief of China (while the Tuchuns [War Lords] are fighting over the vacant Presidency), replied to the August note of the foreign Diplomatic Corps, which demanded damages, guarantees and sanctions (Time, Aug. 20) for the bandit outrage which took place near Tsinan in Shantung last May.

The Foreign Minister declined to accede to the Diplomats' demands, but was willing to consider them as a basis for further negotiations. He declared that the bandit episode was not an anti-foreign demonstration; that progressive indemnities are unfair, because delay in releasing prisoners was caused by the Powers' insistence on negotiations with the bandits; that guarantees against

repetition must be reconsidered, because, in the absence of official connivance in the kidnapping and of an anti-foreign motive, in their present form they would be likely to incense the people and render nugatory security for foreign lives and property. Without foreign coercion, the note said, the Chinese Government is punishing responsible officials and making every effort to suppress brigandage. The scheme for railway police, put forward by the Diplomats in their note under the head of guarantees, was criticized principally because of its inadequacy. Said Dr. Koo: "The Government trusts that through a series of new measures recently adopted relative to the reorganization of railway police, the suppression of brigandage and better protection for foreigners' lives and property rights, foreigners in China will enjoy added security throughout the country."

In reality the reply of the Chinese Government to the Diplomatic Corps is a diplomatic protest against foreign intervention in the internal affairs of China.

From Sihwa in the province of Honan, bandit raiders carried off Miss M. Darroch and Miss M. R. Sharp of the British China Inland Mission.

JAPAN

Post-Quake Facts

News from Japan indicated that the work of rebuilding the areas devastated by the recent quake is, on the whole, proceeding smoothly.

Off to Japan. The following prom-

inent U. S. citizens left or were reported about to leave for Japan on reconstruction work: Loyall A. Os-borne and Guy E. Tripp, respectively President and Director of the Westinghouse International Co.; J. R. Lovejoy, Vice President of the General Electric Co.; Robert Dollar, chief of the Dollar Line. Americans already on the scene of the disaster include: B. K. Condict, Vice President of the International Western Electric Co., as well as representa-tives of the United States Steel Corporation, Standard Oil, Stone and Webster.

Damage. It was confirmed that the damage to property during the quake amounted to about one billion dollars -\$13 for every Japanese. This increases Japan's per capita national debt from \$25 to \$38.

MUSIC

Shares

A curious financial operation is under way in New York's Italian quarter. The metropolis has witnessed quite a variety of surprising sharevending projects, but this one exceeds all others in singularity.

Angelo Raggini has until recently been a clerk in the office of Mayor Hylan of New York. He has always been inclined to singing, and had achieved some small local reputation in the Italian colony. Three years ago, a voice teacher chanced to hear the youth and caught the sound of great vocal promise. Thereupon operatic ambitions arose in Raggini. He studied and made progress. But soon the time came for him to go to Italy for further training. He could not go; his relatives lacked funds.

The restless fellow looked around for a way to finance his trip. In the Italian quarter prize fighting was in vogue. Many lads from the rough neighborhood were earning comfortable purses. Raggini dreamed that he would become a paladin of the ring and gather enough money to finance his studies, would fight his way with his fists to Parnassus. He practiced boxing and embarked upon a pugilistic career. But his throat was better than his knuckles. Instead of the pugilistic reputation that would have got him large pay, he encountered mostly hard punchings. His own blows were weak, his opponents' blows painful. He decided that the prize ring was no mine of gold.

Then he gained his post in the Mayor's office. The salary was moderate. The prices of the singing lessons that he continued to take were high and he had to support a mother and several younger children. His ambition increased. He met Lauri-Volpi, Metropolitan Opera Company tenor. This artist gave him intoxicating phrases of encouragement. But what was there for him to do when he had no money?

The notables of the Italian colony determined that young Raggini must be aided. They consulted with him and a plan was evolved. They would sell shares in his career. They would manage the flotation of an issue of \$10,000-400 certificates at \$25 each. These he would redeem and on them pay 6% interest when success and wealth had come upon him. Lauri-Volpi bought shares totaling \$200; the Sons of Italy, shares worth \$400. Humble subscribers are buying up the remainder of the issue in small blocks.

A Tenor

A young black man reared on a Georgia farm returns to America from Europe. He returns with at least some portion of fame. For several years Roland Hayes has been singing recitals in England and on the Continent. His success has been astonishing, with public acclamations and eestasies of praise from the critics. As a pinnacle to these honors he sang by Royal command before



ROLAND HAYES

Europe gave him ovations

King George at Buckingham Palace. Now he returns to the U. S. to test his native country.

Roland Hayes began his life with the hard labor of the small farm-holding Negroes of the South. His parents owned a small piece of cotton land. The boy and his brother ploughed, chopped cotton, picked cotton. In time he contrived to work his way through Fiske University at Nashville. He had a pleasant tenor voice. He undertook vocal studies. He made a little reputation and began his professional career with a recital at Symphony Hall, Boston, in 1918. But the U. S. is not partial to artists who are black of skin. Hayes went to Europe to continue his career and Europe gave him ovations.

Criticisms of his singing speak enthusiastically of his moving interpretation of the negro spirituels.

Pittsfield: A Center

At her Pittsfield (Mass.) home, Mrs. Elizabeth Shurtleff Coolidge holds annual chamber music festivals, to which musical America flocks. The modern English school was featured in this year's program.

ART

Tragedy

It transpired that part of a rare art collection owned by Joseph Pennell, American etcher, and his wife, Elizabeth Robins Pennell, author, was irreparably damaged by water in the basement of a London warehouse where it had been stored since 1917, when the Pennells gave up their residence at Adelphi Terrace, London, on account of the War, and returned to the U. S. When Mrs. Pennell went over in 1922 to secure the goods, she found 30 out of 56 cases ruined by damp. The loss is estimated at several hundred thousand dollars and can never be replaced.

The lost works included drawings, etchings, zinc and copper plates by Pennell; all the oil paintings he ever made; all the prints of his famous Panama Canal series and the original drawings for various Henry James, Irving and Howells books; rare editions and presentation copies of Stevenson, Kipling and others; drawings by Aubrey Beardsley and various pre-Raphaelites; Mrs. Pennell's unique collection of books on cookery. Fortunately the Pennells' fine collection of Whistleriana had previously been shipped to America. It is now in the Library of Congress, to which they had also presented much of the destroyed collection.

In Baltimore

More than 40,000 drawings by children in all parts of the U. S. were examined in a test of the artistic impulses of children between three and four years of age by Miss Stella McCarty, associate professor of education in Goucher College, Baltimore. At this age, she concluded, children have little or no sense of proportion or perspective.

In Columbus

Art with a capital A is a permanent guest at the Ohio State Fair, Columbus. For three years prizes have been offered to stimulate interest, including one by the Governor. Seven Ohio cities and towns are represented in this year's Fair, including exhibits by George W. Bellows, Alice Schille, the Potter Studios (Cleveland), the Cowan Studios (Rocky River), the Dayton Art Institute and Society of Etchers. A loan exhibit of nationally known painters was shown. The results are credited to Mrs. Harriet Kirkpatrick, Art Director of the Fair.

BOOKS

The Hawkeye* He Read "The New York Weekly"

The Story. This is the story of the education of Fremont McConkey, Hawkeve-how he and the State of Iowa grew up together. The barefoot boy, born in a sod hut, who assimiliated a curious education from back numbers of The New York Weekly, The Lives of the Presidents and the Victorian poets, became a leading citizen—a prosperous, successful newspaper editor. The waste and beautiful prairies were civilized into the richest farming land in the world. In some six decades the people of that region had bridged the gulf between a life like that of the border ballads—the life of the pioneer—and the modern life of telephone and radio. And the tale of how that enormous leap was made is as fascinating as anything in his-

Which is not to say that the book is merely sugar-coated history, for it is not. It has little mechanical intricacy of plot but a strong thread binds it together—the thread of Fremont's inevitable and typically American struggle up from the status of a "neatherd"—his adventures in local politics—his love for Winifred Ashe and their runaway marriage-his friendship for the outlaw Bushyagers-Winifred's tragic death and the unhappy chance that left Fremont a widower, with two children to support and the debts of his somewhat rascally-father-in-law to shoulder—the great Bushyager murder trial and its subsequent lynchingbee and Fremont's facing of the mob that came to call him to account for his protection of Bent Bushyagerhis second marriage and the beginning of his fame as a newspaper-paragrapher—his final happiness. Vivid characters move across the spacious stage of the story: Fremont's great-hearted mother with her pipe and her common-sense; Raws Upright; Captain Ashe and his three pretty daughters; Paul Holbrook, the local "dude" and amateur politician. There is a certain largeness of incident and method like that of the prairies themselves.

The Significance. An able, interesting historical novel of the development of middle America in its crucial years, well written, easy to read and packed with memories of a

* THE HAWKEYE—Herbert Quick—Bobbs-Werrill (\$2.00). time now as wholly departed as that of the Vikings. Natural, sincere fiction never doughy or pretentious—lacking only in that chancy quality of genius without which no novel, however able, lives longer than its own time. But for all that a good, an entertaining, a very American book.

entertaining, a very American book.
The Critics. William Allen White:
"To understand [the U. S. Senators]
Brookhart, Shipstead, Magnus Johnson . . . La Follette and to understand how this group of intensely



HERBERT QUICK
He was once Mayor of Sioux City

practical, indomitable progressives is sure to dominate the politics of the middle western Mississippi Valley during this whole generation—one must read *The Hawkeye*."

must read The Hawkeye."

New York Tribune: "It belongs with Hough's Covered Wagon, Miss Cather's One of Ours, the earlier studies of Garland and other of our sturdy native writers"

sturdy native writers. . . ."

The Author. (John) Herbert Quick, like Fremont McConkey, was born in Iowa (Oct. 23, 1861), reared on a farm, educated in country schools. He has had a varied career as teacher, lawyer, associate editor of La Follette's Weekly, editor of Farm and Fireside and free-lance writer. He fought the boodlers of Sioux City, was three times nominated for its Mayor and once elected. In 1920 he was Chairman of the Commission in Charge of Affairs in the Far East of the American Red Cross. He now lives in West Virginia. Until the appearance of Vandemark's Folly (widely praised as a fine American historical novel) in 1921, he was chiefly known in the literary field as the author of such thrillers as Virginia of the Air Lanes and Alladin & Co.

The Irwin Brothers

Their Wives Are Literary, Too

Wallace (47) and Will Irwin (50) are brothers of more popular success, certainly, than the poetic Benét brothers (Time, Oct. 1). Of late years Will Irwin has devoted much of his time to the spreading of peace propaganda throughout the U. S. Wallace has been busy writing short stories and novels. His latest, Lew Tyler's Wives, is a study of the two marriages of one delightful but irresponsible gentleman.

Their wives, too, are of the literary persuasion: Inez Haynes Irwin writes girls' stories and novels, and Mrs. Wallace Irwin writes plays, to say nothing of Mr. Irwin's niece, Phyllis Duganne, who, at the absurd age of 20 (or was it 21?) published her first novel and has since become remarkably well known as a writer of short stories.

Wallace Irwin is short, stoutish, always smiling through his glasses and snapping his eyes as he talks in little grunting periods. He will slouch down on a couch, then tell you a story as though it were being shot at you from some great distance. The last time I saw him he was complaining of a diet that was being imposed upon him, which he insisted was nothing but "rabbit's food,"

Both the Irwins started their literary careers on the West Coast, though they hied originally from Oneida, N. Y. They were part of a group of young writers which included Frank Norris and which developed under the watchful eye of that excellent editor, John O'Hara Cosgrave.

Wallace Irwin's sense of humor was constantly with him in those days. He wrote light verse and lighter prose. He was a burlesque writer for the Republic Theatre in San Francisco. Before John V. A. Weaver was out of short pants, he had written The Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum and other poems "in American." His Letters of a Japanese Schoolboy made firm his reputation. Since then he has turned away from humor determinedly to write serious novels. Yet, principally, he is a lover of a good story. He will tell you the complicated plot of one of his yarns with the greatest relish. He enjoys the working out of detail; but he enjoys most of all the underlying grip which any good story must possess. No amount of artistry can make a story if it has not an emotional basis. There is a good vulgar word which describes the quality of which I am speaking. Wallace Irwin has it in his writing, so too have Harold Bell Wright, Joseph Conrad, Charles Dickens—and the word is guts! You may not like it—but I can think of no other word which so completely expresses what I mean.

Good Books

The following estimates of books much in the public eye were made after careful consideration of the trend of critical opinion.

The Lone Wolf Returns—Louis Joseph Vance—Dutton (\$2.00). Michael Lanyard, super-gentleman and super-crook, has faultless evening clothes unruffled by a life of practically continuous crime. Operahat in one hand, revolver in the other, spurred on, as the jacket says, by the love of a good woman, he wages horrendous warfare for 367 pages against the underworld henchmen of the bootlegger King of New York. Needless to say the finale finds him triumphant.

THE CELESTIAL OMNIBUS—E. M. Forster-Knopf (\$2.00). Six strange and beautifully written stories by an author whom literary cognoscenti have for some time appraised as one of the most distinctive of modern English writers. A would-be picnic in the chestnut-woods above the Italian village of Ravello results surprisingly in a 14-year-old English boy's encounter with Pan himself to his great delight and the utter horror of all his relatives and friends. Another youngster discovers that a certain blind alley in London is the stopping-place for a line of celestial omnibuses, conducted by such defunct immortals as Shelley, Dante and Sir Thomas Browne. A curate meets a Faun. A very worthy man attempting to bring up his young fiancée by hand is aghast to see her escape from respectability into that other kingdom where the dryads of the Greeks still live and are happy. An eerie beauty quickens these six brief tales.

Captures — John Galsworthy— Scribner (\$2.00). Sixteen short stories, well above the average. In Late-299, the tale of an ex-convict who refused to be pitied, Mr. Galsworthy again displays his hatred of the prison system already attacked in Justice. Had a Horse is an amusing sketch of an English bookie who, after years of making a quietly shady living by betting on horses he never saw, comes by accident into the ownership of a real race horse, and blown with pride of possession, deliberately does himself out of a considerable bit of dishonest money for the pleasure of seeing his horse win. A Hedonist etches the collapse of a would-be laughing satyr whose avoirdupois is too much for his intentions. A Feud deals with unnecessary hatred and the wreckage it makes.

CINEMA

Better Movies

Gone is Bushman—Gone Are Spotty Films, Title Readers

Pitying the cinema has attained the proportions of a national pastime. Breathes there a man with brain so dead that he has not repudiated those curly co-eds eating ice-cream cones on the campus; those red-blooded "Society folk" with midnight bathing parties; those flat-footed vampires; Will Hays? In denizens of the greater metropolis where journalistic criticism has reached the semi-intelligent stage this upturning of intellectual noses is comprehensible. But in our more rural citizens the attitude is not so easily defined.

It is impossible because it reveals a sadistic intolerance. The millions who bewail the blunders of the gelatine generals should rather offer paeans of respectful thanksgiving. The modern movie, clumsy as it is, is simply crowded with virtues of omission. The cinema first flickered across the screen of civilization about two decades ago. Think for a moment of the original sins now eliminated.

Meditate upon heroes. The day is easily recalled when Francis X. Bushman was the brightest star of evening. He was the square-jawed, peg-top hero who resembled models of elegance of the Sears-Roebuck Co. Nowadays it is Rodolph Valentino, his fame somewhat muddied of late, but still Rodolph.

Then the gentle gods have escorted away to the unknown distances those delightful old vocalists who sang Love Is a Beacon on Life's Stormy Sea. A series of lovely tinted views supplemented the singing. Some of those views may still be discovered in the post-card racks of small country drug stores.

There was also that noted individual who read titles aloud. Humorous writers have made vast currency from him—or usually her. He has virtually vanished. The advance in national impudence has told him, with final severity, to shut up.

Deported are spotty, flickering pictures. Gone are the five-minute waits while the operator pasted together broken film. Gone are the pendent curls of the ingénue. The two-reel love dramas have suffered a final fade-out.

Though large quantities of truck are still delivered by the movie moving vans, 20 years have brought us The Covered Wagon and Little Old New York. Almost every hamlet has a good film once a week. These things should prompt praise as well as pity. In many aspects the progress of the movies is miraculous rather than ridiculous. W. R.

The New Pictures

Scaramouche has already been greeted as the finest French Revolution yet brought to the screen-and even if you are a little weary of seeing a strongly American band of sans-culottes demolish a pasteboard Paris, you should not miss Scaramouche, for it is quite the best thing Rex Ingram has done since The Four Horsemen. The story follows Sabatini's novel closely enough—the stroller-swordsman hero (Ramon Navarro) is dashingly effective—the scenes of the storming of the royal palace are incredibly exciting—the Danton of George Siegmann presents, for once, a hero rather than a ranter—Alice Terry is a suave and lovely aristocrat—all in all, here for once, is a super picture that even a press-agent can hardly super-adjective to death.

The Three Ages. Buster Keaton's first long feature is very, very funny—in spots. As a whole it drags a bit and depends a little too much on mechanical tricks for its humor—but the high-lights are high enough when they come, to ensure a pleasant evening for almost anyone. The three ages concerned are the Stone Age, the days of the Roman Empire, and the present; the theme: that love is the same no matter in what century you meet it.

The Eternal Three. A saintly doctor (Hobart Bosworth), who believes in doing good to everybody no matter how they feel it, acquires first a nervous breakdown and then, while recuperating, a young and comely bride (Claire Windsor). But when the medico returns to his work, the bride is sort of neglected—and turns, as sub-titles say, to the doctor's scamp of an adopted son for light amusement. It is not difficult to guess what happens next and whether the picture ends happily or not.

Notes

New English films include attempts at Sheridan's The School for Scandal and George Eliot's Daniel Deronda. Tennyson's Becket and Scott's Young Lochinvar are in production.

An English company was criticized for filming Chu Chin Chow in Berlin. The company's reasons: with bankruptcy universal in Germany, modest hire brought strange Oriental animals from the Zoological Gardens, priceless Eastern objets d'art from the museums, plentiful extras.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Chicken Feed. Plays produced by John Golden must get very tired of being always called nice and clean. But there seem no other adjectives for Chicken Feed—it is just one of those nice, clean plays about married life in a small town that inevitably bring up the mention of The First Year. Only this time it's the dozenth year instead of the first. And the crux comes when the wives concerned, growing weary of always having to ask their husbands for another dollar for the milkman, demand a 50-50 split of the family income, if they have to strike for it. They do strike. The husbands, left alone, get egg all over the place and forget to empty the ice-box pan. After much farcing the happy reconciliation arrives. Acceptable amusement, demonstrating Miss Roberta Arnold's fine comedy sense throughout. Oh, yesit was written by Guy Bolton-and it's a nice, clean play.

A Lesson in Love. Captain Briquette (William Faversham) was a candid Frenchman. He believed in saying "stomach" right out in company and disapproved of Beatrice Audley (Emily Stevens) when she gave a former friend the cold English eye just because the friend had eloped to Kamchatka with a bachelor lover. So he decided to teach Beatrice a lesson in love-and proved such an interesting teacher that Beatrice was all ready to depart with him unmarried, when he finally produced a license, remarking that he had really meant to marry her all the while and had just wanted to improve her sense of charity by his little trick. A genuine idea lurks in this otherwise ordinary comedy, and Emily Stevens' gorgeous amorosity makes it particularly worth seeing.

Alexander Woollcott: "Interesting

all the way through."

Percy Hammond: "An ornamental drama, literate, ample of speech and performance."

Casanova, in life, was not only Don Juaner than Don Juan ever thought of being-he wrote eight volumes or so of memoirs to prove it. On the stage, in this play adapted from the Italian by Sydney Howard, he is somewhat expurgated but still romantic. The only real amour that dramatic exigencies permit him is one with Henriette. 300 others are sufficiently indicated in the delightful ballet-prologue. But space is left for the repentance of his dotage when, 20 years later, soothed by the sight of his illegitimate daughter, he dies kissing the carpet she has just walked over. A couple of kitchen maids spurn his defunct form with the epitaph, "Poor old man."

The costumes are glittering and col-



LOWELL SHERMAN He is romantic, though expurgated

orful; Katharine Cornell, superb; Lowell Sherman, sedulously rakish.

Alexander Woollcott: "One of

those colorful, romantic pieces that recall the Mansfield repertoire magnificently set. "

Nifties of 1923. An attempt by William Collier and Sam Bernard to revive the old Weber and Fields sort of show, with the assistance of Ray Dooley, Hazel Dawn, Van and Schenck, Frank Crummit and others. Except for a few bright spots, a rather dull attempt to anyone not historically interested in the development of the revue. The bright spots include Peggy and Cortez' exceptional dancing, a low-comedy picnic -Keep Off the Grass, Collier and Bernard as Mr. and Mrs. Davidson in a burlesque of Rain.* But the funniest thing in the show is a wouldbe serious ballet dealing with an Orchid, a Flame and Two Butterflies. This would furnish a likely subject for a W. E. Hill cartoon.

Heywood Broun: "Far and away the feeblest of the current revues."

Percy Hammond: "Not the most magnificent of the current revues but the funniest."

* This is the third burlesque of Rain of the season. Others have been included in Artists and Models and in the now defunct Newcomers.

Shaggy Genius

Amateur Playwrights Get Every Consideration

Shaggy Genius from those unhappy far-off things called country towns is vastly cynical. Shaggy Genius has usually written a play. After interminable weeks, the play has come back, eternally damned with the faint praise of the rejection slip. Therefore Shaggy Genius believes that managers do not read plays. Those that they read, he believes, they steal. No one but the established playwrights have a chance. Shaggy Genius stops writing plays and returns to the banalities of the barnvard.

In point of fact the yearning yokel has run the engine of his one-track mind into a blind switch. Managers do read plays. That is to say, managers see to it that plays are read. In the larger offices individuals are employed for that express purpose. They read four to six plays a day. With a shudder they send the ninety and nine incredibly bad plays whence they came. The best they place in analyzed detail on the manager's desk.

For twelve years a certain eminent producer retained in his service a succession of these play detectors. In all that time only a single manuscript wandered in from the literary wilds that merited production. Put on, it failed immediately.

On the other hand, they say that Rain kicked endlessly around the offices until Sam Harris perceived the million dollar watermarks behind the typing. Play-readers who passed it up are still wondering how they retained their jobs. Some of them did not.

Unsolicited plays are received with far more consideration than most of them deserve. They are certainly received with more consideration by the play-reader than by the manager or the public. The manager may go through the \$500 formality of accepting a play. But a play in rehearsal is worth six in the manager's safe. It may take him three years to lift it from his shelf and feed it to the actors. And even then the odds, according to statistics, are eight to one against the material expression of public approval through large and continued contributions at the box

What the Shaggy Genius does not generally consider is that if a manager produces his play, the manager is staking \$30,000 or so on the turn of public favor. If the public liked His Shaggy Highness better, the managers might treat His Highness

The Best Plays

These are the plays which, in the light of metropolitan criticism, seem most important:

Drama

CHILDREN OF THE MOON—Showing that the amatory influences of moonlight are not the only unbalancing effect its beams may have on the human mind.

RAIN—With the help of Jeanne Eagels and a few marines this study of sex in the South Seas has become "the most successful play in America."

SEVENTH HEAVEN—Gutters and garrets of War-time France. Helen Menken mounts from one to the other with good effect.

SUN UP—An intense study of the primitive. Carolina mountain folk, mother love, cowardice, feudal hate, war.

THE LULLABY — A prostitute's progress lifted close to the sublime by Florence Reed.

Comedy

AREN'T WE ALL?—This curious title is amplified in the curtain line of the play into "Aren't we all damn fools?" Cyril Maude and a particularly good cast argue a diverting affirmative.

IN LOVE WITH LOVE—Lynn Fontanne at her best as the girl who would marry three attractive young men if the law allowed.

LITTLE MISS BLUEBEARD—Consisting mainly of Irene Bordoni's large eyes and Avery Hopwood's small talk.

MARY, MARY, QUITE CONTRARY—After several years of bad plays, Mrs. Fiske reëstablishes herself in a trivial delight by St. John Ervine.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—Glenn Hunter and his colleagues make impudent grimaces at Will Hays and Hollywood.

THE CHANGELINGS—Wise, good-humored comedy presenting Henry Miller, Ruth Chatterton, many epigrams, the married state.

Tweedles—An affable diversion largely devised by Booth Tarkington. Proving that the unwritten social register is sometimes stronger than the one in circulation.

Musical Shows

Devotees of chorus girls have approved particularly of the following musical comedies: Poppy, Music Box Revue, Greenwich Village Follies, Sally, Scandals, Wildflower.

EDUCATION

Sanderson of Oundle

The leitmotif of all the later writings of H. G. Wells is education. When therefore Mr. Wells designates a man in measured terms as "the greatest man I have ever known with any degree of intimacy," one is not surprised to find him an educator. The man is Frederick William Sanderson, headmaster of Oundle School, Northamptonshire, England, who died last year at the age of 66 in the height of his powers. He is the hero of a biographical sketch by Wells now running serially in The New Republic.

Sanderson was educated at Durham and Cambridge, lectured at various colleges until 1892, when he went to Oundle, then a small country grammar school. He was an authority on hydrostatics and electricity, but nothing human was alien to his interests.

Ruddy, jolly, plump, energetic, roguish, confidential—these are some of the adjectives with which Wells sketches Sanderson's surface character and mannerisms. Exceptionally bold, creative, emancipated, with a "mind like at octopus," perpetually growing, leaving others behind, a "rock-climber"—these are the outlines of the mental picture.

Sanderson's life work at Oundle encompassed all the main educational ideas of the last half-century. His school became extraordinarily prosperous and had a five-year waiting list. But he never lost the goal of preparing his boys for citizenship in the great world. The center of Oundle was a sort of museum-"the Temple of Vision"-which Sanderson planned, but did not complete, before he died. Charts, exhibits, putting before the opening minds of boys the romance of evolution in life, society, industry, science, art, were to be on its walls. All the teaching of history, geography, literature was planned in relation to the "Temple." The boys were constantly linked with the life of the world they were soon to enter-by an experimental farm. actual engineering work in outside businesses, trips to industrial districts, research at the Marine Biological Station. The ingredients are not all original. Our American experimental schools inspired by Dewey, Wirt and others, have many of them. But the ensemble as Sanderson shaped it was unique. And Wells is his prophet.

A Civic Right

President Coolidge announced by proclamation the observance of Education Week, Nov. 18-24. Said he: "From its earliest beginnings America has been devoted to the cause of education. . . . Every American citizen is entitled to a liberal education."

Debates

A debating team from Oxford University is now in the U.S. to settle the question: "Resolved: That this House condemns the French occcupation of the Ruhr as prejudicial to the welfare of the world." They will debate teams from several American colleges on successive nights, but not always on the same side of the question. The schedule: Bates (Lewiston, Me.), Dartmouth, Swarthmore, Columbia, Harvard, Yale and some Canadian institutions. In their first engagement, the Oxford men (affirmative) emerged the losers by a vote of the audience, 1,135-178. The verdict apparently was rendered on the merits of the question and not of the presentation. Said the New York Tribune, editorially: "The Oxford men had too tough an assignment. The result probably would have been no different had their team included George, John Maynard Lloyd Keynes and the editor of The Manchester Guardian. No disputants could prove to a lot of hard-headed Yankees that France was in the wrong. That contention may hold water along the Thames, but not on the banks of the Androscoggin."

Success Without Sugar?

Much drivel has been perpetrated about the movies as a means of education. Mostly, they are a hindrance. But it is equally true that no outstanding effort has been made to turn the public silver screen into an educational institution. The Yale University Press, which published the Chronicles of America, a compendious history of this country, has undertaken to translate this great opus into some 30 cinema plays.

The first of these, Columbus, will be released on or about Columbus Day, Oct. 12. The play has no sugar-coating other than its own intrinsic flavor. Will it please the public palate? The skeptical commercial cinema managers think it will. At any rate it is a great experiment, and will be even a greater successif it succeeds in taking the public willingly to school.

LAW

Ward's Acquittal

The Jury* acquitted Walter S. Ward after three hours of deliberation. All present appeared to be surprised at the speedy verdict except Ward himself, who preserved his appearance of complete confidence till the very end. Though his personal attorney broke down and the eyes of his trial counsel, Judge Mills, filled with tears on hearing the verdict, Ward remained cool and calm, if not cynical. One of the jurymen stated after the trial that it was Ward's absolute appearance of confidence and of "sheer decency" that led the jury to determine he could not have killed Sailor Peters in cold

"Respect for our jury system," said Arthur Brisbane, Hearst editor, "compels us all to call the verdict justified. But it causes thought. The accused man confessed the killing. He did not go on the stand, or offer any defense, produce a single witness. Except a speech by his lawyer, who said Ward killed, in selfdefense, a man attempting to blackmail him, he declined to give further information on the ground that it would disgrace his family. And the jury acquitted him."

Mr. Brisbane, like most laymen, overlooks the fact that the burden was upon the prosecution to establish beyond a reasonable doubt that the killing was deliberate, intentional, wilful and unjustifiable. Anyone acquainted with the progress of the case must have realized that the evidence brought forward by the Attorney General's office was insufficient to convict.

One thing is certain about the Ward case—it again illustrates the shocking delays of the law. The tale told by the revolving hands of the clock and by its immobile companion, the calendar:

On the morning of May 16, 1922, the body of an unidentified man was found alongside the Chappaqua Road, not far from White Plains.

Chappaqua Road, not tar from white Plains.

On May 18, the body was identified as that of Clarence M. Peters, a man who had been rejected for enlistment in the marines but two days before at Paris Island, S. C.

On May 19, Walter S. Ward notified the authorities that he had shot Peters in self-defense, while subject to blackmail.

defense, while subject to blackmail.

On June 15, Ward was indicted for murder by a Westchester County Grand Jury.

On Jan. 2, 1923, the indictment was dismissed because the County had failed to bring him to trial.

On March 27, Governor Smith of New York ordered a special investigation of the Peters killing by the State Attorney General.

On July 26, the Attorney General obtained a second indictment.

On Sept. 22, Ward was brought to trial.
On Sept. 28, the case went to the jury and it acquitted Ward.

Mr. Taft's Parley

All the senior Federal Circuit Judges met in Washington at Chief Justice Taft's behest. They pondered the congestion of Federal Courts. They concluded that five additional Federal Judges are needed:

Two more for the Southern District of New York.

One more for the Northern District of Georgia.

Two more for the Eighth Circuit.*

Congestion in the Southern District of New York was to be expected because of the volume of commercial litigation in Manhattan. District Judges from California, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Alabama, New Jersey and other states have been sent there to stem the rising tide of cases on the docket, but to no avail.

In France

When Henri Philippot was in service in Syria last year, his wife wrote to him from Paris and said that she had been unfaithful. He forgave her. Upon his return to France she refused to live with him and, since he was a good Catholic, divorce was denied him. Philippot then joined the detective service, was issued a revolver, killed his wife. At his trial he said: "She was my wife and it was my right." The jury agreed with him.

James Parker (25), born in Paris of English parents, kept a mistress in luxury and had a good time in Montmartre. Suddenly his employers, the American Express Co., discovered a deficit of 475,000 francs (about \$25,000) in his accounts. Parker was arrested.

Last week the report of his trial stated that the prosecuting attorney demanded the maximum penalty. Maître Hesse, defending Parker, described the American Express Co. as "an enormously rich concern which has made much money exploiting people on French soil—a concern which has made millions in exchange speculation at the expense of the franc, and does not sufficiently watch its employes." He ended by saying that the concern "has too much money anyhow."

After five minutes' deliberation the jury acquitted Parker and the Court told him to repay the money when able to do so.

RELIGION

Soderblom

Thirty years ago, a young Swedish priest, Nathan Soderblom, visited Dwight L. Moody, evangelist, at Northfield, Mass. Last week he came again, Archbishop of Upsala and Primate of the Church of Sweden, to visit America.

Welcomed and fêted by civic officials and Lutheran clergy, he will tour the country, lecturing under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and other peace-unity organizations. To study prohibition is his first aim. "In adopting prohibition America has accomplished an act of heroism!" said he. With the Archbishop are Mme, Soderblom and their young son, who is already taller than his father.

The Archbishop leaves everywhere an impression of earnestness and genuine kindliness. His face is square. His eyes are keen.

In Milan

A suicidal leap from one of the thousand pretty towers of Milan Cathedral has been deemed an act of desecration. The towers will, accordingly, be reconsecrated by a new official blessing of the church. The suicide was a young man, unnamed.

Protestant Episcopal

The whilom Rector of Epiphany Church, Washington, D. C., is now the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington. He was duly

consecrated with high ceremony.

Bishop Manning of New York
seized the occasion to protest again that there is no conflict between Science and Religion. He criticized Fundamentalists for their insistence upon the conflict.

Ministerial Relief

At Atlantic City, the Laymen's Committee of the Presbyterian Church, appointed by the last general assembly in Indianapolis to raise \$15,000,000 for ministerial relief, adjourned after electing Will H. Hays (former Postmaster General, now cinema Tsar) permanent Chairman. Mr. Hays was in England, but the Committee received assurance that he would assume the

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State in the Wilson Cabinet, is also a member of the Committee.

^{*} In Justice Robert F. Wagner's Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court (of N. Y.) at White Plains, N. Y.

^{*} Districts of Minnesota, northern Iowa, southern Iowa, eastern Missouri, western Missouri, eastern Arkansas, western Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, eastern Oklahoma, western Oklahoma, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico.

MEDICINE

Vitamin X

A hitherto unknown dietary factor essential for reproduction in rats has been discovered by Dr. Herbert M. Evans and Dr. Katharine S. Bishop, of the University of California.* They call it "Vitamin X." "Vitamins," now so popular, were unknown ten years ago. They have not been isolated. They cannot be seen or weighed. They came to light only when it was found that diets apparently perfectly balanced according to pre-existent information did not provide proper nourishment in some cases and even brought on certain "deficiency" diseases (e. g., scurvy, beri-beri, pellagra). There are three major vitamins (Fat-soluble A, Water-soluble B, Water-soluble C), and all three must be present in any correct diet. Plenty of milk and oranges or tomatoes will furnish all of them. But they are not units of measurement and have in no way abolished the necessity for a balance of other elements in the food, nor for an adequate total of energy units.

When female rats were raised (by Doctors Evans and Bishop) on a standard synthetic diet used in animal laboratories, containing vitamins A and B, they became fat, sleek and healthy, but practically all of them were sterile. When fresh green let-tuce leaves were added to their menu, the sterile rats produced litters.
Drs. Evans and Bishop found this
X-substance also in the whole-wheat grain, egg yolk, beef liver and some other foods, but not in milk, the otherwise perfect food. The absence of Vitamin X affects the reproductive powers of the male, as well as the female rat. This vitamin can be extracted from the wheat embryo with ethyl alcohol and ether and a daily dose of 100 milligrams of the resulting oil cures sterility in the

Whether the data on Vitamin X can be applied to other animals, including humans, has not yet been determined. But it can be said, at least, that much of our present-day knowledge of human nutrition and physiology was first learned through experiments on rats.

Elixirs of Life

Evidence pro and con on the vexed question of sex gland "rejuvenation" as practiced by Eugen Steinach of Vienna, and Serge Voronoff of Paris (Time, July 30) continues to pile up. Some men who have undergone the Steinach operation have been vastly benefited, according to themselves and their surgeons. Others have admittedly received no benefit and some have died. A public discussion in The New York World between Dr. Morris Fishbein, associate editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygeia, and Dr. Harry Benjamin, of New York, a disciple of Steinach, brought out several characteristic differences between the theoretical upholder of "scientific medicine" and the practicing "gland surgeon."

Dr. Fishbein's points:

- 1) 'It has not yet been proved whether the reproductive cells of the sex glands, or the interstitial cells between them are the source of the hormones which determine the sex characteristics. This is a crucial question as between the Steinach and Voronoff methods.
- 2) Two elderly men who had the Steinach operation and apparently improved temporarily died shortly thereafter from apoplexy or arterioselerosis. Professor Zeissl of Vienna noted no improvement following a similar operation on himself.
- 3) The results of cases of so-called rejuvenation may be psychological, influenced by suggestions of expected improvement.
- 4) The stimulation of one part of the body without a general restoration of the whole structure may have serious consequences.
- 5) Proper observance of hygienic laws is the only sure way of prolonging life. "There is as yet no royal road to rejuvenation."

Dr. Benjamin conceded much of Dr. Fishbein's argument, but made the following rejoinder:

- 1) The Steinach operation admittedly produces a glandular stimulation which may be called an "internal hygienic measure."
- 2) The elderly patients who died had foolishly overdone their indulgence in "wine, women, and song," thus overtaxing their systems. Professor Zeissl's operation was not the Steinach operation.
- 3) No one has claimed complete success for it, but about 80 per cent of Dr. Benjamin's patients have been definitely benefited.
- 4) Autosuggestion is ruled out, because in several cases the changes were observed without the patient's

knowledge of the character of the operation. Endocrine changes have been verified which could not be produced by imagination.

5) The opposition to the Steinach operation comes almost invariably from "arm-chair" theorists who have never seen a patient who has undergone it. The facts are being accumulated by practicing surgeons.

Still another "rejuvenation" method is exploited by Dr. William Held, of Chicago, who has returned from three months' study with Dr. Abderhalden, German gland specialist. He uses chimpanzees, but does not transplant their glands. The substance which brings on senility in humans, he says, is "cholin" (a toxic crystalline base allied to the bile). The chimpanzees are "decholinized" by a special process. They have not been penalized by the vices of civilization. Injections of this serum are claimed to restore the conditions of normal youth in the human body. In the near future, says Dr. Held, an age of 100 years will be considered mere infancy.

SCIENCE

An Exposition

Three vast floors of the Grand Central Palace, New York, were filled to bursting with the various exhibits of the Ninth Annual Exposition of Chemical Industries. Lecture courses by prominent chemists were given on Plant Equipment in the Chemical Engineering Industries, Materials of Construction, Chemistry in Commerce. Classes of students from nearby universities were personally conducted by their professors. The General Electric Co. showed an automatic welding apparatus and an electric steam generator. The Anaconda Copper Co. demonstrated methods of roasting sulphurous copper ore to secure by-product sulphuric acid, with which superphosphate fertilizers are made. Eimer & Amend, instrument manufacturers, displayed a photomicrographic camera, to be attached to an ordinary microscope. The Research Corporation, organized to market new inventions, exhibited an electric precipitator for dried milk and a caterpillar drive adjustable at any time, for getting automobile trucks out of ditches. The Universal Oil Products Co. demonstrated its process for "cracking" gasoline from heavier oils, such as kerosene.

^{*} JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSO-CIATION, Vol. 81, No. 11, Sept. 15, 1923.

THE PRESS

A Strike Ended

The average New Yorker is a European and the average European has a tough stomach. It was perhaps on this account that New Yorkers were able to assimilate "combined" newspapers for ten days during a pressmen's strike (Time, Oct. 1). By the tenth day the strike had dissipated its force and New York newspapers resumed their separate identities.

President Berry of the International Pressmen's Union had dissolved the local union which struck without sanction and had negotiated new and more favorable terms with the newspapers. Samuel Gompers telegraphed Major Berry: "Unless the pressmen redeem themselves from this awful blunder, you are justified in resorting to every means within your power to keep the faith, uphold the good name of your organization and the good-will of employers who may want to maintain beneficial contractual relations with the union."

Seeing themselves beaten, the strikers gave in and voted to take out international union cards and go back to work. The newspapers agreed to take those whose places had not been filled in the meantime. Though the local union was dissolved, the men who returned to work got substantial wage increases and shorter hours. Even so, the newspapers were probably glad to get them back, since the emergency pressmen were receiving \$20 a day.

The Hearst papers offered a reward of \$2,500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person who black-jacked and killed one of their strike breakers.

"No Editorials"

During the New York pressmen's strike, when the metropolitan dailies were published in combined form*, they carried no editorials.

"Now you can see," exclaimed the public ironically, "what the newspapers think is important! The editorials go, but the comic strips and the scandal stories stay."

"Now you do not see," answered the newspapers. "We have been printing combined papers. News is news; it belongs to all of us. But our opinions are individual. It never would do to print Republican editorials in a paper carrying several Democratic journals among its printed titles— or vice versa. We combined our acts; we could not mingle our personalities."

Art vs. Sentiment

The soaring eagle that has long adorned the covers of *The World's Work* has gone over the hill. Beginning with its October issue, *The World's Work* has renovated its format.

Any change in a magazine's form arouses sentiment in readers and argument in editors. Change and lack of change have produced The Saturday Evening Post and The Atlantic Monthly. In the case of The World's Work the change consists of larger pages, which increases the size of margins, the addition of colored illustrations and a special illustrated cover. No alteration was made in typography.

The wider margins are without question an artistic improvement.

Etiquette

Newspapers, like everything else, have their forms, their customs, their etiquette. One rule of journalistic etiquette is not to subject readers to free advertising. If President Coolidge ate canned peaches at the White House table, the brand of fruit could not be mentioned. If Judge Landis gave a perfecto to George V., the eigar's name would be lost to posterity. Hotels are one of the few classes of business permissible of casual mention.

This taboo, like all others, at times works hardship on the public. It arouses curiosity without allaying it. For example, it was recently news that Philadelphia baseball fans would present Cy Williams with a "new motor car" for his ability as a homerun hitter. Affection it was, pure and simple. Everyone likes to read about affection and, having found it, wants to know how much. Did Philadelphia fans love Cy Williams like a Rolls-Royce or Ford? But for a civil answer the journals said: "A motor car."

The Philadelphia National League Baseball Club had no hesitation in informing Time that Mr. Williams got a Rickenbacker.

The Lie Direct

Mr. Condé Nast, publisher of Vogue, Vanity Fair, House and Garden, Le Costume Royal, is not a publisher of newspapers. In that respect William Randolph Hearst has the better of him. Mr. Hearst, ever watchful for financial gain, makes use of his newspapers to boost his magazines. To this Mr. Nast expresses no objection. But when Mr. Hearst's press undertook to puff Hearst magazines at Mr. Nast's expense, Mr. Nast rose in dignified wrath.

In an advertisement (paid for by Mr. Nast) in *Printers' Ink*, trade paper of the magazine world, appeared a reprint from the Hearst

papers:

"Condé Nast, editor and owner of Vogue, has abandoned his attempt to establish Vogue in London and has sold the English edition of Vogue to the publishing house of Hutchinson and Company. . . . In this connection it is interesting to note that all attempts to establish English editions of American magazines have not failed. The English edition of Good Housekeeping, owned and published by William Randolph Hearst, has become in two short years the leading woman's magazine in England, excepting only Nash's Magazine, which also belongs to Mr. Hearst."

Next to the reprint of this puff patent, appeared the lie direct, sub-

scribed by Condé Nast:

"This story, which appeared ONLY in the Hearst newspapers throughout the country, is absolutely false. I have not sold and am not contemplating the sale of British Vogue to anyone."

Hearst Papers Do Well

Even by the conservative financial element to whom Hearst papers are usually anathema, the active part taken by these journals (in Manhattan) in running down bucketshops has been very generally commended. With most New York papers, the bucketshops (TIME, June 18) furnished merely a nine days' wonder. But the Hearst papers refused to abandon the trail-they forced public officials to take action on several occasions, were fearless in revealing the curious political alliances which some of the most notorious bucketshops (especially E. M. Fuller & Co.) possessed. If any single papers deserve public recognition for compelling the exposure and punishment of security swindling, the New York American and the New York Evening

Journal are clearly entitled to it.

^{*}Each paper was printed with its accustomed type, headlines, etc. But, instead of its own name, there appeared the headling: THE COMBINED NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS—with the names of all the New York dailies following.

SPORT

Boxing

There follows an account of how the three leading proponents of heavyweight boxing spent their week:

Dempsey. Stepping off a westbound train at Salt Lake City, the champion was met by his mother. Mrs. Dempsey: "Jack, you are

Mrs. Dempsey: "Jack, you are still my boy. I used to lick you and I still can!"

Dempsey: "Yes, Mother."

¶ The champion added three more bulls to his score on a bison hunt* at Antelope Island in Great Salt Lake.

¶ Manager Kearns told of dickering tentatively with Promoter Coffroth for a Dempsey-somebody spectacle in Tia Juana, Mexico, about New Year's Day. "Somebody" will not be Harry Wills, said Kearns. But he might be Tom Gibbons.

¶ Denying a report that he had struck Babe Ruth the night that Jack struck Firpo, Johnny Dempsey (brother) said: "Why, Babe and I are good friends! Then again, the Babe is a big fellow. Why, I'd be a sucker to go for him!"

¶ In Fredericksburg, Va., a man named Samuel T. Johnson, color not announced, whose collars measure 18½ in., whose frame weighs 230 pounds, stated that he was "anxious to fight Jack Dempsey" and went into training. Johnson is 29 years old

Firpo. After receiving a note from Manhattan's police department protesting that his wild bull automobile was stampeding traffic, Firpo moved across the Canadian border and showed off in Montreal. Thence he journeyed to ponder the tossing waters of Niagara; thence to Cleveland about automobiles, his business side line; thence to New York again, to shut his desk and embark with friends for a pugilistic grand tour of South America, commencing at Lima, Peru.

Walking into the county clerk's office in Manhattan, Señor Firpo through an interpreter made known that he wished to become an American citizen. His application carried the information that he is 28 years old, white, 6 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. tall, 215 pounds in weight, hair and eyes brown. In answer to the question "Are you married?" he drew a line. It was reliably reported that he did not know that in order to become an American citizen he would have to renounce his Argentine citizenship. He will let his application lapse.

Wills. Indefinite postponement of

* The bison are owned by individuals.

his match with Homer Smith, hulking Kalamazooan (Time, Oct. 1) was tempered for Harry Wills by an invitation to sign against Joe Beckett. If the Britisher can be coaxed across the Atlantic, Wills will have at him in early November.

Writer Richards

Vincent Richards, national indoor tennis champion, is one of the few athletes who "writes his own stuff" for newspapers—i. e., does not sign articles written by someone else.

Richards, in The Philadelphia North American: "Molla [Mallory]



© Wide World

VINCENT RICHARDS

"Little Poker Face should reign supreme"

has been fighting against Old Father Time for quite some years. The climax came when she suffered that crushing defeat at the hands of little Helen Wills... Her recent defeat by Miss Eleanor Goss seems to confirm this belief....

"Johnston's collapse started when he was defeated by James O. Anderson in that history-making five-set struggle during the Davis Cup matches. The diminutive Californian pays the penalty of too much competitive tennis. . . . This year he came on much earlier than usual to participate in the so-called world championship at Wimbledom. . . .

"In diminutive Helen Wills America has a real tennis ace. It is only a matter of time when this famous California miss journeys over to

the Old World and takes the French champion, Mlle. Lenglen, into camp. 'Little Poker Face' (as she is called by many writers) should reign supreme for many years."

Golf

Professionals. At Pelham, N. Y., 64 leading golf professionals congregated. The early rounds of the tourney proved to be but perfunctory preliminaries to another outburst of the rivalry between Walter Hagen, New York "dude," and Gene Sarazen, abbreviated Italian from Briarcliff (N. Y.) as to which is the best professional match-play golfer in the country. Thousands followed the two to their 38th green, where the Italian with a birdie 3 finally pinioned his urbane opponent and renewed his lease on the P. G. A. title.

During the week Sarazen was obliged to defeat Alex ("Nipper") Campbell, "Long Jim" Barnes and Bobby Cruickshank (erroneously reported a week ago as not having qualified). Hagen met no player of great repute until the finals.

National Women's. America's golf-women teed off at Westehester-Bilt-more for national title play. Among the youngest was Champion Glenna Collett of Providence. Glenna Collett, not yet a voter, hits a manly ball. She has the wrists of a Scotch professional. Her consistency belies the theory that feminine nerves are higher strung than masculine. In two years she has entered ten big tournaments, won eight—including the National, the North and South twice, the Eastern twice, the Canadian.

A Rule. Slotted, corrugated or punched golf clubs are ordered off the links after Jan. 1, 1924. The U. S. G. A. so decreed. This means limbo for all "backspins," "deadstops," "crowflights," "stickums." It is the extinction of a species whose progenitor was Jock Hutchinson's famed "shovel" mashie of nearly a decade ago.

British officials extradited special "cutting" clubs in 1922. Much ruction resulted among Americans playing in British tournaments.

" Campus Bull"

Few college football squads of the current year will fail to include this Fall, as does the Centre College squad, a large, loutish lineman dubbed, Firpo-fashion, "Wild Bull of the Campus."

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BUSINESS

Brighter Copper

The long-expected recovery of the copper industry has apparently put in an appearance and critics of the Anaconda Copper Co. in its acquisition of the American Brass Co. and the Chile Copper Co. some months ago are now praising the step as farsighted.

The foreign sales of the red metal for September have been about 80,000,000 pounds, compared with average monthly exports of 54,388,912 pounds in 1922 and of 50,740,670 pounds in 1921. Domestic shipments have been good. Average domestic shipments for the first eight months of 1923 have been about 129,000,000 pounds per month, which is a peace-time record for eight months and about 90% above the pre-War record.

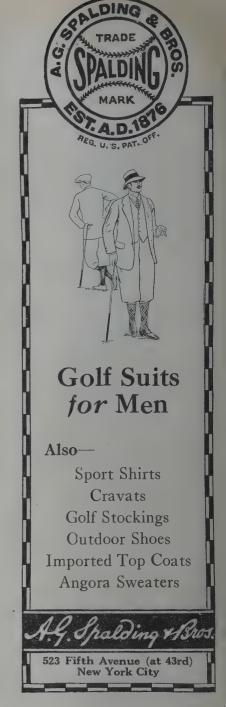
The great improvement in the industry is due not only to the improved world-demand for copper, but also to the exhaustion of war scrap, which took place gradually during the less prosperous years of 1921 and 1922. Stocks of refined copper decreased about 5,000,000 pounds in September and on Oct. 1 were about 200,000,000 pounds.

Bankers' Convention

The intellectual bill-of-fare this year set before the Convention of the American Bankers' Association at Atlantic City was both praised and criticized in the press for its overwhelming concern with general, rather than particular, problems. Some have lauded this non-specific and non-technical tendency as constituting broad-mindedness and public service; others have condemned it as platitudinous and meddlesome.

The outstanding addresses were undoubtedly those of President Cromwell of the Stock Exchange and James M. Beck, U. S. Solicitor General, the former a fighting speech against political meddling with business, the latter a solemn warning of the evil tendencies in politics and government today. A Baltimore banker was simultaneously cheered and hissed for a smashing attack on the Volstead Act; the connection of this subject with the business of banking was not made clear.

The convention adopted resolutions against government price-fixing, radicalism, government regulation of business, reduction of railroad rates and valuations, the late settlement of the coal strike, and



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resolutions for lower surtax rates, reduction of the wages of labor and a settlement of the reparations problem through negotiation by the Debt Funding Commission with England and France.

Like most successful conventions, this one settled nothing, expressed much.

"Treacherous Cycles"

Too much importance, of course, should not be attached to speeches at conventions—even at bankers' conventions. Yet the necessity, according to President Puelicher of the American Bankers' Association, for abolishing the "treacherous business cycle" amounts to what advertising men call an "interrupting idea." There were no real business cycles until we had banks and a banking-credit problem and, arguing from precedent, it may not be until we abolish all banking and return to the Middle Ages that the business cycle



J. H. PUBLICHER

Would he abolish banks?

can be also eliminated. This is just what the Socialists propose, and after President Puelicher's righteous abuse of them, it is curious to find him indulging in their mental vagaries.

While the business cycle is likely to remain with us for some decades yet, nevertheless everyone wishes to see progress made in preventing its alternate swings of inflation and deflation from proceeding to extremes. This can be assisted in many ways, notably by government building in periods of deflation, and conversely, by inactivity in government projects in times of inflation. However, the present cure-all of "stabilizing" this or that industry by price-fixing is in the long run no genuine remedy for the ills of the business cycle. In practically every case, price-fixing is proposed most earnestly by those who stand to profit most out of it.

Vermont

IN one of those Vermont homes which many winters have not changed, 31 copies of TIME are lying beside the family Bible.

We do not know the name of the householder, but the fact is vouched for by a Pittsburgh subscriber who has just returned from a tour in that state.

The Pittsburgh tourist had a blow-out, entered the house for assistance and, to his amazement, found every copy of TIME since Vol. I, No. 1, on that center of tradition—the Parlor-Bible-Table.

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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Mary Garden, opera star: "I returned from Europe. Said I: 'I adore Bill Tilden [W. T. Tilden, II, national tennis champion], and he insists that I shall play in a match with him. . . Billy is a dear. . . '"

John H. MacCracken,* President of Lafayette College (Easton, Pa.): "I announced that the Lafayette College faculty voted to compete for Edward W. Bok's \$100,000 American Peace Award. A special committee will invent our plan. The Peace Award circularized all universities, colleges, law schools, inviting entries. Lafayette was the first to respond."

Henry Noble MacCracken,* President of Vassar College: "A cane which once spanked Matthew Vassar, founder of Vassar College, when he returned home after running away, was presented to our institution. This cane will be used by the students in leading cheers and songs."

James Rowland Angell, President of Yale University: "At a reception given to the Freshman Class, said I: 'You cannot under the Federal law and you cannot under the University law bring intoxicating liquors into any building of the University. . . . When you go out into the streets [of New Haven, Conn.] it is your business to observe the ordinary amenities of life. . . . The University will not permit dissipation!"

Mrs. William Randolph Hearst:
"In the Marie Antoinette room of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, London, a dinner was given in my honor by two of my husband's editors. Those present included: Arnold Bennet, A. S. M. Hutchinson, Gilbert K. Chesterton, Rebecca West, W. L. George, J. D. Beresford, E. Phillips Oppenheim, Charles G. and Kathleen Norris."

Johan Bojer, Norwegian novelist: "I arrived from Norway to lecture to my half million former countrymen, now U. S. farmers. Said I: 'It is not good for Norway, this emigration. But it is no doubt an excellent thing for the U. S. . . . The future American will be a big blond man.'"

"Billy" Sunday, evangelist: "Attendance at my Niagara Falls revivals was sparse. I gave the officials in charge a 'verbal lambasting.' Then 7,000 crowded the tabernacle."

Dr. Adolf Lorenz, famed orthopedic surgeon: "Arriving from Vienna on the steamship Resolute, I discussed eugenics. I said that a man before he marries should know the character and health of his wife and should have known her well several years; that a man should be about eight years older than his wife; that I am unalterably opposed

* The Presidents MacCracken are brothers.

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to marriage when the woman is older than the man."

Frances White, vaudeville veteran: "A San Francisco reporter termed me 'an animated exclamation point.' In our interview, said I to him: 'I found a shop where I could get shoes, which is quite wonderful—for I wear a very small size.'"

John D. Rockfeller: "On the 63rd anniversary of my first job (in a Cleveland commission house), said I: 'But for the discipline I got in those three and a half years I might now amount to nothing.'"

Dorothy Russell, daughter of the late Lillian Russell, actress: "In Pittsburgh I filed charges against my stepfather, Alexander P. Moore, U.S. Ambassador to Spain. I accused him of gross mismanagement of my mother's estate, which now brings me only \$50 a week. The proceeds of the sale of her belongings (including precious jewels and photographs autographed by princes and kings) amounted to only \$40,000. My attorney said that this was inconceivably small."

Cyril Maude, actor: "My son, John Maude, returned to his studies at Oxford after a serious illness. On Broadway soon afterwards a friend of his suggested to me that it would be difficult for him to find and enter a profession not already overcrowded. Said I: 'I have a profession all picked out for him. I am going to bring my son to America and make him a taxicab color designer.'"

AERONAUTICS | MILES TONES

America Wins

The Schneider Cup race off the Isle of Cowes provided plenty of thrills. When Lieut. A. Worthing-ton Gorton wrecked his Wright seaplane in a trial flight, barely escaping from the water, American hopes were dashed. But one of the British entrants. (R. A. W. Kenworthy) met a similar fate.

Of the four machines finally starting, the Curtiss-Navy racer came in first, with Lieut. David Ritten-house, U. S. N., piloting magnificently over the course of 186 miles at an average speed of 177.4 miles per hour. The winning airplane was built in 1921 as a land plane and carried off the Pulitzer cup in that year. With floats added and a more powerful motor, it brought more glory to its builders and to American aviation. The victory insures the holding of the contest next year in the U. S., with Long Island Sound as the most probable site.

Towing Targets

Air Service pilots receive nasty assignments. Last week five officers had the dangerous task of towing target gliders 500 yards behind them, while anti-aircraft guns fired away in pitch darkness broken intermittently by searchlights. The gunners destroyed three of the target gliders, demonstrating the effectiveness of anti-aircraft defense even at night, and the fliers came down safely. But the slightest miscalculation would have meant death. Hundreds of persons at Willoughby Beach and Old Point Comfort (Va.) witnessed the manuevers, heard shells burst 5,000 feet above their heads.

New Records

World's records for distance and endurance were set when the French dirigible Dixmude soared uninterruptedly for 118 hrs., 41 min. over 4,500 miles of Africa, Europe and the Mediterranean. The distance: from San Francisco to New York and half way back; from Boston to Southampton and thence to Gibraltar.

On her lofty way back from a two-day cruise over the Sahara, the Dixmude met a hurricane above Sardinia-so circled back to the African coast. Next day Sardinia and Corsica passed beneath her. At seven the following morning she hovered over Paris, then dropped a wreath on the monument at Moulins to the victims of the dirigible Republique's crash some years ago, swung back to the Riviera and landed in front of her hangar near Marseilles at the dawn of her fifth day of flight.

Commander McCrary of the gigantic new ZR-1, U. S. Navy, about to take a test run from Lakehurst, N. J., to St. Louis, was much impressed by

the Dixmude's performance.

To Eliot Wadsworth, As-Born. To Eliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Mrs. Wadsworth, in Manhattan, a daughter, Nancy.

Married. Miss Geneva Mitchell, famed chorus girl, to Jack Hayes, theatrical publicity agent, in Cleveland. Her first marriage, to Robert Savage, wealthy Yale student, was annulled last year. Her mother stated that she is now 16.

Married. Miss Helen Cannon Le Seure of Danville, Ill., granddaughter of ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon of the House of Representatives (TIME, March 3), to Dorsey Richardson of Baltimore, Director General for Europe of the U. S. Lines, in London.

Died. Jerome Patrick, actor, 39, in Manhattan, of heart disease. He last appeared as leading man to Miss Alice Brady in Zander the

Died. Hon. Aubrey Nigel Henry Molyneux Herbert, one-time diplomat, half-brother of the late Earl of Carnarvon, in London, following an operation. When the tomb of Tutankh-Amen was opened he is said to have exclaimed: "Something dreadful will surely happen in our

Died. Mrs. Ellen Shehan Hanlon, 90, in Manhattan. She was employed President Lincoln while in the White House as nurse to his son, Robert Todd Lincoln.

Died. Eduardo Calosso, 67, Italian artist, at Turin, of heart failure, while painting a portrait of Monsignor Bartolomei, Bishop of Pinerolo. The Bishop administered the last Sacraments to him before he

Died. Lyman Stewart, 83, pioneer Californian oil-man, at Los Angeles. Starting three years before John D. Rockefeller, he built up the Union Oil Co., now capitalized at \$100,000,000.

Died. Sir J. Halliday Croom, 76, at Edinburgh. He was former President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, once President of the British Gynecological Society, three times President of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society.

Died. William Henry Ellis, the "man who would be king," 59, at Mexico City. (See page 2.)

Died. Count Mattachich, Austrian nobleman and former Army officer, in Paris. Twenty years ago he eloped with Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg-und-Gotha, daughter of Leopald II of Palerium, wife of Prince pold II of Belgium, wife of Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg-und-Gotha, mother-in-law of the late Kaiserin's brother, Duke Ernst Günther. He was at once imprisoned on a charge of forgery; she was shut up in an asylum. Six years later, he carried out an abduction of the Princess. Thereafter, in spite of poverty and snubs, they never sepa-

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Memoirs of a famous society belle

NEW YORK SOCIETY in the droll and leisurely '80's! What an amusing contrast to the restless, jazz-loving social whirl of to-day.

In the Century Magazine for October, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, herself a famous belle of thirty years ago, brings back the picture of society on the eve of the "naughty nineties."

Through the mellowing mists of years, Mrs. Harriman recalls the "fuss and feathers" of her "flapper days." Memories crowd with kaleidoscopic rapidity. Released from the bonds of secrecy by the passage of time, she reveals amusing incidents in the social lives of celebrated society leaders of her day. She tells of the embarrassed host-

ess in one of Newport's most fashionable homes, whose temperamental chef refused to go on with the dinner unless he had a particular brand of champagne! She recalls that the first Newport golf links were laid out by Theodore Havemeyer just thirty years ago. Golf was then, "the rich man's game that took whole cow pastures to play it in."

This fascinating story is typical of the literary excellence of the new Century. And the whole October number is rich in things you'll delight to read. Don't miss it—buy it to-day. At any leading news-stand.

And—you ought to read the Century *every* month. Try it—clip the coupon and send it right along.

In the October Century

The Gifts of the Fourth Goddess. A Story. By Floyd Dell Ibsen and Emilie Bardach. The Romance of a Great Genius. By Basil King

The Single Crop.
By Frank Tannenbaum

The Mixer. A Story.
By Lois Seyster Montross
The Ether of Space.
By Sir Oliver Lodge
The Saga of Pecos Bill.
By Edward O'Reilly
The Adolescent Guild.
By Oliver M. Sayler

Where the Foam Flies. A Story.

By Charles J. Finger
The Human Goal of Education.

By Arthur E. Morgan President of Antioch College

The CENTURY for October

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State of New York { \$85.}

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Henry R. Luce, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Eusiness Manager of Time, The Weekly News Magazine and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form to wit:

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Editors, Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce, 236 East 39th St., New York City. Managing Editor, Briton Hadden, 236 East 39th St., New York City.

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5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Signed) HENRY R. LUCE, Business Manager Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of September, 1923.

(Seal) Elizabeth J. Vail. (My commission expires March 30, 1924.)

POINT with PRIDE

After a cursory view of Time's summary of events, the Generous Citizen points with pride to:

Practical recapitulation of glandular potentialities. (P. 19.)

Smooth-faced golf clubs—they are permitted. (P. 21.)

The detection of Vitamin X. (P.

Glory for America off Cowes. (P.

The absence of seven-league sentences from Presidential rhetoric.

A Sioux-donym for "a jolly good fellow." (P. 8.)

Resumption of identities. (P. 20.)

A persevering French dirigible. (P. 25.)

A university that will not permit dissipation. (P. 24.)

Undeniable progress in two cinema decades. (P. 15.)

Journals that followed through and scuttled the bucketshops. (P. 20.)

Gentlemen from Georgia and Massachusetts fraternizing at the Coolidge kennels. (P. 1.)

More consideration for our immigrants. (P. 2.)

Cristobal Colón, still honored four centuries afterward. (P. 4.)

A land in which every citizen is entitled to an education. (P. 17.)

"A great leader, a loyal friend, an ardent supporter" of the Red Cross. (P. 5.)



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General

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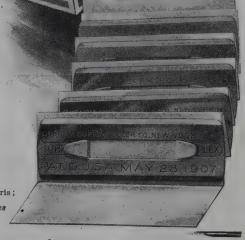
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VIEW with ALARM

Having perused well the chronicle of the week, the Vigilant Patriot views with alarm:

Billie Burke as a substitute for George Washington (with no prejudice against Miss Burke). (P. 12.)

Flood losses for Joseph Pennell. (P. 13.)

The Shaggy Genius who waits and waits and waits. (P. 16.)

A Frenchman's "right" to shoot his wife. (P. 18.)

Unjust aspersion on Manhattan editorial pages. (P. 20.)

An arms pact that is not disarming. (P. 1.)

No deflation for taxes. (P. 3.)

Oklahoma at odds with herself. (P. 6.)

A bloody Sunday at Düsseldorf on the Rhine. (P. 10.)

The business cycle, indestructible while credit endures. (P. 23.)

The impossibility of autonomy for Fiume. (P. 11.)

The Law's delay from May, 1922, to September, 1923. (P. 18.)

Nine men with 580 cases too many. (P. 4.)

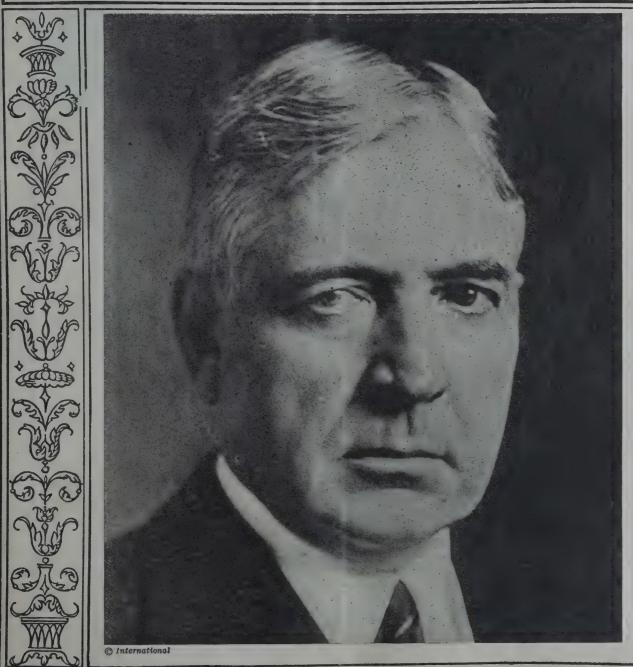
The earthquake tax, \$13 per capita in Japan. (P. 12.)

A suicidal leap that caused a great cathedral to be reconsecrated. (P. 18.)

The poor side of a bad business for Oxford debaters. (P. 17.)

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine





VOL. II NO. 7

FRANK O. LOWDEN
"Tact, moderation, scholorship"—
(See Page 3)

"The Most Brilliant Speaker of the English Language in any Land on the Globe" -Rev. Henry Ward Beecher

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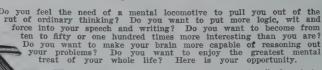
Henry Ward Beecher said of him, "He is the most brilliant speaker of the English tongue in any land on the globe." Moncure D. Conway said, "No man of his ability was ever President of the United States. His life is as striking a chapter in American history as the life of Abraham Lincoln." President Garfield called him "Royal Bob." Mark Twain said of him, "His was a great and beautiful spirit. . . my reverence for him was deep and genuine. I prized his affection for me and returned it with usury." James G. Blaine telegraphed to him, "New York can be carried for Hayes, and no man can aid in the good work so greatly as yourself. Throw everything aside and complete here the work you began in Maine." James A. Garfield wrote him, "You are called for everywhere, but I think among your various duties you ought to find time to make a speech in Delaware." At another time he wrote, "No man was ever so royally defended as I have been by you."

⁶ Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was the greatest thinker and orator of the ages. He was a mental giant among men. He was not only the greatest living lawyer, but one of the greatest patriots, one of the most humane of the most beautiful characters then living. He fought with logic, with sympathy and with understanding of his fellow men. That is why

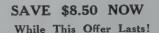
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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 7

Oct. 15, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Coolidge's Week

The President:

¶ Celebrated (together with Mrs. Coolidge) the 18th anniversary of their marriage, which took place at Burlington, Vt., Oct. 4, 1905.

¶ Wrote to the Western Tariff Association meeting at Denver, Colo.: "I think it can fairly be said that there has never been a period in our country's history when so little of sectional interest entered into the consideration of this question [the tariff]. The obvious necessity for maintaining a proper measure of protection to American industry and production in the face of chaotic industrial conditions following the War has unquestionably brought us nearer to a national solidarity on this issue."

¶ Received tickets to the World Series baseball games in New York City, which Secretary Slemp acknowledged with thanks, but with no intimation that Mr. Coolidge would attend.

¶ Addressed delegates of the World's Dairy Congress from the south portico of the White House, saying: "We read that even in the days of Abraham the keeping and tending of flocks and herds was not new, but was well established. Your presence here indicates especially the importance that this industry has attained. . . ." As the President spoke Laddie Buck and Peter Pan, Presidential terriers, sent up a duet of yelps from their kennels immediately beneath the south portico. William Jackson, Negro kennel master, silenced one of them, but the other continued his serenade.

¶ Invited to lunch at the White House the Legislative Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation and heard their desires: no Federal price fixing; no extra session of Congress; an excess profits tax, if more revenue is needed; Muscle Shoals for Henry Ford and fertilizer.

Theld his first military review as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the U. S. when the Fifth Regiment of Marines marched through the White House grounds following the annual maneuvers of the East Coast Expeditionary Force.

The Called a conference of Governors to meet on Oct. 20 at the White House. The Attorney General and the Secretaries of the Treasury and of Labor will explain to the Governors their views on coöperation in enforcement of the prohibition, immigration and anti-narcotic laws. Since Oct. 20 is a Saturday and the Governors will first meet the President at lunch, it is not expected that the conference will last more than half a day or that any elaborate plans

¶ Gave out word that he was opposed

will be undertaken.

CONTENTS

National Affairs 1-6
Foreign News 7-12
Art12-13
Books14-15
Music
The Theatre16-17
Cinema 17
Education
Science18-19
<i>Medicine</i> 19
Law 19
Business & Finance 20
Sport 21
Aeronautics 22
The Press22-24
Imaginary Interviews24-25
Miscellany 25
Milestones 26
Point With Pride 27
View With Alarm 28
Dublished models by MIME Income

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to the cancellation of Allied War Debts to the U. S., but favored settlement on easy terms similar to those accorded to Great Britain.

¶ Received a call from Senator Magnus Johnson from Minnesota, after which the Senator was quoted as having told reporters: "Now boys, I ain't got anything much to say to you now. President Coolidge, he made a fine impression with me. And that's about all I got to say."

¶ Took a Saturday afternoon cruise on the Potomae aboard the May-flower, accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Capper (wife of the Senator from Kansas), Mrs. Gann (sister of Senator Curtis, also of Kansas) and Charles G. Washburn, a former Representative from Massachusetts.

Sons

Page

In recent issues of Time (Sept. 24, Oct. 1) appeared accounts of the activities of various living sons of Presidents of the U. S. From Jacksonville, Fla., Farris Davis of the Florida Times-Union writes:

"You did not mention Major James Edward Monroe, youngest son of ex-President Monroe. This quaint old man says that he was born July 4, 1815, in King George County, Va. He fought in the Mexican War under General Scott. He came to Florida in 1862 and lives alone in a house boat at the foot of Godwin St., Jacksonville.

St., Jacksonville.

"Several stories about him have appeared in local papers. His claim has never been disproved, and his statement as to his age and ancestry have been generally accepted here."

President Monroe married Miss Eliza Kortwright of New York. This was his only marriage.

"There were two children of this marriage, Eliza, who married Judge Hay of Virginia, and Maria, who married Samuel L. Gouverneur of New York."—James Monroe by Daniel Coit Gilman.

The Encyclopedia Britannica con-

THE CABINET

Crowell's Conspiracy

Mr. Benedict Crowell of Cleveland, O., is a builder and contractor of large consequence. He was Assistant Secretary of War from 1917 to 1920. He supervised the construction of training camps and engaged in the work of supplying the Army with arms, munitions and equipment. In January of this year he (with six of his associates) was suddenly and unexpectedly indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government on contracts for construction of war camps. The charge declared that in the awarding of cost plus contracts Mr. Crowell had been interested in one of the companies which had done some of the work. Mr. Crowell pleaded not guilty and entered a vigorous denial of all the alleged misdeeds.

He said at that time:

"The facts are that I never profited one cent by the trust reposed in me by the country. . . It is not in human nature that a man given the opportunities for service that were given to me in the time of the country's need could have devoted those two years in cold blood to cheating and wounding the nation for his own miserable profit."

The case came up for trial in Washington last week and Mr. Crowell's attorneys moved for a dismissal of the indictment. Although Mr. Crowell was a member of the Democratic Administration, he is defended by two prominent Republican lawyers, Frank J. Hogan, one time Quartermaster General of the Army, a member of the Progressive National Committee in 1912 and a delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1916 and 1920, and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War under President Taft.

In arguing for the dismissal of the case these two gentlemen made rhetorical mince-meat of the present Department of Justice.

Said Mr. Hogan:

"Inasmuch as this [cost plus] system was approved by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and must have been known to and approved by Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, there was no possible justification for indicting Mr. Crowell and his associates without naming those who appointed them to office and approved their policies step by step.

"But the officials of this Admin-

"But the officials of this Administration knew they would be laughed out of court should they attempt such

preposterous outrage, so they contented themselves with covertly referring to Messrs. Wilson and Baker as 'other conspirators'."

Said Mr. Stimson:

"This is an attempt on the part of the present Administration to trans-



© Paul Thompson

BENEDICT CROWELL

His rivals rallied to his defense

form a political difference of opinion into a criminal prosecution. If the indictments are upheld no President would ever be free to exercise his functions as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy."

Ambassadors

The first great change under the Coolidge Administration, the first major operation since 1921 on the State Department's corps of diplomats, is forecast. The State Department announced the forthcoming retirement of Colonel George Harvey from the post of Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and of Richard Washburn Child as Ambassador to Italy.

The Causes. As is nearly always the case, the underlying causes of such events are carefully concealed from the public eye. The assigned reasons for these two retirements seem sufficiently motivated under the general terms of the official account to render superfluous any resort to hypothesis.

The State Department announced that both Ambassadors will retire at

their own earnest solicitation. It was vigorously denied that they had had any disagreement with the Administration. Ambassador Harvey declared his intention of resigning to President Harding last Spring. It is understood that both wish to retire for personal reasons—to attend to their private affairs and to escape the financial burdens of their posts.

The last consideration may be assumed to weigh heavily. Their salaries are \$17,500 a year. The expenses of Colonel Harvey during his time at London have been well over \$100,000 in excess of his salary. Mr. Child's expenses have doubtless been somewhat less, but burdensome, nevertheless.

The Retirements. Colonel Harvey is expected to sail for this country in November. His resignation will become effective on Jan. 1. The only comments that he made on the official announcement of his resignation were: "I cannot say anything whatever about it" and "I am not at all interested in the statement."

Ambassador Child was reported to have started for this country on leave of absence from which he will not return.

Millionaires

The retirement of Messrs. Harvey and Child leaves vacancies in two major ambassadorial posts. In their order of importance the leading embassies are usually rated as London, Paris, Tokyo, Rome. The post at London as well as being the most important has also the greatest historical interest, for it has been occupied by James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Washington Irving, Martin Van Buren, James Buchanan, Charles Francis Adams, James Russell Lowell and, in more recent years, by Robert Todd Lincoln, Thomas F. Bayard, John Hay, Joseph H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, Walter Hines Page, John W. Davis. Now a successor to these men must be chosen, as well as an Ambassador to Rome.

The Qualifications. An ambassador ought to be a diplomat. More than that, he has to be a millionaire—especially at the Court of St. James. It is probably a moderate estimate that the occupant of that post must spend \$50,000 a year in excess of his salary as Ambassador. This limits the possible candidates very materially. Judging by income tax returns there are only 10,000 or 15,000 millionaires in the country. Of this number probably half must be de-

ducted for lack of proper education, a third of the rest for being Democrats, and nine-tenths of the remainder for obvious reasons, including lack of interest, poor personality, etc.

Another qualification has usually been an extensive record of party service. Colonel Harvey helped to engineer the coup by which Mr. Harding was nominated at the Republican Convention in 1920. It was in his rooms in Chicago, hot and filled with tobacco smoke, that at three a. m. on a June morning the agreement was made which produced the nomination. Similarly Ambassador Child spent the Summer of 1920 in Marion editing Senator Harding's speeches. Similar services were rendered by Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France, and by Charles B. Warren, Ambassador (since resigned) to Tokyo. President Coolidge has not the ties of such services to bind him to the men he chooses as Ambassadors, but it is presumed that political considerations will not be entirely lacking. It is understood that the President would like to name a Westerner to London, since only three such have ever held the post, Robert C. Shenck of Ohio, Robert T. Lincoln of Illinois, John Hay of Ohio.

The Possibilities. In spite of the limitations on the President's choice there are some 15 names prominently mentioned for the London post. There is no guarantee that any of them will be appointed. President Coolidge is expected to take his time, and not make his intentions known until after Congress convenes on Dec. 3. But the heads of the list rank as major probabilities from what is now known:

Henry P. Fletcher of Greencastle, Pa., present Ambassador to Belgium, promoted to that post from Under Secretary of State, a lawyer by training. During the Spanish War he served as a private in the Rough Riders. Since 1902 he has held one diplomatic post after another, reaching the rank of Ambassador in 1914, with which authority he served in Chile and Mexico.

Charles B. Warren of Detroit, a lawyer, who served as counsel for the Government in various international disputes, became a member of the Republican National Committee in 1912, and Ambassador to Japan in 1921. He resigned from that post last Spring and during the Summer conducted (with John Barton Payne) the negotiations for the recognition of Mexico. His diplomatic record, although brief, is considered able.

Frank O. Lowden of Oregon, Ill., former Governor of his state (1917-1921) and an outstanding candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1920. From a law practice in Chicago he branched into society and politics. He married Florence Pullman, daughter of George M. Pullman (sleeping cars). McKinley offered to make him Assistant Postmaster General but he declined. He lost the Gubernatorial nomination in 1904. Three years later he was elected to Congress and served for about five years. In the Republican split of 1912 he stood by Taft, but not in the rock-ribbed Republican group. His stand was such that in 1916 Roosevelt called upon him "to assume a position of leadership" and to help align the Republican and Progressive forces: That year he was elected Governor and made a creditable record in office, reorganizing the executive department of the state from 128 bureaus into nine departments, reducing the tax

The interest which attaches to the possible appointment of Mr. Lowden to Great Britain is that he is looked upon as possible candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination next year. To become Ambassador he must sacrifice the other possibility. He can hope for the Presidential nomination only in the case of an open fight, in which his sound but not reactionary record would make him readily available as a compromise candidate. He is not the kind of a man to make a spectacular fight for the nomination. From the standpoint of President Coolidge, the appointment of Mr. Lowden would remove a possible rival. But this fact is publicly known and such an appointment would bear the stigma of a political move. In White House councils this fact may militate against Mr. Lowden's other qualificationstact, moderation and no mean amount of classical scholarship, a thing not unvalued by the English. If Mr. Lowden has the choice, will be prefer a home in the American Embassy at No. 4, Grosvenor Gardens, London, or a chance at the white-fronted residence on Pennsylvania Ave., Washington?

John Hays Hammond of Gloucester and Washington, Chairman of the U. S. Coal Commission. He has had a unique career in mining engineering and finance. For a time he was in South Africa and led the reform movement in the Transvaal. During the Boer War he was sentenced to death, later committed to

life imprisonment and finally released on payment of a fine of \$125,000. He attended the coronation of George V as special Ambassador and Representative of President Taft.

Paul D. Cravath of Manhattan, lawyer. He was a member of the Inter-Allied War Conference in 1917 and won the D. S. M., Legion of Honor, etc.

Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, present Ambassador to France, lawyer, banker, politician. He was Governor of Ohio, 1903-1906, and Ambassador to France, 1912-1914. President Harding reappointed him to that post.

James M. Beck of Washington, Solicitor General of the U.S.

Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Mass., Speaker of the House. He is an Amherst graduate, class of '74. He has served in Congress continuously since 1893.

Frank B. Kellogg of St. Paul, former Senator from Minnesota, but defeated by Hendrik Shipstead in the last election.

Frank A. Munsey of Manhattan, publisher of three Republican newspapers in New York City and of several magazines.

William M. Collier of Auburn, N. Y., Ambassador to Chile. He is an expert on International Law and was President of George Washington University for four years prior to his appointment to Santiago in 1921.

Frank W. Stearns of Boston, dry goods merchant and personal friend of the President, Amherst '78.

Marion L. Burton of Ann Arbor, President of the University of Michigan, former President of Smith College and of the University of Minnesota.

John Bassett Moore of Manhattan, expert on international law, twice Assistant Secretary of State, a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague and judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice (World Court).

Elihu Root of Manhattan, Secretary of War under McKinley, Secretary of State under Roosevelt, Senator from New York, 1909-1915. His diplomatic and political record is unequaled by any of the candidates, but he would probably be unwilling to accept the post at London, since he is understood to have refused it when approached by President Harding in 1921,

Insular Politics

The hot air of Philippine politics was somewhat cooled by a Senatorial by-election in the Manila district. The results of the election were much more favorable to Governor General Wood than was expected and will probably set at rest any doubts at the War Department of the Governor's ability to handle the situation. In the election, in which some 90,000 votes were cast, Ramon Fernandes (Collectivista candidate) defeated Juan Sumulong (Democratic candidate) by a plurality of "between 10,000 and 15,000."

The Collectivista or Coalition Party, headed by Señors Quezon and Osmena, based its campaign on its attack on General Wood, saying with all manner of diatribe that he was trying to deprive the Filipinos of their legal rights of self-government.

The Democratic (or minority) Party took a more moderate position. It stands for Philippine independence, which is too popular among the people to bear opposition. But it assails the Quezon-Osmena bosses as grossly corrupt, and is eager to stand behind the Governor in any disclosures he can make of the mismanagement and private ambition of the Quezon group. It is demanding an investigation of expenditures from the Independence Fund which, it is claimed, Quezon and others have misused. In brief, the Democrats regard Quezon as a greater evil than Wood. In the election they lost the city of Manila by only about 3,300 votes out of 34,500, and claim that the loss had been less had the voting been more honest.

In spite of the attacks on him, Governor Wood observed a studious neutrality during the election. Because of the Collectivista appeal to racial prejudice, it is considered that the outcome is no very great defeat for the Governor.

On the evening before the election Manuel Quezon was ill, but Osmena was campaigning in the San Nicolas district. About eight o'clock Osmena and several speakers of his party mounted a platform to address a crowd. The audience was mostly Democratic and howled them down. They had dinner on the platform and continued their unsuccessful efforts to speak all through the night. Not until seven o'clock next morning did they give up.

Following the election, the Democrats had a mass meeting in the



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GOVERNOR PARKER
"Our law-makers overlook-"

Olympic Stadium at Manila, attended by 10,000 people. Resolutions were passed, one of them for a boycott on the pro-Quezon newspapers—The Herald, El Debat, Vanguardia, Taliba and Watawat. One speaker said that if the Collectivista leaders did not reform their abuses there was no remedy but the bolo knife. Another declared that he had had to refuse permission to one of his followers in Cebu who wanted to assassinate Osmena. "If it were not for me," he asserted, "Osmena would be dead now."

Following the meeting the crowd went to pay its respects to Señor Sumulong, the defeated candidate. On the way it stoned the Carambola Club, where the Collectivista leaders were dining and injured Quezon's secretary. Next it stoned the National University, compelling a suspension of the evening classes. Then it discovered President Camilo Osias (Collectivista) of the University and a Quezon Senator riding in an automobile. The windshield of the car was broken, but the two men were saved by the police. Finally at the Sampoloo Church, Señor Sumulong thanked his supporters for their votes.

The Collectivista announced a boycott policy toward any measures General Wood urges at the convening of the Legislature, Oct. 16.

TARIFF

Protection

For the formation of a permanent association, for an attempt to take the tariff out of politics, for supporting the present tariff act, the Western Tariff Association met in Denver. The association's object is to prick, when necessary, the sides of President, Congress and Tariff Commission with the spur of Western tariff desires. Mr. Coolidge wrote to the association (see page 1), sending the assurance of his "sympathetic interest."

One of the major addresses was by John Milliken Parker, Governor of Louisiana. Governor Parker now ranks as a Democrat. In 1916 he was a Progressive, a nominee for Vice President on the Progressive ticket, but the Party passed away before the election. In private life Mr. Parker is a cotton factor. He declared:

"The tariff question is more important than ever before in our history and should not be made a football for designing politicians. . . . I am a protectionist. I believe in the tariff. . . . I believe in my soul that the American man on equal terms can work with anyone, but he cannot possibly compete with those nations which wear practically no clothes, whose wants are limited, whose only hopes are for existence and who have few ideals. . . .

"Our law-makers overlook the fact that the greatest assets today in America are our farmers and our farming people, as they have furnished in both peace and war, the able, virile Americans who are the backbone of our nation."

LABOR

"Be It Resolved"

The American Federation of Labor, holding its annual convention at Portland, Ore. (TIME, Oct. 8) proceeded to the business of grinding out resolutions. This is the main function of the convention. Literally scores of resolutions were proposed and referred to committees—95 in the first five days alone. Some of the more important resolutions proposed:

¶ For a Constitutional Amendment prohibiting child labor.

¶ For removal of all restrictions now preventing disabled war veterans from becoming apprentices in organized trades.

¶ For investigation of the American

Bell Telephone Co. by the Federal Trade Commission, as a monopoly, taking monopoly profits.

¶ For election of Federal judges by the people for terms of four years.

¶ For the establishment of a National Labor College.

¶ For giving Porto Rico the status of a state.

¶ For radio broadcasting stations operated by trade unions in their own interest.

¶ For the abolition of motion picture censorship as a danger to free speech.

¶ For the prohibition of useful labor at penal institutions.

¶ For condemnation of Fascisti organizations (presented by the Cigarmakers' International Union, of which Samuel Gompers is a delegate).

I For aid by the Federation in organizing steel workers, textile operatives in the South, teachers, packing house employees, bank clerks, and female office workers of New York City. (This resolution was among the first reported out of committee, with a favorable recommendation, and was passed.)

A group of resolutions was also offered by the radicals, which have small chance of being successful. Some of them immediately fared ill in committee. They included resolutions:

¶ For recognition of Soviet Russia. ¶ For one big union of all trades. ¶ For celebration of Labor Day not

in September, but on May 1, as is done by the Communists abroad.

¶ For a separate political party for labor.

¶ For pardon of Thomas J. Mooney and W. K. Billings, imprisoned in California, convicted of bombing.

Delegate William F. Dunne, blue-shirted Communist leader from the Silver Bow Labor Council of Butte, Mont., indicted associate of W. Z. Foster, was expelled from the Convention, without any Gomperian steam-rolling, 27,838 votes to 130. Dunne was charged with destructive designs upon trade unionism, on the strength of a speech he made in Portland ridiculing the Convention and its leaders.

Boston and El Paso both issued invitations for the next Convention of the Federation.

FARMERS

Mr. Meyer's Plan

President Coolidge continued his innumerable conferences with almost everyone who thought he knew what was the trouble of the wheat farmer. The first signs of action on the President's part developed. Such action is still in its initial stages.

The Program. The idea which produced the sign of action from the



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EUGENE MEYER, JR.
He understands

White House was suggested, it is understood, by Eugene Meyer, Jr., Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation. As far as announcements go, it is still rather nebulous. But its main feature is the organization of cooperative societies among the farmers which, availing themselves of the credit facilities supplied by the last Congress, will undertake the orderly marketing of the wheat crop, especially abroad. Mr. Meyer studied the situation abroad some time ago and reported that whereas before the War European merchants financed wheat marketing, buying grain continuously and storing it until the consumers were ready to eat-on account of unsettled conditions abroad this is no longer the

Mr. Meyer would like to have American credit undertake this function at present. Just how far he would have Government agencies enter into and control this business is not evident. But apparently he believes that coöperative associations among the farmers can assume the major financial responsibility.

In order to get these cooperative associations under way Mr. Meyer and Frank W. Mondell will make a tour of the Northwest, examining conditions. They have an intimate knowledge of cooperation as practiced by tobacco, rice and cotton growers and the fruit raisers of the Pacific. They can at least explain the necessities of such plans, and may initiate the first steps.

The Men. Eugene Meyer, Jr., is a banker who during the War served as advisor to the War Industries Board and on the Council for National Defense. In April, 1919, President Wilson appointed him a Director of the War Finance Corporation. A year later he became Managing Director, and at the expiration of his four-year term in 1921, Mr. Harding reappointed him.

Frank Wheeler Mondell served for 26 years as Wyoming's sole Congressman. He was Republican floor leader in the last two Congresses and was recently appointed a Director of the War Finance Corporation.

The Significance. In so far as Mr. Meyer's plan, if put into practice, will make for more orderly marketing of the wheat crop and prevent dumping on markets where there is small demand, it will aid the farmer. It cannot, however, increase prices by creating a demand where there is none nor reduce the high cost of production as compared to market prices.

RADICALS

Mr. Debs' Heart

Eugene V. Debs, arch-Socialist, went to San Francisco and addressed a meeting of the Socialist Party at the Exposition Auditorium. Before leaving the city, he went to San Quentin prison to visit Tom Mooney.*

Said Mr. Debs to Mr. Mooney:

"There is no such thing as a degenerate human being. The most hardened are, under the skin, the tenderest. They melt when they are handled with kindness. Every bit you are paying now, Tom, will come back to you with usury. I'd give you the shirt off my back, Tom, or the last crumb in my cupboard. I've given you my heart—you know that."

As they parted Mr. Debs gave Mr.

^{*} Mooney—an obscure anarchist at the time
—was jalled as result of his connection with a
bomb-throwing that killed ten, wounded five,
in a San Francisco preparedness parade in
1916.

Mooney (according to the Socialist New York *Leader*) a "big hug" and a "long kiss on the cheek."

POLITICAL NOTES

Somewhat of New York's old community spirit was visible in a movement set afoot by Joseph P. Day (realtor) to capture the Democratic National Convention of 1924. In all its history Manhattan has had but one such gathering, and that 50 years ago.

Aside from their deep political interest in the project, Mr. Day and his co-promoters realized: 1) The convention would bring 400,000 persons and \$25,000,000 to their city; 2) Delegates from other states would "see New York and meet her people and learn that our city is generous and wholesome, warm-hearted and beautiful, and not the soulless monstrosity it has been painted by those who know it not."

Mr. Day and his nucleus invited the butcher, baker, the candlestick-maker to be "citizen aids" on a general committee whose object would be the raising of \$250,000 for the expense of the convention.

They asked Hotel-Keepers L. M. Boomer and John McE. Bowman and the Hotel Association promised to save between 10,000 and 15,000 rooms without raising rates.

They asked Storekeepers Fitch (sporting goods), Van Raalte (silks), Huyler and Loft (candy), Macy and Wanamaker (all things), Truly Warner (hats).

They called in Publishers Ochs, Munsey, Reid, Nast and Journalists Finley, Cobb, Van Anda, Gay, Brisbane.

They did not forget Bankers Cromwell, Gibson, Grace, Kahn, Lamont, Mitchell, Morrow, Buckner Sabin, Sisson, Stettinius, Vanderlip, Warburg, Wiggin.

In addition they invited Republicans Charles D. Hilles, Nicholas Murray Butler, George W. Wickersham and many of their friends.

Others: Colyumists Adams and Broun, Archbishop Hayes, Rabbi Wise, Bishop Manning, Attorneys Cravath and Elkins, Shipowner Franklin, Railroader Rea, Producers Cohan and Woods.

Cordell Hull, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, asserted that five cities have already announced their intention of asking for the Democratic Convention in 1924: New York, Louisville, Atlanta, Cleveland and San Francisco.

It seems surer and surer that Frederic W. Upham (of Chicago, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee) has pocketed enough votes in the Republican National Committee to bring the Republican Convention as usual to Chicago. It was reported that \$125,000 will be guaranteed for the expenses of another Convention at the Coliseum.

The old guard is back, according to Mr. Hull, in the stronghold of the Republican Party. Said he: "Conditions have changed for the worse since Taft's time. In fact, they are five-fold worse than they were then. This is the group that does the financing of the Republican Party. If Roosevelt were alive, no doubt he would be after it hammer and tongs, and denouncing its members for the political porch-climbers and second-story men that they are."

Brigadier General C. E. Sawyer. M. D. to President Harding, laid low a baseless rumor: "Stories that Warren G. Harding belonged to the Ku Klux Klan and that an initiation was held in the state dining-room of the White House are, in my opinion, baseless. They are taking advantage of a man when he can no longer speak for himself."

Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, German Ambassador to Washington (now vacationing abroad), went motoring a few weeks ago with various officials of the German Embassy. They exceeded the speed limit and were halted by the Law in the town of Bolivar, W. Va. Dr. Wiedfeldt explained his diplomatic immunities, but the justice of Bolivar was unimpressed. The Ambassador paid \$5.60 rather than go to jail.

When he returned to Washington, Dr. Wiedfeldt wrote a note to Secretary Hughes asking the return of \$5.60. The Secretary of State wrote to the Governor of West Virginia; the Governor wrote to the Road Commissioner; the Road Commissioner wrote to the Mayor of Bolivar in order that diplomatic usage and \$5.60 might be restored.

Senator Johnson of Minnesota completed his grand tour of the East. He made:

- ¶ A visit to Philadelphia.
- ¶ A visit to his office in the Senate building at Washington.
- ¶ A call at the Senate disbursing office to draw his pay.
- ¶ A visit to the President. (See page 1,)
- ¶ A speech to the Executives' Club in Chicago.
- ¶ A safe return to Minneapolis. He said:
- ¶ Of newspapers which make fun of his accent: "Their ridicule is a slap at every immigrant. If I had come to this country when I was ten years old instead of 20, I probably could have overcome my foreign accent."
- ¶ Of the question: "Is President Coolidge a Progressive?" "I don't know. He may be. He hasn't had time to turn around yet. Let's give him a chance to do the turning."
- ¶ Of the lawn before the Capitol: "I like grass. Now, if I only had a few sheep to put out there, I'd be happy."
- ¶ To Senator Harreld of Oklahoma, a Republican: "What state are you from? What are your politics? How did you get a majority to elect a Republican in that state?"
- ¶ To the Executives' Club of Chicago: "Let us reason together and coöperate together. I believe in the golden rule as taught by the lowly Nazarene."
- ¶ To Minneapolitans about Washington: "Sure, I can take care of myself all right down there."
- ¶ Of an extra session of Congress: "It is too late."

Oklahoma continued her fireworks (TIME, Sept. 24, Oct. 1, Oct. 8). The Legislature wanted to meet to impeach Governor Walton. The Governor shouted his desire to strangle the Ku Klux Klan, at the same time using both hands to hold off the Legislature. He could not do both.

At a special election the Legislature secured the right to meet. Then Mr. Walton, seeing resistance vain, went the Legislators one better—he ordered them to meet, but specified that it was to devote its power-to-annoy exclusively to the Ku Klux Klan. At any rate, the Legislature was called for Oct. 11, with the Governor preparing to fight for his place in the halls of the law givers and the courts of the law definers.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

"Passive Assistance"

In the words of Lord Curzon to the Imperial Conference in London, passive resistance in the Ruhr has been supplanted by passive assistance. The towns of Düsseldorf, Essen, Dortmund, Witten, Hörde, Bochum, however, recognized the legality of the Ruhr occupation by agreeing to pay their quota of the occupational costs to France and Belgium. In other places expulsion by the French of resisting population continued.

The French Government declined to make any move toward opening negotiations with the Germans until passive resistance stops throughout the Rhineland and until payments in kind from Germany "have resumed their regular movement." Meanwhile, the whole of Europe is hung in a state of alarmed suspense.

M. Poincaré stated that France will not interfere in the internal affairs of Germany, neither will she attempt "any permanent domination of territories detached from Germany." Her entire conduct is actuated by the single desire to obtain payment of reparations.

The situation in the Ruhr seems likely to remain stationary until such time as the internal conditions in Germany are ameliorated, because the Berlin Government cannot effectively enforce the cessation of passive resistance while surrounded by enemies both within and without the Reich.

BRITISH EMPIRE

Hail! Caesar

Ex-Premier David Lloyd George, accompanied by Dame Lloyd George and Miss Megan Lloyd George, arrived in the U.S. for the first time in his life.

It was difficult to determine whether Mr. George or the U. S. was the more impressed. Said the ex-Premier: "I want to see how you are solving your problems. We have our troubles in Europe—great troubles. You seem to have overcome them here. I'd like to know how."

The people of the U. S. made up for Mr. George's simple eloquence by the volume and intensity of their welcome—thousands of cheering citizens lined the streets of Manhattan to do homage to Britain's War-time Premier, one of the Big Four who directed the "War for Peace" after

the 1918 armistices. The press extended a welcome that will never be forgotten by the ex-Premier; J. Butler Wright, Third Assistant Secretary of State, welcomed him to the U. S. in the name of President Coolidge.

On the afternoon of his arrival the Board of Directors of the United



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NEWTON D. BAKER

"England had Lloyd George—"

Press Associations tendered Mr. George a luncheon. Roy W. Howard, Chairman of the United Press, presiding, introduced the guest of honor, claiming him (in Mr. George's words) "as a very recent recruit to journalism."

Then Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War under the Wilson administration, arose to deliver a very able speech of welcome. Mr. Baker recalled the indefatigable energy with which Premier Lloyd George conducted his post during the War. Said he: "Great minds are needed for great matters, and history will always acknowledge the debt of civilization to the fact that England had Lloyd George and France had Clemenceau and Italy had Orlando and the U. S. had Woodrow Wilson at that time."

His speech was excellent in that it gave a good idea of the magnitude of the great man's mind; it was restrained and sober in that it avoided exaggeration and yet paid admirable tribute to a man whose greatness cannot fairly be contested even by his greatest enemies. Adapting what Shakespeare said of Cleo-

patra to David Lloyd George, Mr. Baker said:

"Age cannot wither him, nor custom stale

His infinite variety."

Concluding, the ex-Secretary of War turned to the ex-Premier and said: "You are welcome, sir, to the United States!"

Laying down his eigar Mr. Lloyd George arose. Standing with his pince-nez poised in his left hand and describing himself as a "plain European," the ex-Premier said he was a very old journalist—once he was associated with The Trumpet of Freedom, which had a circulation of 500 a week, "except on fair-days, when it reached 1,000." He went on to give thanks for his splendid welcome, stating that "no Britisher talks of Americans as foreigners" and that "the real founder of the British Empire as we know it was George Washington." He then outlined the troubles of Europe and professed himself confident that the dark clouds would roll by.

The day following the ex-Premier and his party left for Montreal.

Questions and Answers:

Q. What can you say of conditions in Europe?

L. G. "Conditions in Europe are not very good—are they?"

Q. Will you call upon Mr. Woodrow Wilson when you reach Washington?

L. G. "I certainly will. I worked with him in perfect amity and cordiality for five or six months in Europe. I am very anxious to meet him again."

Q. Is there any one feature that you consider of supreme importance in the settlement of the chaotic affairs of Europe?

L. G. "I think acceptance of the proposal made by Mr. Secretary Hughes in his speech at New Haven earlier this year would have helped matters in Europe very greatly."*

Q. Are the Communists gaining over there?

L.G. "Well, the Communists—I don't think they are formidable. They are noisy, but they are not formidable."

Q. Have you picked up any American slang as yet?

* Mr. Hughes suggested, in his New Haven speech, that an international committee be appointed to determine Germany's capacity to pay reparations.

Foreign Affairs—[Continued]

L. G. "Oh, I've got a full month to do that. I've been reading some of your novels, though—Babbitts and Main Streets. I think they are brilliant works, but, of course, I don't know if they accurately reflect conditions and people."

Q. How long will Mr. Baldwin's Ministry last?

L. G. "Ha! ha! I don't think that I am prepared to answer that!"

Remarks by Lloyd George.

To Mr. Schwab. "So you are the man who built ships for us during the War and did so much to help us win. I have always wanted to meet you and I am very glad to have had the opportunity."

About Golf. "I rather think I shall play some golf. But I shall take jolly good care that the press is not there to see me at it."

About Marshal Foch. "I remember Marshal Foch, that great soldier, that brilliant soldier, that great man, who, in a military sense, was the savior of the situation—I remember his telling me that the German Army that marched across the frontier of Belgium and Luxemburg in August, 1914, was the most powerful military machine the world had ever seen, in equipment, in numbers, in organization, in training, in preparation. That was the machine we were called upon to fight."

Remarks on Lloyd George.

His Accent. "He speaks the English of the West End of London plus a very slight stressing of terminal sibilants, which is the only trace we could discern of the tongue of his youth and early manhood, the old Welsh language, in which he even now converses fluently among his own people. He talks like Cyril Maude, except that his 'yes' might be spelled 'yess.'" (N. Y. Tribune.)

"Lloyd George sits bent forward, mumbling drowsily, 'Hear, hear,' as all Britons do. Unlike many Britons, Lloyd George knows that the letter 'r' is part of the word 'hear' and he pronounces that letter. He could run for office here and be understood when he talked." (A. Brisbane.)

His Appearance. "What does he look like? Like a composite picture of Michael Angelo, Moses, and a two-year-old baby. . . .

"He is short, not more than five feet six, and about 60 years old. . . . Unusual are Lloyd George's eyebrows and arms. His stubby little white moustache ought not to be there. He should shave all of that face. His long, wavy white hair, stopping just short of his coat collar, is a duplicate of Henry Ward Beecher's. His eyebrows don't go with his almost cherubic face. . . .

"And his arms. You have seen none so short in proportion to height since Lillian Russell died." (A. Brisbane.)

His Greatness. "This nation has not seen so great a man since Lincoln died." (A. Brisbane.)

A Philistine

Israel Zangwill, British man of letters, "third Jew in the world" (TIME, Sept. 17), arrived in Manhattan on his first visit to the U. S. since 1908. Said he:

"My object in coming to New York at a time of great stress for me is to take advantage of my friend Dr. Stephen Wise's flattering invitation to address the American Jewish Congress,* presided over by the universally beloved Nathan Straus. I expect to deliver at Carnegie Hall a somewhat lengthy address, entitled Watchman, What of the Night? It will deal with the whole Jewish problem in the setting of the larger world problem. As the only Zionist now left in the world, I shall naturally include the situation that has arisen in Palestine from the failure of Balfour and Lloyd George to see their big idea through."

He spoke at length about his literary activities and deplored the fact that the best literary genius of America is gone. He knew nothing of Booth Tarkington's works and the name of Eugene O'Neill was an enigma to him. "I am a Philistine," he said. "I do not like modern things—art, music, books and what not. There is nothing in them to like!"

He also remarked: "I have had to refuse generous proposals to lecture. The American standard of lecturing is too low. Your public expects impromptu lectures and I have no time to prepare them—up to my own standard.

"Yes, I have never even heard broadcasting."

Imperial Conference

During the past week the Imperial Conference (which is a meeting at London of the Prime Ministers of the British Dominions, the representative of India and the members of the Home Government) discussed the following business. No definite decisions were arrived at.

Imperial Preference. Imperial Preference is (roughly) the granting of a preferential tariff on imports within the Empire. Sir Philip Lloyd Graeme, President of the Board of Trade, said that if the Dominions and the mother country worked together they would be able to realize a development throughout the Empire comparable to that which had taken place in America. Subsidiary subjects to Imperial Preference discussed: settlement and adjustment of the population, industrially and agriculturally, financial cooperation within the Empire. General Jan Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, basing his speech on the necessity of providing for the American debt, urged that Africa be developed, stating that it was capable of supplying all the raw materials necessary to the Empire.

Twelve Mile Limit. U. S. Secretary of State Hughes' proposal to extend the three miles of territorial waters to twelve miles came up for discussion. Dominion Premiers were favorably disposed to the project and it seemed likely to receive endorse-

ment by the Conference.

Foreign Policy. The greatest event in the week was the three-hour detailed report by Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on foreign policy, part of which was not published by order of Premier Baldwin. The published part of his speech concerned mainly a review of the Ruhr problem and of the Treaty of Lausanne (TIME, Aug. 6). He doubted that Germany would be able to pull through her present chronic ailment and said that "the internal disruption of Germany which we had all along feared, but which we had consistently been told to regard as a bogy . . . is not merely an ominous political symptom; it has pretentious economic significance, for it means the ultimate disappearance of the debtor himself." The tenor of his speech was distinctly anti-French, a fact which caused Lloyd George's heart to rejoice and M. Poincaré's hair to rise in anger. He said that Britain awaited French proposals relative to a common policy to be pursued against Germany, because Britain cannot be ignored on a future settlement of reparations. Concerning the late Turkish troubles he complained bitterly of the French attitude to British policy.

^{*} The Congress opens in Manhattan, Oct. 14.

Foreign News-[Continued]

tude to British policy.

Fuller debate of all these questions was scheduled to take place later.

Irish Parliament

After Senators and Deputies had attended religious services in the Catholic and Protestant Cathedrals, Governor General Timothy Michael Healy, emphasizing the fact that he was acting for King George, addressed a joint session of the Irish Free State Parliament.

His speech contained no reference. to the boundary problem between the Free State and Ulster. He said, however, that bonds "issued in America and Ireland in support of the Republican movement which led to the establishment of the Free State" would be redeemed by the Free Reference was made to the Republican prisoners held and the Governor General expressed the hope that the "majority" would soon be released. His use of the word majority was interpreted as indicating that the Republican leaders would be held. Development of agriculture, the unemployment question, local government, temperance legislation, each received a mention in the address. He concluded with an appeal for "economy in public and private expenditure."

An official announcement shows that 230 Republican prisoners were released in June, 360 in July, 700 in August, 900 in September; total 2.190.

FRANCE

A Mighty Gale

A terriffic storm raged off the French coast for 36 hours. At times the wind developed into a hurricane, uprooting trees, causing loss of life, sinking ships (nine), seriously im-

peding shipping.

At Cherbourg the Majestic, Minnedosa, Empress of Britain were obliged to heave to outside the roadstead for 24 hours. The Dover-Calais and Folkestone-Boulogne Channel services were held up for a day. The wireless installation at L'orient, Brittany, was smashed to pieces and two gargoyles of the famous Gothic courthouse at Rouen were torn off by the wind and hurled to the street.

British Protest

Lord Crewe, British Ambassador to France, protested to the Quai d'Orsay (French Foreign Office) against a certain scene in a new revue at the Perchoir Theatre, Paris. The scene ridiculed Britain's attitude on reparations in unparliamentary language and accused her of acting from sheer cupidity and of forgetting for what purpose the War had been fought.

Premier Poincaré, who is also Foreign Minister, sent police to view the



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LORD CREWE

He could not bear Britain ridiculed

offending scene, which was later suppressed to the great comfort of the British Ambassador but to the equally great discomfort of the Parisians who had found the scene extremely droll.

Reconstruction

M. Reibel, Minister of the Liberated Regions, issued an official report dealing extensively with the progress of reconstruction work in the ten departments invaded and devastated by the German armies in the War. The information falls mainly into three chronological divisions: 1) 1914; 2) the armistice; 3) July, 1923.

Population. In 1914, 4,690,000; armistice 2,075,000; July, 1923, 4,207,000.

Housing. Over 56% of the houses existing in 1914 were destroyed or badly damaged by the German invasion. In 1922, 335,479 houses had

been repaired and 140,299 provisional dwellings had been erected. By July of this year the number of buildings repaired was brought up to 430,864 and 4,299 temporary buildings were pulled down. New houses built, 21,556.

Land Reclaimed. Area devastated, 8,242,390 acres. Area restored, as on July 1, 1923, 7,746,555 acres.
Live-Stock. Total live-stock in the

Live-Stock. Total live-stock in the devastated area in 1914, including sheep, goats, pigs, donkeys, mules, horses and cattle, 2,618,135 head; taken by the Germans, 2,418,758 head; in the area on July 1, 1923, 1,431,402 head.

Industry. Factories rebuilt or repaired, 7,771, of which all are working. Personnel employed is 70.9% of the pre-War number.

Mines. Pits: in 1914 there were 290 in existence, all of which were destroyed in the War. The number of pits now being operated is 205.

Coal galleries. Length destroyed or badly damaged, 1,903 miles; length rebuilt and in use, 822 miles.

Coal. Production in 1913, 1,515,-750 metric tons; in 1923, 951,103 metric tons, or 62% of the pre-War figure.

Schools. Before the War there were 7,395 schools; there are now 7,178

Hospitals. In 1914, approximately 200; there are now 193.

Charitable Institutions. In 1914, 2,834; at July there were 2,894.

Communications. All principal roads and railways have been repaired, involving the repair and rebuilding of 35,397 miles of roads and 1,588 miles of railway. A number of canals also had to be repaired and made navigable.

Finance. Total sum expended by the French Government in relieving refugees, giving temporary assistance to the returned population, etc., 1,181,199,567 francs or \$69,927,014. The Ministry received 2,998,795 claims for damages and indemnification having a value of 119,551,796,000 francs (\$7,077,466,323). Of these claims 90% have been investigated and over 45,000,000,000 francs have been paid on account of recognized claims, or about \$2,664,000,000.

Bolsheviks Sentenced

M. Marcel Cachin, member of the Chamber of Deputies and leader of the French Communist Party, together with M. Vaillant-Couturier, another Communist Deputy, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment

Foreign News-[Continued]

and a fine of 2,000 francs (\$118.40) for inciting soldiers to disobedience. M. Cachin was absent in Russia when he heard that his case was to be brought to trial. He hurried back, doing the last stage of his journey from Berlin to Paris in an aeroplane, but arrived in Court only in time to hear his sentence. Both Deputies declared that they would appeal and if necessary would carry their case on to the Court of Cassation, which is the highest Court in France and sits at Paris.

Feminism

La doctoresse Pelletier, ardent feminist, created a sensation at the Faubourg Club in Paris by stating that women are as brave and as enduring as men and should be soldiers. Her suggestion was voted down with cries of: "Yes, we have no red trousers today."

La doctoresse Pelletier is the author of La Femme en Lutte pour ses Droits; Dieu, La Morale, La Patrie; L'Emancipation Sexuelle de la Femme; Philosophie Sociale; Mon Voyage Aventureux en Russie Communiste.

A description of her records that "Two round eyes light up her face, equally round and ruddy, which the blobber-lipped mouth does not embellish. Evidently the fairies presiding at the birth of the doctoress did not give her beauty of body."

When she went to Berlin to arrange for a trip to Russia, she said:

"La-bas! Enthusiasm grips me! Is it truly a superior life that I shall find there? I hope it, since I go, but I am not sure. . . . If the true indeed is there, what matter money losses? Fatigue, even danger, are nothing. I feel ready to brave all to go and receive, in the New Rome, the revolutionary baptism."

She was called Mme. Capoutchevitch and took with her two pretended sons, who were seeking a refuge in Russia. One was only five years

younger than she.

When she returned from Russia she was furious at being lodged in a "refuge." "Me, a propagandist, who comes to visit Russia with but one object—to serve her. Par exemple! Really, anti-Bolshevists, had they arranged my trip in order to give me a horror of communistic Russia, would not have done better."

GERMANY

Dark Days

The political situation in Germany

was extremely obscure. As is usual in such circumstances, rumor succeeded rumor with startling rapidity, in incomprehensible order and with confused contradictions.

Dictators. Herr Doktor Otto Gessler, Military Dictator for the entire German Reich, was unable to exercise to any appreciable extent the powers conferred upon him by the Stresemann Government (TIME, Oct. 8). This was due to the great opposition to the Government displayed by Nationalists and Communists alike. Herr Doktor von Kahr, the Bavarian Dictator, was able to consolidate considerably his position and secured much popularity among the workers by reducing the price of beer by 20%. He denied that Bavaria had any intention of seceding from the Reich. On analysis of the Bavarian situation it appears that Bavaria is trying to secure a predominant position in the German State such as was enjoyed by Prussia before the War.

Stresemann Out and In. When the Social Democrat members of the Reichstag held a caucus and voted to withdraw from the Coalition Government (Stresemann Cabinet), Chancellor Stresemann forthwith presented his and the Cabinet's resignations to Herr Friedrich Ebert, President of the German Republic. The President accepted the resignations, but charged Herr Stresemann with forming a new Cabinet. The following Cabinet was chosen:

Chancellor—Dr. Gustav Stresemann.
Minister of Interior—Wilhelm Sollmann.
Finance—Dr. Hans Luther.
Labor—Heinrich Brauns.
Public Economy—Dr. Koeth.
Justice—Gustav Redbruch.
Reichswehr—Dr. Otto Gessler.
Posts—Herr Hoefe.
Communications—Rudolph Oeser.
Occupied Regions—Johanness Fuchs.
Reconstruction—Robert Schmidt.

Government's Position. The position of the Government was precarious in the extreme. It was considered that it could not possibly last longer than a few weeks. From the Right and from the Left Chancellor Stresemann was assailed chiefly on account of his Ruhr policy, but he succeeded in obtaining a vote of confidence in the Reichstag against both Monarchists and Communists. It was expected that he would obtain dictatorial powers for the Cabinet by giving a sop to the Socialists—a promise not to interfere with the eight-hour working day. How far the Chancel-lor will be able to exercise dictatorial powers is problematical.

Monarchists. On the arrival of a courier from Munich, capital of Bavaria, Prince Wilhelm of Hohenzol-

lern, former Crown Prince, scurried away from Wieringen, his Dutch island home, bound for an unknown destination. Bavaria is virtually a Monarchy and Prince Rupprecht is hailed everywhere as King. The need for a real leader in Germany was said to be getting greater every day and it seems that a restoration of the Monarchy is not an impossible feat. Moreover, it appears that Great Britain and Italy would be willing to recognize a Monarchy in Germany, providing that a Hohenzollern were not chosen.

Stinnes. The great, black, mysterious figure of Herr Hugo Stinnes appeared once more and proved itself the most potent factor in that area of pandemonium known as Germany. Of all men to make a settlement with the Allies, Stinnes is preëminently competent. He practically controls the real wealth of Germany, and he is ready to finance a settlement with France—but he must have a commission and still more political power. At present he is drawing closer and closer to the Monarchists. His wholehearted support of the Monarchical cause would be decisive at such a time. He is still "Master of Coke," hard and unfeeling, dark and unbend-

PORTUGAL

An Inauguration

Dr. Manuel Teixeira Gomes, recently elected President of the Portuguese Republic in succession to Dr. Antonio José de Almeida, whose term of office had expired (TIME, Aug. 20), arrived in Lisbon and was inaugurated President of Portugal.

On the eve of his arrival, Conservative opposition celebrated by throwing bombs in Lisbon and Oporto. A general strike was called on the Southern and Southeastern railways; communications were suspended. Then the Republican Army appeared on the scene and restored order.

RUSSIA

Notes

Leon Trotzky, Lord of the Red Army, was reported to have said: "As long as private property exists in America, American interests in Russia will be respected and all engagements entered into with the Soviets will be scrupulously kept. Any other action will be suicidal."

According to reports, U. S. Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin

Foreign News-[Continued]

has lost "much of his intense admiration for the Bolsheviki." The change of attitude was ascribed to the fact that the Soviet authorities had not proffered to him "the usual Senatorial courtesies," and that as a result he had been obliged to travel in a box-car.

It was reported from Moscow that an "Extraordinary Three," composed of MM. Dzerzhinsky, Trotzky and Stalin, had been appointed to deal with extreme Bolsheviki. The same despatch said that one Biloborodov, ex-Chairman of the Ekaterinburg Executive Committee, at present "Commissar of the Interior," who assisted in planning the murder of the Tzar and the Tzarina and their children, has been placed at the "disposal" of the triumvirate.

In a Kiev synagogue the congregation stampeded because the lights were suddenly extinguished and cries of fire raised. Sixty persons were crushed to death.

TURKEY

The Allies Go Home

The Allied occupation of Constantinople, which has existed for nearly five years, officially came to an end when the last troops were evacuated from Turkish territory.

The ceremony in itself was extremely spectacular and characterized by friendliness. Detachments of British, French, Italian and Turkish troops marched into the big square opposite the Dolma Bagtche Palace amid tumultuous cheers from the populace. The Allies saluted the Turkish flag and the Turks saluted the Allies' flags. The appearance of General Harington, Allied Generalissimo, who, more than any other man, is responsible for having maintained the peace under the most difficult of circumstances, was a signal for a prodigious outburst of enthusiasm from the Turks. When he saluted the Turkish flag and gripped the hand of Salah-Ed-Din Adil Pasha, Military Governor of Constantinople, the crowd broke through the cordon of police and followed the departing Allies to the quay. There was a farewell luncheon party on board the transport Arabic; then the Allies were gone. Later, Turkish troops marched triumphantly into the late capital through streets gay with Turkish flags and strewn with

flowers. Religious rites were also solemnized. Turkey belongs to Turkey.

Res Publica

It was reported from Constantinople that the long-expected Constitution will proclaim Turkey a Republic. Thus will appear the formal death-warrant of the House of Osman, whose place will now be taken by Mustapha Kemal Pasha as first President of the Turkish Republic.

Under the new Constitution, the Grand National Assembly at Angora, capital of Turkey, will have legislative power only; the executive power being entrusted to a Cabinet responsible to the Assembly. There will be no Upper House, but its place will be taken by a Council of State, which will perform the same functions. The members of this Council will be appointed by the President.

The proclamation of a Turkish Republic will not change materially the present form of government, which has, in effect, come as close to the Western interpretation of a republic as an Eastern country without any previous experience in popular government could be expected to do. The Constitution, as understood, debars a member of the Royal House from holding either military or civil office, and the State is separated from the Church. The National Assembly is shorn of its direct executive authority, but the Cabinet, which transplants the Council of Commissioners. will be directly responsible, not individually as Commissioners, but collectively as a Cabinet, to the Assembly. The only innovation is the State Council to be appointed by the President.

LATIN AMERICA

Mexico vs. Venezuela

The U. S. State Department received official confirmation that Mexico and Venezuela had broken off diplomatic relations, long strained. It was said that the refusal by Venezuela to permit the landing of a Mexican opera troupe was looked upon as the final incident in creating the break.

A Fracas

During a session of the Mexican House of Representatives, Congressman Mena Cordova of Campeche State drew a revolver and fired three shots at Lieutenant Rueda de Leon; one bullet lodged in his leg. The echoes of the shots were drowned in cries of "Viva General Calles!"
"Viva de la Huerta!" Then Congressman Santa Ana engaged a "comrade" in the art of fisticuffs. The session was suspended.

11

Although this ignoble scene was said to have been caused by personal enmity, observers have it that the rumpus was a sinister forerunner of bloodshed in next year's Presidential campaign.

A Statesman Dead

Dr. Estanislao S. Zeballos died at Liverpool while on his way to preside over the conference of the International Law Association in London. This news comes within a few weeks of his visit (last August) to the U. S., when he lectured at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown and before the American Bar Association at Minneapolis.

After Firpo, the boxer, Dr. Zeballos is probably the best known Argentinian in the world. He was a man of many parts. Starting as a lawyer he branched off into journalism and eventually became editor of La Prensa (Buenos Aires)—one of the two best dailies in Latin America. Subsequently he entered politics, became Speaker of the Lower House, was noted for his oratorical ability. In 1893 he was sent as Ambassador to Washington, a post he held for two years. During his political career he has held the post of Foreign Minister on several occasions. In 1910 he was elected a member of the old Hague Tribunal. He was also an author and an explorer.

It was, however, in the world of law that he was best known, and it is as a great Latin-American juriststatesman that his name will live.

JAPAN

More Post-Quake Facts

The following news relative to the recent earthquake which partially destroyed Tokyo and Yokohama was received.

Official Figures. The Japanese Foreign Offices estimated the number of killed by earthquake at 103,000; injured, 125,000; missing, 235,000. The population of Tokyo decreased from 2,498,000 people to 1,430,000. Some 634,000 houses were destroyed by quake, fire or water.

Naval Denial. The Japanese Embassy in Washington issued a denial of the report (TIME, Oct. 1) that

U. S. and other foreign warships were refused admittance to proceed through the fortified zone between Yokohama and Tokyo. It was stated that the Japanese authorities were "deeply appreciative of the spirit which prompted the commanders of the American ships to offer their services."

Retrenchment. The Treasury announced that it would keep expenditure for the coming year within \$500,000,000. The War Department decided to reduce its budget by \$2,500,000 for the current year, and to reduce next year's budget by \$5,000,000. The Naval Department also "expected to save money."

CHINA

New President

With oriental swiftness that might well stagger the Western World, the Parliament of China reassembled on the overnight decision of party managers to elect a President. Peking was gaily decorated; soldiers paraded the streets; the very air was alight with hope.

As on a former occasion when the election was attempted (Time, Sept. 24), it was found that the Members of Parliament present were short of the quorum necessary to elect a President. The day was saved, however, by the arrival of a train from Tientsin bearing 38 additional members, more than enough to make up the quorum, who received great ovations from their fellow members. The combined 590 Senators and Members trooped into the Assembly Hall of Parliament and were ceremoniously "locked in." The election had begun.

Marshal Tsao-Kun, Chihli Tuchun (War Lord), was elected President of China in succession to Li Yuan-Hung, who fled to Tientsin three months ago (TIME, June 25). He received 50 votes more than the statutory minimum required. It was reported that he won the election by bribing Members to the extent of "5,000 pieces of silver" each.

Marshal Tsao-Kun is a powerful militarist and if he succeeds in enlisting the services of General Wu Pei-Fu (Tuchun of the Yang-tsze Valley), his position will be rendered impregnable from a military point of view. On the other hand he is a man of little political ability and lacks force of character; moreover he is reputed to be surrounded by "evil counselors."

Sixty years of age, Tsao-Kun started life as a private soldier, but displayed such qualities of leadership that he attracted the attention



PRESIDENT TSAO-KUN
His counselors are reputed evil

of an officer who sent him to a military school. There he made excellent progress and later became an instructor.

The first matter on the agenda will be a stiff test of the new President's power. The accredited Ministers to China resident in Peking protested last week against Foreign Secretary Wellington Koo's reply to their note of last August (TIME, Aug. 20, Oct. 8), wherein he stated that the bandit episode of last May was not directed primarily against foreigners. The Diplomats renewed their demands on the Chinese Government and stated:

"It is irrefutably established by facts that the outrage was directed against foreigners. The instigators declared on many occasions their purpose was to capture foreigners and use their nationality as a means of bringing pressure on the legations charged with the protection of the hostages and, through the legations, on the Government. This purpose the bandits succeeded in accomplishing. . . . Every foreigner may fear and does fear the same fate."

An attempt to meet the demands of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking will bring President Tsao-Kun directly up against corrupt local authorities and, no doubt, against many of the Tuchuns. If he puts down brigandage effectively he will have also put down to a large extent a corrupt civil administrative system and will have gone a long way toward crushing the power of the Tuchuns and reunifying China. Observers have it, however, that the President will be no more than a figurehead and that little will be done to alter conditions now prevalent.

ART

Rembrandt Mêlée Dr. Van Dyke Flouts the Unanimous Opinion of the World

The reputation of Rembrandt Harmensz van Rijn (1606-1669), long ranked as the greatest painter of the Dutch school and among the halfdozen greatest of the world, received a severe jolt when, in a large, expensive book, Rembrandt and His School,* Dr. John Charles Van Dyke, Professor of the History of Art at Rutgers College, attacked the alleged Rembrandt myth, assiduously fostered by critics, collectors and the public, which has ascribed over 800 paintings of varying merit to the master. He finished by conceding authenticity to a scant 35. The rest of the works commonly attributed to Rembrandt, he claims, are by Eeckhout, Bol, Kolnick, Horst, Fabritius, Backer, de Gelder and other pupils, copyists, or imitators of Rembrandt, and since the great Hollander's vogue became so high in the last century, they have been assigned to him through motives of cupidity, pride, national interest or pure habit.

Among Professor Van Dyke's "35 genuine Rembrandts" is included not a single one in any American gallery. He rejects the 18 in the Metropolitan (Manhattan), the Portrait of a Girl in the Chicago Art Institute, two in the Widener collection, which he thinks are Vermeers, and those in the Byers collection (Pittsburgh), the Evans and Gardiner collections (Boston), the Walters collection (Baltimore). The chief Metropolitan Rembrandts are the group of 13 bequeathed by Benjamin Altman in 1913, including the Old Woman Cutting Her Nails, Pilate Washing His Hands, Toilet of Bathsheba, one of the many self-portraits of the artist, and portraits of Hendrickje Stoffels, Rembrandt's housekeeper, mistress and second wife, and of Titus, his son by his first wife, Saskia van Uylenburg. There are also the Man with a Beard and the Portrait of a Man, of the Marquand collection, the Oriental, given by Mr. Vanderbilt, and two portraits lent by J. P. Morgan. Practically all of these are signed "Rembrandt f." (abbreviation for fecit-made), with the dates, ranging from 1633 to 1665. Most of them were listed by Dr. Wilhelm Bode, famed Berlin critic and director of the Kaiser Friedrich Mu-

* REMBRANDT AND His SCHOOL — John Charles Van Dyke—Scribner (\$12.00)—Limited edition, 1,200 copies, 187 illustrations.

seum, in his exhaustive catalogue of Rembrandt's works.

European galleries fare little better at Prof. Van Dyke's hands. Of the 23 Rembrandts in the Louvre, only four are genuine, he says; four out of 21 in the National Gallery, London; two out of 43 in the Hermitage, Petrograd; and three out of 26 in the Berlin gallery. Professor Van Dyke does not quarrel with the quality of many of the pictures he rejects. They are beautiful and representative works of arts, but not by Rembrandt. The Old Woman Cutting Her Nails, for instance, is an "early and violent example" of Nicholas Maes, who is esteemed for many genre works of humble people in similar vein, and using the same model.

Dr. Van Dyke's book has naturally provoked a chorus of opposition on the part of critics and museum directors. His views are flatly opposed not only to those of Bode, but of Valentiner, Muther, Bredius, De Groot, McColl and others who have made a life-long study of Rembrandt. The Metropolitan authorities, represented by Bryson Burroughs, curator of paintings, frankly deride his opinions, and believe their Rembrandts genuine. G. Frank Muller, E. M. Sperling, Raymond Henniker-Heaton, and other American experts are equally skeptical, though Joseph Pennell, the etcher, inclines to Van Dyke's side of the controversy. It is readily admitted that numerous pictures attributed to Rembrandt are "school" pieces, and many are catalogued as such. But the sweeping condemnation is denied.

Rembrandt, like many painters, underwent an artistic evolution and painted in several styles at various times. He was an impractical man, a philosopher of paint, not popular in his own time, and his constant financial and personal tangles culminated in his bankruptcy in 1656, when an inventory listing more than 200 of his paintings was made a part of the court record. Van Dyke says he has over-looked none of these facts, but has based his argument on the internal testimony of the pictures themselves. He expected this opposition, and would have published his book long ago had he not felt it presumptuous to flout the almost unanimous opinion of the art world. It is not the first time, however, that the authenticity of many Rembrandts has been questioned, notably by Dr. Alfred von Wurzbach, of Vienna.

Dr. Van Dyke is 67 years old, has been on the Rutgers faculty since 1889, is no relation to Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton. He is widely known for his lucid historical and critical writings on art, which include a first-class text on the History of Painting (1894), Art for Art's Sake, The Meaning of Pictures, What Is Art? and monographs on various schools. He is now working on a similar study of Rubens, of whom it is well known that many paintings signed by him were executed by his pupils from sketches by the master.

Outline of Orpen

The first volume of the much-heralded Outline of Art* edited by Sir



SIR WILLIAM ORPEN His outline is conventional

William Orpen, the latest unit in Messrs. Putnam's lucrative series† of "Outlines," attains neither the scientific authority of Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, nor the literary distinction of John Drinkwater. It is a frankly popular attempt to illumine the main peaks of painting in Western Europe from the Renaissance to the end of the 18th Century, covering the Italian, German, Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, French and British schools. Its chief aim is to reproduce several hundred of the world's recognized masterpieces and to say enough about them and their painters to give the layman some notion of why they are considered great. This it entertainingly does. The style is wordy with adjectives, descriptive rather than critical, anecdotal rather than illuminative of fundamental principles. It might almost have been written by Giorgio Vasari. As a revelation of the mind of one of the leaders of modern painting, the Outline is strangely conventional and uninspired.

13

Orpen's principal preoccupations appear to be draughtsmanship and "balance" of composition. Touching the non-graphic arts only in the sculpture of Donatello and Michelangelo and the reliefs of Ghiberti, the book scarcely fulfills its inclusive title. Orpen strives to be religiously impersonal in his praise, but his painter's predilections for Botticelli, Giorgione, Moroni, Lotto, Holbein, Hals, Velasquez, Vermeer, Chardin, Hogarth, Raeburn, Richard Wilson, shine through. Conspicuously omitted from mention is Andrea del Sarto.

Sir William was thought a radical in art for many years before he attained respectability by entering the R. A. But his radicalism is more of subject than of method. His many and unique self-portraits (like Rembrandt, he is his own best model), and his bizarre Memorial to the Unknown Soldier incurred their share of academic criticism. Born in Ireland in 1878, his style was formed in Dublin, the Slade School, and the New English Art Club group—a vigorous, sculpturesque plein-air tradition, intent on the solution of technical problems.

Birds

Frank Bond of Wyoming, chief clerk of the General Land Office in Washington, invented a means of reproducing the sheen on the wings of birds. Said he:

"My invention relates to a process reproducing in pictures the natural luster or sheen of the feathers of birds or other objects, so that such pictures not only will be faithful reproductions of the natural colorings of the birds but also of the luster of the plumage."

Mr. Bond's private exhibitions of brilliantly feathered bird pictures have attracted the attention of many artists. The difficult tracts, such as the throat and crown, especially of the humming bird, were brought out in their true resplendence.

This reproduction of the metallic tints in the feathers of birds is also regarded as a distinct but minor advance in ornithology. The process is based upon the utilization of light reflected through properly colored transparent media, upon which characteristic feathering is traced.

^{*} THE OUTLINE OF ART (2 vols.)—Sir William Orpen—Putnam (\$4.50, each vol.).

[†] THE OUTLINE OF SCIENCE (4 Vols.), edited by Prof. J. Arthur Thomson.
THE OUTLINE OF LITERATURE (8 Vols.), edited by John Drinkwater.
THE OUTLINE OF HISTORY, by H. G. Wells, was published by Macmillan in 1020.
Recently Little, Brown published THE OUTLINE OF EVERYTHING.

The Sun Field* Obvious Care Is Lavished Upon an Advanced Specimen

The Story. George Wallace was a Yale man who wrote poetry. After college he went into newspaper work and grew properly ashamed of ever having versified—until he met Judith Winthrop. Judith's ancestors had chartered the Mayflower or something, but she was as advanced a specimen of our modern intelligentsia as you could find. She had a Shaw-green room and a dozen pet paradoxes and wrote articles for Tomorrow, a journal of opinion, in forming the world that Charles S. Chaplin could act. George fell in love with her and she might have married him-he was such a good listeneruntil he spoiled his chances by taking her to a ball game. There she saw Tiny Tyler, the home-run kind, make an incredible catch, "as God might pick a comet." She insisted on meeting him. He wore diamond shirt studs in his evening clothes, but that didn't matter—the result of meeting was amorosity at first sight. Judith did her best to play Cleopatra to Tiny, but her ancestors were against hershe couldn't be a bad woman no matter how hard she tried. And besides Tiny respected her too much—so she simply had to marry him. Things went all right for a while, but then Tiny fell into a batting-slump and Judith refused to go to Cuba with him after the World's Series because she could not get a passport except in her married name. So Tiny painted Cuba pink in the company of a vaudeville soubrette. "Toots" Trimble, and grew fat and pasty. He returned to Judith at last, respectful and repentant, but Judith wasn't having any repentance today, and refused to have him respect her, so they quarreled and parted. Meantime Mr. Trimble named Tiny as a co-respondent and Poor George now did his best to win his beloved-he was even willing to sacrifice himself to make her a dishonest woman if she'd agree—but just then Miller Huggins stepped in and pled with her to make it up with Tiny for the sake of the Yankees and Tiny wired that he'd do his best not respect her if she came along. So she went down to the training camp where Tiny was perspiring and in one final scene with Tiny and George, she and Tiny discovered they really were in love with each other and George that he was just the other man who has the big scene in the third act. So Tiny and Judith stayed married-Tiny threw

* THE SUN FIELD—Heywood Broun—Putnam (\$2.00).

out his arm and had to give up baseball for politics—Judith produced a novel that the rest of the intelligentsia thought was better than Jurgen, and a baby who was to be a homerun-king when he grew—and George wrote *The Sun Field*.



HEYWOOD BROUN "Vivid and unashamed"

The Significance. An interesting and amusing book, readable, vivid and unashamedly flavored with the author's own personality—though with a tendency to lapse into a rather mechanical cleverness. Sometimes the nifties come a little too fast, and Judith is, for the most part, a tedious nuisance, in spite of the obvious care lavished upon her. But Tiny and George are convincing throughout. A good novel—better than most—even if neither Judith nor the author have yet discovered, apparently, that radical preachiness can be just as dull as any other brand.

The Author. Heywood Campbell Broun was born in Brooklyn, December 7, 1888. He studied at Harvard (1906-1910), has been connected with the Morning Telegraph and New York Tribune as sports-writer, war correspondent, dramatic critic and colyumist, and at the present time his column in the New York World, It Seems To Me, is unique in its field. He is the author of Seeing Things at Night and Pieces of Hate (books of short essays and sketches) and The Boy Grew Older (a novel).

In 1917 Mr. Broun married Miss Ruth Hale, a critic of books and motion pictures. She has been an active figure in the struggle for women's rights and for ethical freedom. She has been President of the Lucy Stone League, members of which do not believe in taking their husband's names.

Blackjack Fiction When Does the Goose Creep Into the Flesh?

It was nearly half past three in the morning. Somewhere a clock tolled the hour—twelve long strokes. Bown the shadow-shrouded stairway moved a skeleton, clad only in a pair of violet pajamas. Softly, sibilantly, the spectre sped. An errant mouse cried out in terror, his hoarse shriek breaking the tense stillness. At the foot of the stairs a single, shining shaft of moonshine drenched the leg of a human being, severed at the knee, lying in a pool of gore. Arsenic Hatpin, gentleman capitalist, inserted a single eyeglass deftly into one of his eyes.

The Inveterate Reader of mystery stories has not necessarily the instinct of either a crook or a sleuth; it is, as a rule, immaterial to him whether or not the final chapter brings with it the apprehension of the miscreant who effected the theft or murder. He is, on the other hand, a devotee of crime. He likes to see a good skull or a good safe well cracked. He enjoys the spinal titillation of secret and malign forces lurking in the darker chapters, ready to spring upon the super-hero, who loses no opportunity of making himself their target.

Few Inveterates care particularly whether the mystery is ever adequately solved. It rarely is. It has served its purpose in making it possible for a number of conspicuously intelligent folk to perform conspicuously idiotic but wholly enthralling feats through 250 pages or more. One's enjoyment of the recent tale of murder and psychoanalysis, from the pen of Mr. Ben Hecht, is neither augmented nor impaired by the eventual disentanglement of its complexities. It is the quaint, initial assassination itself, the atmosphere of brooding horror, the haunted eyes of De Medici, that fling the reader of The Florentine Dagger (TIME, Sept. 3) into a bewildered Nirvana of goose flesh and insomnia. It is the mental gymnastics of Sherlock Holmes or the chemical fumblings of Craig Kennedy that delight, rather than their eventual (and predictable) triumphs.

The appeal of the detective story is the same as that of any other novel, except that the elements of conflict and struggle, always present, are here emphasized with much of the delicacy of a steam riveter. For the subtle play of intelligence on intelligence; the struggle of a finite humanity against the merciless irony of nature, agreeably substituted the somewhat less ethereal play of nitroglycerine on steel—the writhing of infinite intellect in mortal combat with invincible guile. J. A. T.

Carl Van Vechten

He Causes People to Titter and Snicker

The author of The Blind Bow-Boy is a tall, slim, white-haired, slightly florid young man of middle age. have often observed him, have corresponded with him, but have never consciously spoken to him. I should have a constant fear that he would ruin some pet illusion of mine by a vagrant flippancy—and that I should be tempted to attempt to knock him down where he stood. Yet from all accounts Carl Van Vechten is a charming fellow. He is fond of cats (as the world reading his books knows). He has lived much on the Continent (as the world reading his books knows). He is something of a connoisseur of the arts (a. t. w. r. h. b. k.). He knows the fragrance and the names of rare perfumes (a. t., etc., etc.). First and foremost he seems to me, in his work, at least, to be animated by one desire—the wish to shock!

This gentleman, so decoratively inclined, so exotically opinioned, so clever in a wispish sort of way, was born in Cedar Rapids, Ia., was graduated from the University of Chicago, has a brother who is a prominent Middle Western banker. Van Vechten started life as a musical critic. He has also been a dramatic Perhaps he would now like critic. to be known as a critic of life-or perhaps that is a bit too serious for him. Perhaps he will tell you that life to him is merely a grotesque and occasionally beautiful picture at which he likes to look and sneer in a perfectly gentlemanly manner.

Van Vechten is a brilliant writer. Parts of Peter Whiffle, parts of The Blind Bow-Boy, more particularly certain portions of his essays exhibit rare qualities of humor and beauty. Yet his books lack body and form, even that body and form which the frothiest of literary efforts must have. When I think of Van Vechten and his work, I think immediately of an e pert characterization of his own in describing the heroine, Campaspe, in The Blind Bow-Boy. "Her body," he writes, "is her chief mental pleasure."

Here is a man who has determined to recreate the 1890's for us. In the face of a healthy vanity which is spreading slowly through contemporary writing, he poses in gold tights and a cap and bells. I admire his courage and his independence; but I'd rather laugh my belly-laughter with Rabelais than titter and snicker over Carl Van Vechten.

J. F.

Good Books

The following estimates of books much in the public eye were made after careful consideration of the trend of critical opinion:

KANGAROO-D. H. Lawrence-Seltzer (\$2.00). Kangaroo seems to be the best novel Mr. Lawrence has written since The Rainbow. There are interesting human beings in it, the prose is often of extraordinary beauty, the ferocious preöccupation with sex that disfigured Women in Love is much less in evidence. The story is that of Richard Somers, poet and essayist, who went to Australia with his wife because he had made up his mind that Europe, after the War, was played out, done for, and he wished to find out what new spirit or spiritual impulse might be abroad in the new countries. Australia terrified and fascinated him by turns he got drawn into local politics and met the extraordinary Kangaroo, a plump, Semitic, would-be Messiah, who dreamed and plotted for an Australia as democratic and brotherly as the early Christian Church, bound together by the universal love of every man for his fellows. The mental struggle between Kangaroo and Somers was intense: in spite of Kangaroo's force Somers would not be converted. He, too, loved Australia, but not in Kankaroo's wayand when Kangaroo died after receiving several bullets in his marsupial pouch in the course of a riot, he felt it was time for him to go away. So the end of the book finds Somers starting for America with little decided except the knowledge of what he believes alive in Richard Somers' mind.

THE CONQUERED-Naomi Mitchison—Harcourt (\$2.00). Meromic, "The Pride of the Venetii," young Prince of Ancient Gaul, came to manhood just at the time of Caesar's conquest. His tribe crushed, his father killed, his sister driven to suicide, he was sold as a slave and sent to Rome. He was rescued from torture by Titus Barrus, young Roman aristocrat and Lieutenant of Caesar. A friendship as strange as it was deep grew up between them, its bonds so strong that it even forced Meromic to fight against his countrymen during the last campaign against Vercingetorix. But at last the claims of his people proved too strong for him; he went back to them (too late for victory) and, after breathless adventures that lost him his right hand, returned to Rome, a freeman, thinking to live with Titus the rest of his days. He did not, because-but we must not spoil the end-

MUSIC

Prophecy of War

Fredrick A. Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, made a startling diagnosis of the condition of music in Europe. Mr. Stock's visit to the older world was partly in quest of new compositions —as is usually the case with a symphony orchestra director who wanders in other lands.

"The state of musical composi-tion in Europe indicates the approach of another general war," Mr. Stock opined. The music grows wilder and more hysterical, with a frenzy of new disharmonies, new sensations. It is an increasingly mad and neurotic development in the most fluent and sensitive of the arts. Mr. Stock related this phenomenon in music to the general artistic and social case of nerves and brain fever to be observed everywhere, the insane quest for excitement and thrills, barbarous dances. In music this disturbance of the spirit is reflected the most vividly. From such a state of mind comes war.

Prodigies

It has become the fashion to sneer at musical child prodigies. The market has been drugged with them. It has been said that the child prodigy grows up into a mediocrity, that such precocity is unhealthy, etc. Of course, most prodigies do not turn out geniuses in maturity, or the world would be flooded with geniuses, which it is not. But little mention has been made of the remarkable extent to which great musicians have been infant prodigies, as almost all have been.

Mephisto, sagacious commentator in *Musical America*, drew forth a few reminders:

Josef Hofmann was a European sensation and attracted the attention of Rubinstein before the age of seven; had a sensational debut at the Metropolitan when nine.

Fritz Kreisler, at ten, won a gold medal at the Vienna Conservatory; at twelve, took the Paris Prix de Rome.

Verdi, at 15, had composed a symphony.

Beethoven's genius, evident when he was five, flourished before he was twelve.

At four, Mozart played the clavichord and wrote compositions still extant. At nine, his symphonies were played in London, he published six sonatas. At eleven, Mozart conducted his own court concerts at Vienna.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Cymbeline. Sothern and Marlowe in a production of Shakespeare's "romance" that is more parody than performance. For three and a half hours no character walks faster than a dead march or speaks faster than five words a minute. The star is Frederick Lewis as Iachimo.

Floriani's Wife. Academically interesting, but not emotionally vigorous, this play by Luigi Pirandello (Italian playwright, who wrote Six Characters in Search of an Author) arrived in a Greenwich Village theatre, off the beaten Broadway track. It tells of a wayward woman, her attempt to return to her child and husband, her failure. Margaret Wycherly is the redeeming feature. But even the fire of her intelligent performance shines but dimly under the bushel of interminable talk.

What's Your Wife Doing? is one of those farces.

Act I. A and Mrs. A desire a divorce in order to inherit two million. B agrees to act as co-respondent of convenience.

Act II. B and Mrs. A are having a "compromising" supper party. Mrs. A catches a bun. Suddenly the whole cast begins arriving. From fire-escapes, closets, bathroom, through sawed panels and from behind couches, uncles, grandfathers, husbands and detectives pop suddenly into being. And such a slamming of doors and banging of windows and cries of "My God, what are you doing here?" B's fiancée appears in time to render affairs positively catastrophic.

Act III. Broken hearts are sorted and reglued.

The second act makes amusing rough-house. The rest is ghastly.

Forbidden. One rather feels that Forbidden ought to be terribly funny. Somehow it falls short. It deals with the popular but hardly novel urge in man and woman to do things they shouldn't. This, if one thinks back, was the primary drama, set in an apple orchard, played by Adam and Eve. Sydney Rosenfeld (author of this current version) deals with the comic values of the case, demonstrates that they did those things much better years ago.

Tarnish. The advent of a new dramatist and of a new star made the production of this play particularly significant. Gilbert Emery, soldier of fortune, writer, actor, is the author. Ann Harding, an able but previously undistinguished player, is the actress to whom the wise men carried their literary frankincense and myrrh.

Mr. Emery has ragged respect for his masculine brethren. His theme: "The soul of every man is tarnished. The good clean more easily than the bad."

He argues his case by presenting his hero in the arms of a cheap



ANN HARDING
Previously undistinguished

woman. His fiancée, by a set of shrewdly woven and convincing eircumstances, finds her man thus.

The ensuing clash between the philosophies of the two women burns and penetrates. Logic in scarlet wins. Yet the overpowering charm of Ann Harding, the fiancée, forces her fallacies into discard and her hero, tarnished, returns.

Tom Powers is the man and Fania Marinoff is the woman of the streets. While both are capable, their performances pale before the brilliancy and beauty of Miss Harding.

The author's handling of character and conversation is conspicuously fine. A bit: "There are two ways for a girl to get a fur coat, and one of them is to buy it."

Burns Mantle: "Simple, direct and honest."

Heywood Broun: "The most interesting entertainment which the theatre has offered this season."

Nine O'Clock Revue. After the first act of this English importation one could practically see the experts marching through the lobby singing: "London's best is falling down, fall-

ing down, falling down!" For that is what it did. It brought to American audiences little except exquisite taste, a striking shadow scene, a few smart lines. Produced in the intimate and expensive atmosphere of the Century Roof, it may attain a factitious popularity.

The Magic Ring. There is an antique ring and whoever wears it links arms with luck. The heroine starts out as a poor organ grinder. And does she get the ring? And does she marry the lovely fella in the last act? One, two, three, all together now: "Yess!"

Remaining only is Mitzi. From this curiously comatose material she makes a musical comedy that is actually entertaining, sometimes brilliant. And not once does she wear boy's clothes!

Notes

Earnest followers of American progress in musical comedy recall with poignant regret the death of Bert Savoy (Time, July 9). Savoy was a female impersonator; the most strident yet one of the funniest of comedians. His phrases included: "You don't know the half of it, dearie,", "You must, come over," "You should have been with us." Now his partner, Jay Brennan, has taken unto himself a new and similar associate named Rogers. The pair are a success in provincial music halls. Shortly they will be tried in New York.

Helen Hayes, attractive heroine of *To the Ladies* and other plays, will soon appear in *Loney Lee*, a comedy by Sophie Treadwell.

Eugene O'Neill, generally regarded as the foremost American playwright, has fused a number of his early oneact plays into a longer drama. Scholars will remember them mainly as sea sketches, with *The Moon of the Caribbees* the major representative. The long play will be given by the Provincetown players, who first aecorded O'Neill metropolitan recognition.

Playgoers who were aghast at the announcement that Lionel Atwill and David Belasco had split, will be relieved to learn that the former has not ceased doing things "worth while." He is rehearsing a drama entitled The Heart of Cellini. The action is largely set in the senescence of the historical goldsmith, philanderer, swordsman.

The Best Plays

These are the plays which, in the light of Metropolitan criticism, seem most important:

Drama

CASANOVA-The ultimate in costume plays. The great philanderer is played by Lowell Sherman; the philanderee, by Katharine Cornell.

CHILDREN OF THE MOON-Severely emotional discussion of inherited insanity and the fury of abnormal mother love. Magnificently played by Florence Johns and Beatrice Terry.

RAIN-When a missionary suicides over a South Sea harlot there is bound to be drama. So much of it is there that Rain has displayed a "Standing Room Only" sign for over a year.

SEVENTH HEAVEN - Melodrama with snatches of comedy demonstrating the charm of Helen Menken against a background of the gutters and garrets of Paris in War-time.

SUN UP—A blend of the primitive. Carolina Mountain folk, their feuds, their love, the War.

TARNISH-Reviewed in this issue.

Comedy

AREN'T WE ALL ?-A peculiarly brilliant discussion of nothing in particular with Cyril Maude as a hugely attractive old roué who is particular in nothing.

THE CHANGELINGS—Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Ruth Chatterton, Laura Hope Crews, Geoffrey Kerr.

IN LOVE WITH LOVE-Lynn Fontanne (Dulcy) one rung higher on the ladder of achievement in high comedy.

A LESSON IN LOVE—Emily Stevens at her high level best with William Faversham, almost as good, in a comedy of character.

MARY, MARY, QUITE CONTRARY—Mrs. Fiske proving conclusively that when a great actress meets a good play the impact is supremely entertaining.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES-Glenn Hunter grinding the movies under the mordant heel of satire.

Tweedles-Booth Tarkington has resurrected his mood of Seventeen, brushed it off, and offered it in new surroundings. His followers find it as fresh as ever.

Musical Shows

To all jovial people the following musical concoctions will particularly appeal: Poppy, Music Box Revue, Greenwich Village Follies, Wildflower, Scandals.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

A Woman of Paris. Last week it was stated in these columns that the progress of the cinema had been miraculous rather than ridiculous. In support of this contention, Little Old New York and The Covered Wagon were cited as examples of the conspicuously worth while. Conscientious readers will herewith unfile the copy in question and draw a heavy black line through these



EDNA PURVIANCE "Heaving is omitted"

titles. In the margin they will substitute A Woman of Paris.

For some years great groups of the illuminati have been proclaiming Charles S. Chaplin an artist. Yet our good old uncles and funny old aunts, who really knew about custard pies, demurred. They said that when one comedian dropped a lighted cigar down another comedian's trousers it was not art. And for their part they couldn't see anything funny in one man hitting another in the seat of what they termed "pants." In their day the seat of the, pardon us, trousers was a disciplinary objective; they refused to admit the right of Charles Chaplin to make it simply the butt of a jest.

Charles has justified himself. He has produced a picture (A Woman of Paris) which will nail up new signs at the cross-roads of cinema progress. He has not acted in the picture; instead of his agitated derby he has employed that essential portion of his being just below it.

Edna Purviance is the star. She will be remembered as the com-

pelling vision who accompanied Chaplin in his early comedy wanderings. Rather more maturely moulded than in those days, her first serious

effort is steadily satisfactory.

The story of the picture is not important. It tells of a Parisian mistress and how her tinsel world came tumbling all about her when the youth she used to love entered

the gates.

Profoundly interesting, however, is the revolutionary restraint employed by Chaplin. The heaving of the breast, the rolling of the eyes, the pitching of the agony-stricken actors, in fact virtually all the fervid motions of emotion that have so long made cinema supporters sickish, are omitted.

The Spanish Dancer. With the production of this picture, the Polish invasion of Hollywood shows up considerably. There was a time when prophets foresaw Pola Negri as the preponderant personage on the screens of the world. Mary Pickford, annoyed thereby, put up her curls and played Rosita. The same story (Don Cesar de Bazan) is the backbone of Miss Negri's The Spanish Dancer. Mary's acting and Mary's production were superior. (National sigh of relief.)

Ever since Pola had the temerity to throw herself at the American people in an imported play entitled Passion, it has been impossible to find theatres large enough to show her pictures. Accordingly reflections that neither she nor her pictures are what they used to be are rather a

waste of ink and paper.

Strangers of the Night. Those who trot consistently at the heels of the drama will recall this play as Captain Applejack. It is something of a double exposure—a drawing room comedy with the death's-head flag of a pirate brig fluttering steadily in the background. In the course of an evening when the country house of Ambrose Applejohn is to be robbed of a certain hidden treasure, he falls asleep and dreams himself his bloody ancestor, the pirate, Captain Applejack. Awakened, he finds the memories have metamorphosed his mind. From a sleepy country gentleman he turns savage master. The robbers suffer.

The Bad Man. A literal translation of the play by the same name, this picture offers considerable spellbinding. Holbrook Blinn is Bandit Pancho Lopez; Enid Bennett is the tiny, timid wife. The locale is the open spaces.

EDUCATION

Adult Illiterates

The census-takers of 1920 to the people of America: "Can you read and write?"

Five million men and women of America: "We cannot!"
Besides the 5,000,000 honest illiterates, there were 5,000,000 "proud" or "dishonest" ones, who refused to admit their deficiency.* Researches carefully back-tracked the Federal statistics into States and localities, there also discovering about 10,000,000 near-illiterates—a grand total of 20,000,000 ignorami. is: more than half the population of France, more than all the Mexicans in the world, more than all the in-habitants of Norway, Sweden, Den-mark, Switzerland and Scotland comhined.

Cora Wilson Stewart, Chairman of the Illiteracy Commission of the National Education Association: "It does not take a vivid imagination to see the potentialities of this vast illiterate population. . . .

"There are some communities where illiterate men have no chance for education unless they go to the penitentiary or join the Army. . . . No provision was made in any state school system for the education of adults—no plan existed prior to 1911 for redeeming illiterates. . . . It was generally understood that when one grew up illiterate he was to remain so. . . The school age was from 6 to 20 and no one over that age was supposed to enter. . .

"The barrier of age to educational opportunity must crumble just as the barriers of race, sex, class and re-

ligion have given way. . . . "The University of Michigan recently graduated an Iowa judge at the age of 62. Columbia University graduated a grandmother aged 71 and Kansas University graduated a man of 81 at its last commencement. ... The three R's are comparatively easy subjects for the adult mind and none are too old to grasp them. . . .

"If there should be one Booker T. Washington, Edison or Lincoln among them, although it cost \$20,000,000 to bring him out, it would be well worth the price."

Scholarship's Reward

"What," ask students, "is the practical result of high scholarship?"

Purdue University conducted an investigation to answer this historic

"Practical result" was taken to

imply "success," and "success" was defined as "the achievement of an adequate and correct ideal." Elaborated further, this ideal was to be achieved in three ways. By "self-preservation (wealth), preservation of the race (valuable service), attainment of a position of authority."

The records of 50 Purdue graduates unquestionably thus "successful" were exhumed to discover whether their "success" had been preceded by high scholarship.

Results: 100% had maintained grades averaging over 80; 6% be-



GEORGE ADE He learned his lessons

tween 80 and 85; 19% between 85 and 90; 75% between 90 and 100.

Included in the proficient 75% was George Ade, humorist.

A Blockhead

"The American buys his boots and candy in the palace of a millionaire and gets his education in the shanty of a needy young man."

This statement in John O'London's Weekly obtained for its author, novelist H. G. Wells, his normal amount of publicity for one week.

Concerning the American, Mr. Wells added: "He certainly gets the best boots and candy in the world and, poor as his education is, it is better than he deserves.'

Manhattan came in for a barb: "A towering city you are amazed . . But nobody ever says: 'Come with me and see what America can do in the way of people's schools."

Vexed, a municipal school superintendent applied to Mr. Wells a term defined by Messrs. Funk and Wagnalls as meaning "an obstinate or stupid person; a blockhead."

S C I E N C E

Chickens, Oysters, Eggs

Cocks or hens to order may be the daily program of the poultry yard a few years hence, if experiments by Dr. F. A. E. Crew, director of the biological research laboratory at the University of Edinburgh, reported at the Liverpool meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science (Time, Sept. 24) fulfill his expectations. Dr. Crew took a purebred buff Orpington hen which had already laid eggs, and by an artificial glandular process little understood, changed its sex. At least, the comb, wattles and spurs grew, the bird crowed instead of cackled, paid attention to other hens, and, when mated with a hen of his own breed, became the father of two chicks. Dr. Crew is studying the mechanism of the reversal in 50 fowls, but takes care not to make predictions regarding any other species. Crew's results recall opposite sex changes which Steinach produced on rats.

Sex reversal has been noted also in oysters, which change their sex three or four times a year, according to a Danish e perimenter, Sparek, at Limfjord, and an Englishman, Orton, at Plymouth. The phenomena are thought to be connected with the temperature of the surrounding waters.

At the West Virginia University Agricultural Station, poultry experts have developed breeds of chickens with two sets of ovaries, which alternately lay elongated and normal eggs. They hope to develop hens to lay two eggs a day.

Fish and Petrol

That coal is the compressed and carbonized remains of prehistoric vegetation is known to everyone. Dr. John M. Macfarlane, Professor Emeritus of Botany at the University of Pennsylvania, believes that petroleum is the product of buried beds of organic matter derived from fish. He traces the origin of petroleum to volcanic disturbances which in early geological times upheaved the water and land surface of the earth and killed immense quantities of fish. Extensive zones of fish remains have been found throughout the northern hemisphere in the same rocks with rich bituminous oil deposits. Sometimes oil migrates long distances through porous sandstone and similar rocks. Crude petroleum Dr. Macfarlane has shown to be wholly animal in origin. Seismic disturbances, particularly near the sea, often develop new de-

^{*} According to statistics furnished by the Illiteracy Commission of the National Education Association.

posits of dead fish for the production

Dr. Macfarlane draws two conclusions:

1.) There is no danger of the exhaustion of the world's supply of oil.

2.) Knowledge of the origin and location of fish deposit beds will enable man to discover new oil sources and to produce oil for commercial use more cheaply.

Dr. Macfarlane is a Scotchman, 68 years old, educated in Edinburgh, He was Professor of Botany at Pennsylvania from 1893 to 1919 and stands high in his specialty. He has been studying the relation of fish to petroleum for 50 years. Scientists familiar with his work attest its authenticity.

MEDICINE

"Good Germs"

A half century of living under the tutelage of Pasteur and his successors has taught us that most disease is caused by "deadly" bacteria* and has inspired a healthy fear of the teeming microbe world. It may come as a surprise to many to find that the "pathogenic" (disease-producing) germs are relatively few in number, and their influence is far outweighed by the "good germs," whose action is not only beneficent but even essential to the maintenance of the human species. Dr. Arthur I. Kendall, professor of bacteriology, Dean of Northwestern University Medical School, and author of Bacteriology-General, Pathological, Intestinal, tells the story in simple readable language in his latest bookt written for his daughter, Alice, to supplement her high school science

The best work the bacteria do is the demolition of organic compounds (human and animal waste, dead bodies and plants) into simpler nitrates and carbonates — forms which plants can utilize again. Without the participation of microbes in this cycle, life upon this planet would inevitably cease. Without them, civilized communities would long ago have been overwhelmed in their own waste products. Spread upon the surface of the earth, these become harmless through microbic activity. These upper layers of the soil are the ancestral home of the bacteria, where they are concentrated most thickly. Germs which break down organic matter in the soil are frequently attached to the roots of legumes (beans, peas, clover), and act as "nitrogen-fixers" for the vegetable kingdom.

Some exciting statistics of Dean Kendall's: Many microbes reproduce (by fission) in 15 minutes. If this rate were kept up for 96 generations (24 hours), the descendants of one parent cell would number more than 78 octillions. (There are only 31 trillion seconds in a million years!) These unthinkable populations are held in check, however, by competition, lack of food, poisons, etc. At a moderate estimate, 30 trillions of bac-teria are exereted from one human body each day. Yet these 30 trillions weigh, on the average, only two ounces. The biggest known microbe is the bacillus bütschlii (found in the cockroach), which may be 50 microns (one 500th of an inch) in length and about one-tenth as wide. Among the smallest is the bacillus influenzae (0.8x0.3 microns), although the filterable viruses are believed to consist of ultramicroscopic organisms very much smaller. The most active bacteria move about .0012 of an inch a second. In proportion to size, this would mean a speed of more than a mile a minute for a man.

Other important constructive activities of bacteria:

- 1) Their chemical use to identify and standardize carbohydrates, particularly sugars (the favorite food of bacteria).
- 2) Purification of sewage through layers of bacteria (called Schmutzdecke) at the top of sand filters. This method, while important in small communities and in the early stages of sewage sanitation (about 1870-1910), becomes too costly in large cities because of the land space required.
- 3) Purification of drinking water by similar methods (now largely replaced by chlorination—the addition of one part of chlorine gas to a million parts of water).
- 4) "Retting" of flax, i.e., removing the stalks of the plant from the long linen fibers by immersion in bacterial streams.
- 5) Tanning of leather, by the fermentation of hemlock bark.
- 6) Production of artificial rubber by fermentation from starch (inter-

mediate stages: butyl alcohol and "isoprene").

- 7) Manufacturing of vinegar by action of acetic acid bacteria (obtained from "mother of vinegar") on alcohol and the oxygen of the air.
- 8) Souring or curdling of milk for preservation in warm climates (by lactic acid bacteria).
- 9) Protection of nursing children against intestinal diseases by luxuriant growth of lactic-acid bacteria in the alimentary canal. Cow's milk is less favorable to this growth than mother's milk.
- 10) Use of lactic acid cultures as "starters" in churning butter, in the manufacture of sauerkraut, and in preparing ensilage on farms.

LAW

A Resignation

Harlan Fiske Stone resigned as Dean of the Columbia Law School, his resignation to take effect June 30, 1924. Until that date he will be absent on leave. Professor Thomas I. Parkinson will act during this interval.

Dean Stone was graduated from Amherst in 1894, a year ahead of Calvin Coolidge, and later from Columbia Law School. His reputation is wide and high as practitioner, law teacher, legal writer. He became Dean of Columbia in 1910, instituted an immediate elevation of the scholastic standard.

President Butler of Columbia: "Great law teachers and great heads of law schools are rare indeed. . . ."

In Paris

Lawyers noted with interest that the firm of former Premier Viviani of France appeared on behalf of Mr. Frank J. Gould when he unsuccessfully sought a temporary injunction to restrain his divorced wife, Edith Kelly Gould, from blazoning the Gould name on three-foot posters along Paris boulevards in advertisement of her engagement at a popular music hall. Henri Robert appeared for the defendant.

The court's refusal of a temporary injunction did not, of course, indicate that an injunction may not ultimately be granted. It meant that the case was regarded as sufficiently doubtful and important to guard it against prejudgment.

Meanwhile Edith Kelly Gould is said to play to standing-room capac-

ity nightly.

^{*} Bacteria (singular, bacterium) is the correct scientific name for all microscopic unicellular organisms of the vegetable kingdom, except the yeasts, molds, etc. Germs and microbes are popular names for the same thing. The corresponding animal organisms are called protosoa. The distinction is rather arbitrary. Bacteria are divided into three groups, the cocot (spherical or berry-shaped), the bacilli (elongated or rod-shaped), the spirilla (twisted or spiral-shaped). The bacilli are by far the most numerous.

[†] CIVILIZATION AND THE MICROBE—Arthur I. Kendall—Houghton, Miffin \$2.50).

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Situation

The business situation this Fall has not lived up to the expectations entertained for it earlier in the year. Wholesale demand, except for building materials, has slackened significantly, and merchants are finding again that the consumer vigorously resists retail prices continuously jacked up.

From one standpoint, the whole situation is in the main simply a phase of the regular business cycle; from another, it serves to illustrate the short-sightedness of the mercantile community. The year 1920 should have thoroughly taught the lesson that higher prices mean curtailed consumption. Today the very merchants who sought to stabilize prices in the depression of 1921 are seeking to elevate them to unjustifiable heights. It is true that our merchants have not this Fall laid in the heavy stocks which rested on their shelves when the 1920 boom collapsed, but from the consumer's standpoint this only means that he is charged high prices for little diversified stocks.

Probably merchants who are following this policy—and while they are in a minority, still there are many of them—will reap extensive profits this Autumn. But next Spring they may be called upon to pay the bill for it themselves.

Prices Continue Upward

The publication of the Bradstreet index of prices as of Oct. 1 clearly showed a continued upward swing. The index number for Oct. 1, 1923, was \$13.0974—a gain of 1.3% over the figure for Sept. 1. At this latest date prices stand 42% above the average for the year 1913 and 73% under the high record for all time established in May, 1920.

National Branch Banks

A ruling by Attorney General Daugherty stated that national banks might have branches in the cities of their location, but such branches could only accept deposits and cash checks, and not lend money or purchase securities.

This sudden ruling threw into a quandary such New York City national banks with branches, as the City, Mechanics' and Metals, Chase, Chatham and Phenix. Subsequently it was discovered that the Attorney General's ruling covered only branch banks established since 1917; this relieved bankers' minds.

The Attorney General's dictum was apparently an outgrowth of the strong sentiment in the American Bankers' Association last year against branch banking; its alleged purpose was to strengthen the Re-

serve System. Such legislation is, however, distinctly dangerous to this very purpose, since national banks must compete with state banks, and if state charters allow more latitude than national, existing national banks will convert into state banks, as the Irving has recently done. The privilege of issuing bank-notes yields so little profit to a national bank, that its surrender is not a serious consideration.

Governor Crissinger of the Reserve Board called attention to the spreading tendency of national banks all over the country to surrender their charters and become state institutions, and to the danger which this development holds for the Reserve System, which is, of course, based upon the national banking system. He neglected to add, probably with no little self-restraint, that one great reason for the drift to state charters is the constant Government interference with national banks through continued tinkering with the Federal Reserve Act by Washington politicians.

Shroder Will Invade

With the adoption of the Federal Reserve System, a great effort was made to create in the U. S. an acceptance or bill market similar to that in London. After reaching a climax speculatively in 1919-20, however, the acceptance business began to decline. First, the widely-urged trade acceptance went into the discard; next, the volume of bankers' acceptances sharply diminished. One by one, the acceptance firms which had blossomed in the great days of our foreign trade boom four years ago lost their earlier enthusiasm. Some went over wholesale to the bond business.

Now it appears that the experienced London bankers, J. Henry Shroder & Co., intend to establish a branch in New York, to engage solely in the acceptance business. The firm, organized in 1804, is one of the most famous international houses in the world, and in London a leading security underwriter. It is also active in Continental Europe and South America. Although of German origin originally, Shroder & Co. has by virtue of its long British associations become practically a British firm in sympathies and outlook.

Bankers are led to wonder just what Shroder & Co. sees in the American acceptance business. It is asked, does the London house believe in the future of acceptances here, or is it simply determined to take over a remainder business here of which New York bankers are tired?

Closed Cars

Created originally to stimulate Winter driving and enable the auto-

mobile manufacturer to keep his plant going the year round, the closed car is very obviously no experiment, but a permanent fixture in the automotive industry. From comprising only 10% of the output of the industry in 1919, this type of car now represents 35% of annual production. Motor car leaders attribute this striking increase in closed models principally to their greater comfort in poor weather, their greater cleanliness at all times, their distinct economy in the long run, their generally better appearance. The increasing tendency for state officials to keep the main highways open the year round is also held to have stimulated the buying of closed cars.

Last week, at the closed car show in Manhattan at the Grand Central Palace, about 200 different models of closed cars were exhibited; the sedan predominated.

For all the prosperity which has come to automobile manufacturers this year, there is every evidence of keen competition in the business. Price cutting by Ford, Willys-Overland and others has been announced. After the widespread publicity given by the Buick to its adoption on 1924 Models of the four-wheel brake, Studebaker is now advertising extensively that front wheel braking is dangerous and will not be employed upon its cars. Evidently leading car manufacturers look forward to 1924 with the realization that competition will be even stiffer then.

C. of C. Sessions

The first meeting for many years of the officers and directors of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in Boston, occurred. As usual with such gatherings, a variety of topics was discussed; perhaps the principal emphasis was laid upon railway transportation, upon which several special committees of the Chamber have been at work for some time. Comment was made upon the rather unexpected ease with which the railroads were handling the tremendous volume of freight shipped on practically all lines this Summer and Autumn. The plan for organizing the country with four divisions, decided upon at the last annual convention, was in part put into operation by the organization of the Eastern division.

While this Boston meeting was holding sedate sessions according to rule and precedent, however, the New York Chamber of Commerce attracted widespread attention by its more radical and unusual action of condemning prohibition by a vote of 101 to 69, and expressing its approval of the New York Central's plan to merge the Central of New Jersey. Both of these subjects are now quite controversial.

SPORT

Golf

National Women's. The luxurious Westchester-Biltmore links at Rye, N. Y., were cut, swept, raked, rolled. Golfwomen flocked thither with shiny clubs, with new balls, with costumes befitting their national championship.

Qualifying:

Alexa Stirling, Atlanta & N. Y......44 40 84 (National Champion 1916, 1919, 1920)

Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia. 43 44 87 (National Champion 1915)

Matchplay went as expected until in the third round Mrs. Vanderbeck, with inexorable short work, wore down and defeated the long-hitting champion, Glenna Collett, 2 and 1 Miss Cummings, Miss Stirling, Mrs. Goss of N. Y. were the other semifinalists, Miss Cummings having to deal in succession with Mrs. Feitner of Chicago, Miss Faust of St. Louis, Miss Leitch of England.

Miss Stirling made nimble work of Mrs. Goss and entered the finals. Miss Cummings pulled up from dormie two after a ragged round and caught Mrs. Vanderbeck at the 20th hole.

Sport writers heralded a "dramatic" finale, but Chicagoan and Atlantan were alike erratic when the day came. They went in to lunch with Miss Stirling 2 up.

Reinforced, Miss Cummings uncorked winning golf on five of the first six afternoon holes, hung to her lead, won the title 3 and 2.

Miss Cummings never before passed the semi-finals of the national, but her rise in local and sectional play has been steady. Her trophy will glisten beside the intercollegiate cup, won in June by her brother, Dexter Cummings, Yale Sophomore.

Turf

The owners of Zev and My Own (H. F. Sinclair and Admiral Cary T. Grayson, respectively) indulged in a polite deadlock as to which of their colts deserved to run a mile and a half against Papyrus, pride of England, on Oct. 20 in the International Stakes at Belmont Park, L. I. Comment rippled over from England at the delay. Did the Americans think Ben Irish might pit his Papyrus against both colts? With a match race agreed on? With \$100,000 at stake?

The Jockey Club cast the palm to

Zev, asking My Own to stand ready in his stall lest a substitute be needed.



Mutterings of discontent stirred over the scale of prices for the race. The word "commercialized" was used. The enclosure privilege can be had in exchange for \$22; the lowest admission ticket is \$1.50. Cynics estimate that the Jockey Club will make \$200,000.

Polo Cup

A reckless rescue party from Meadowbrook, headed by Devereux Milburn, dashed down International Field at Westbury, L. I., and saved the American open polo championship from another year of foreign bondage. (Last year it was rapt to the far Argentine.)

Four British Army officers were in the act of making off with the title. A burst of speed by the Meadow Brooks, a lively last-minute mêlée, four well-placed shots and the day was won. Score: Meadowbrook 12, British Army 9.

Hard by Milburn rode Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., another seasoned internationalist. The two smote hip and thigh on defense and offense, Morgan Belmont and Robert Strawbridge, Jr., supporting.

In the British party, Colonel Melville was the spectacular figure. He laid on for King and country, smashing home seven goals single-handed.

Majors Locke and Hurndall and Lieutenant Leaf played up with spirit but proved unequal to hurling back the American rush in the final chukker.

Boston's Plaint

Coincident with the opening of the third successive World's Series exclusive to New York, came (and not without reason) a wail from Boston. The Boston clubs are to be "investigated." The strength of the great New York teams has come mainly as a result of shrewd marketing at the Hub.

Pitchers McQuillan, Nehf and Watson, Catcher Gowdy—the main battery strength of the Giants-came from the Boston Braves. Of the Yankees, Pitchers Pennock, Jones, Hoyt, Mays and Bush, Catcher Basemen Schang, Dugan McNally, Short Stop Scott, and Fielders Ruth and Smith were sold down the Harlem River by the Boston Red Sox. Placing Ruth on first base, and Mays and Hoyt in the outfield, the New York Americans would have virtually a championship team bought from Boston!

Boston citizens and Boston newspapers asserted they had been cheated out of a World's Series. Citizens and writers in the other cities asserted that the financial preponderance of the New York teams is a menace to the future of baseball.

Triple Play

With Philadelphia runners on first and second in the fourth inning of a National League baseball game, Ernest Padgett, recruit shortstop of the Boston Braves, beheld a hot liner coming his way from the plate. Padgett speared the liner, touched second base, ran down and tagged the man coming off first. He had made the fourth unassisted triple play in the recorded history of baseball.*

^{*}Other unassisted triple plays were made by Ball, Cleveland (1905); Wambsganss, Cleveland (in the 1920 World's Series against Brooklyn); Burns, Boston Red Sox (1923).

AERONAUTICS

St. Louis Meet

The St. Louis meet was spoken of among airmen as "the greatest in the history of flying." Three hundred airplanes crowded the field. The giant Barling Bomber amazed spectators by its size, when it arrived piloted by General Patrick* himself. The smallest plane was Lawrence Sperry's "messenger"—this curiously enough was caught in the wash of the giant craft and turned over without damage. The great Pulitzer Cup race was reserved for the last day of the race, but the events leading up to it were full of interest and excitement. Trophies and prizes aggregating thousands of dollars were awarded in various events. The "On to St. Louis" prize of \$500 fell to "Casey" Jones of Mineola who flew from Mineola, L. I. The race for the Liberty Engine builders' trophy fell to the Army, which carried off all the cash prizes (amounting to \$1,-500), Lt. C. McMullen coming in first in a Fokker engined plane. Other events tested general efficiency and commercial value as well as speed. An average of 50,000 spectators visited the field each day, and military attachés of foreign governments, army and navy officers, congressmen, government officials flocked.

Navy Wins

Lieutenant A. J. ("Al") Williams, formerly pitcher for the New York Giants, won the Pulitzer Race (at St. Louis) in a Curtiss-Navy racer at an average speed of 243.67 miles per hour over the triangular course of 200 miles. Lt. H. J. Brow in a similar machine averaged 241.78 and Lt. L. H. Sanderson of the Marine Corps flying a Navy-Wright plane of 750 horse-power was third with a speed of 230 miles per hour. Of the seven picked entries, the three Navy pilots won the first three places. Not a casualty or even a broken wire marked these wonderful flights, which 100,000 people had paid to see.

The spectators got their money's worth. When a bomb started the race, the pilots swooped into the air like bullets. The machines seemed to flash across the course. On the last heat, in going round the pylons the pilots banked so sharply that they seemed to rest in the air on their wing tips.

When "Al" Williams went round

the course he felt sleepy. On turning pylons, his brain refused to function for several seconds owing to the terrific pressure of centrifugal force. On the last leg he forgot he had finished and went around once again. When he got out of his cock-pit, his legs had gone to sleep. But he forgot sleep, fatigue, grease, wind and dirt, when his chief Admiral Moffett slammed his own hat on the pilot's head and asked some one to "give the boy a drink."

Cheap Travel

The American ZR-1-to be christened appropriately *Shenandoah* or "Daughter of the Stars" by Mrs. Denby, wife of the Secretary of the Navy—made a pleasure trip to St. Louis to see the races, and returned to Lakehurst after an uneventful journey of 2,200 miles, at an average speed of some 60 miles an hour despite strong head winds.

On the return trip from Chicago to Lakehurst, tests of gasoline consumption showed more than a mile to the gallon. The total fuel cost on this leg of the trip was \$150, a fraction of the coal bill for a limited train. And she could have carried ten tons of cargo or passengers in addition to a crew of 42.

Small wonder attention is being given to the commercial possibilities of such craft. Commander Frank McCrary, skipper of the ZR-1, sees "a revolution in transportation technique." Captain Anton Heinen, German test pilot and consultant in the construction of the ZR-1, predicts the elimination of disasters due to poor piloting and improper construction—the Captain has carried 100,000 passengers in the air without a scratch—and the ousting of ocean liners by dirigibles. Certainly an air journey of five days from San Francisco to New Zealand instead of 22 by sea is tempting.

These men are biased enthusiasts,

but they know and may be right.

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce, Associates—Manfred Gottfried, John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn. Weekly Contributors—Steven V. Benet, Prosper Buranelli, John Farrar, Nancy Ford, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexander Klemin, John A. Thomas, Wells C. Root, Rev. Theodore L. Safford, Prof. I. Maurice Wormser. Published by TIME, Inc., B. Hadden, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; H. R. Luce, Sec'y-Treas, 236 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rates, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 236 E. 39th St., New York; New England representatives, Sweeney & Price, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Powers & Stone, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol II., No. 7.

THEPRESS

Bulk

Last Sunday, five cents bought more reading matter than ever before in the history of New York jour-New Yorkers who wanted their nickel's worth bought the Times. They received honest weight.

As one of Mr. Adolph S. Ochs' own writers put it: "The New York Times prints today the largest edition in its history — probably the largest regular edition ever published by any New York newspaper. It consists of twelve sections, comprising a total of 192 pages. The total weight of paper in the edition of 565,000 copies is 877 tons, or 1,754,000 pounds. There are 501 columns of news, special features and pictures, and 862 columns of advertising—the largest volume of spontaneous advertisements ever printed in a single day in a regular edition of a New York newspaper."

Barons

A few weeks ago The Nation (Manhattan Liberal weekly) declared that Herr Hugo Stinnes owned "from 40% to 90% of the German press."

Last week a denial came from Germany:

"As manager of the newspaper owned by Herr Stinnes, I am in a position to assure you that he owns but the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung (published in Berlin and Frankfurtam-Main), the Industrie und Han-delszeitung and the Frankfurter Nachrichten.

"Herr Stinnes neither owns nor controls any other daily newspaper. "Humann

"Office of Hugo Stinnes

A few months ago it could have been said that there were three great newspaper barons in the world-Stinnes, Northcliffe, Hearst. Of Stinnes this is denied. Northcliffe is dead. Only Hearst remains.

Plunkett Is Out Again

The Irish Statesman, published by Sir Horace Plunkett, passed away in 1920 during the hottest period of the struggle of the Irish for Inde-pendence. Nevertheless it has sprung up anew, its latest issue labeled Vol. I, No. 1.

The means of the revival were secured by Sir Horace in America. Several Irish Americans guaranteed the expenses of the magazine for a period of years. While Sir Horace was in America several months ago

^{*} Chief of the Army Air Service.



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BROUGHT about my own downfall.... Terrible as is the punishment inflicted upon me by the world, more terrible is the ruin I have brought upon myself."

Thus Oscar Wilde himself wrote the final chapter to his amazing career, in his unforgetable De Profundis. What a contrast between this, which has been called the most pathetic confession in all literature and such a sparkling work as "The Importance of Being Earnest," which critics acclaim the wittiest comedy in the English language. It is indicative of the extraordinary variety of Wilde's genius, as it also reflects the sensational course of his career.

With the passing of the years and the clearing of the fogs of misunderstanding, Wilde's work stands upon its merits and is accorded an immortal place in the world's literature. Since his death, there has been an unceasing and ever-increasing demand for his complete works. Today no standard author is in more constant demand.

To meet this demand upon the part of booklovers, and to present the genius of Wilde in fitting form, an unprecedented event in publishing was projected. It was planned to publish the complete works of Oscar Wilde in a beautiful de luxe Patrons' Edition—and to make this an Inscribed Edition, with the name of each subscriber imprinted upon the Patrons' page of the first volume of his set in a beautiful sepia Old English type,

But instead of limiting the owners to a few people of wealth, the costs of royalty, manufacture and distribution were reduced to such an extent, through the co-operation of those interested, as to make the price no greater than that of any standard set. Announcement is now made of the completion of this enterprise, and of the opening of the Patronship rolls.

The Patrons' Edition of Oscar Wilde includes in twelve beautiful volumes both his popular masterpieces and his precious fragments which have finally been recovered and gathered together. In addition, brilliant estimates and fascinating reminiscences of Wilde have been contributed by a distinguished company:

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paper is of a fine quality, white wove, the type clear with generous margins.

De Luxe volumes are usually obtainable only at an extremely high price, and for certain Inscribed Editions, privately printed, amounts of from \$200 to \$500, and more, have been paid. Yet the Patrons' Edition of Oscar Wilde is offered at a price no greater than that of an ordinary standard set. Moreover, the convenience of small monthly payments brings the edition within reach of the most modest purse.

It is impossible in this space to give more than a suggestion of the distinction of this edition. A special invitation is therefore extended to you to examine the twelve volumes in your home. Should they fall below your expectations in any respect, they may be returned within seven days and your subscription cancelled even though your name [or the name of a friend, if you make it a gift] has been inserted in the set. It is only necessary to send the coupon below, or a letter. From the nature of the enterprise it is essential to do this at once.

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making these arrangements, his house in Ireland was burned down by Republican marauders. Undaunted he completed his work here, and now the Irish Statesman is once more.

It is edited by George Russell, much better known as an author by the nom de plume, A. E. Its first number included an article On Throwing Out Dirty Water by G. B.

Tay Pay Once More

T. P. (Tay Pay) O'Conner, known as the "father of the House of Commons," patriarch of Irish editors and parliamentarians, announced that he would revive T. P.'s Weekly, a paper as picturesque as its editor. T. P. remarked of the revived weekly: "In its editorial make-up I shall have the help of men, now in great positions, who more or less began their literary lives with me."

The Oldest Scientific

The Lancet (founded in 1823), reat Britain's oldest scientific weekly, will celebrate its 100th birthday by an anniversary number. It is at this day one of the leading medical journals of the world. Since its founding anaesthetics, antiseptics, and bacteriology, as well as many other fundamental contributions to medicine, have been made. It has something to celebrate.

IMAGINARYINTERVIEWS

Adolfo Luque, pitcher for the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club: "Arriving in my native Havana, I was showered with flowers and hailed by the populace with shouts of 'Viva Luque!'"

Rev. William Wilkinson, "the Bishop of Wall Street": "For years I have conducted open-air services in the shadow of the great banking houses. Last week I was run down by a taxicab and was taken to the Broad Street Hospital."

Warren G. Harding, nephew of the late President Harding: "Officials at Ohio State University rubbed their eyes and stared at an enrollment card bearing my name. I entered the College of Commerce and Journalism. I have been pledged by Sigma Chi Fraternity."

Gertrude Atherton, novelist: "My book, Black Oxen, which revolves about the metamorphosis of an elderly woman into a frisky flapper through a rejuvenating glandular

Eighteen Pointers on the Art of Buying a Bond

For the benefit of the considering investor, BARRON'S, The National Financial Weekly, will present in coming numbers a series of instructive articles which will fathom in exact and tangible manner, the complexities of the bond-buying problem. Each article will be meaty with just the essential information a bond buyer must have to achieve the greatest satisfaction from his investment. from his investment.

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- 7. What foreign bonds are safe?
- 8. Municipals—the large investor's field.
- 9. What type of corporation is a good credit risk?
- Rails—the best known kind of corporation bond.
- 11. What are the simple tests of safety in rails?
- 12. Is the popularity of public utilities justified?
- 13. Tractions why they fell from favor. 14. What industrial bonds are sound?
- 15. The vogue of real estate bonds.
- 16. Can safety and a chance of profit be found together?
- 17. Are preferred stocks "just as good' as bonds?
- 18. How should an investor distribute his funds?

One article will appear each week, beginning October 29 in

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operation, was removed from the shelves of public libraries in Rochester, N. Y., by Mayor Van Zandt, at the request of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The reason given was: 'Unfit for the minds of young people.'"

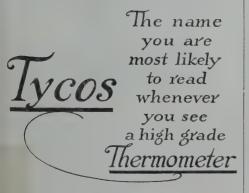
Ethel Barrymore: "Mrs. Fiske, Jane Cowl, Laurette Taylor and I were named by Heywood Broun in The New York World as the four leading women of the American theatre. He said that we will be succeeded by Katharine Cornell, Ann Harding, Helen Gahagan, Florence Johns."

John F. Hylan, Mayor of New York: "Still prostrate from a sixweek illness which twice nearly proved fatal, I was conveyed from Saratoga Springs, N. Y., to my Brooklyn home. Said I: 'Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.'"

Mrs. William Randolph Hearst: "My husband's newspapers announced that before leaving London for Paris I gave the biggest dinner-dance in London since Derby week."

Arthur Brisbane, Hearst editor: "At a meeting of the Brooklyn Advertising Club I declared that Brooklyn and Los Angeles are now competing for the honor of being the largest American community."

Jack Pickford, husband of Marilyn Miller, actress: "I was bequeathed half the estate of my late wife, Olive Thomas, cinema actress, who died of mercurial poisoning in 1920. I renounced my share of the estate in favor of Mrs. Lourina Van Kirk, mother of Miss Thomas, who will now receive \$19,400.



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MISCELLANY

"TIME brings all things"

At New Castle, Pa., Mrs. S. Deep (colored), aged 30, whose 15-year-old daughter has a 7-month-old boy, claimed to be the nation's youngest grandmother.*

At Savannah, Ga., Francis Marion Gill, a Confederate veteran aged 81, laid claim to being "the oldest father in the U. S." by reason of a boy born a year ago to his wife, aged 36.†

In Manhattan, an undertaker equipped his \$19,875 motor hearse with five white-enameled wooden angels, a phonograph, a radio amplifier. He increased his business 14\%4\%.

In Chicago, a hermaphrodite, three-fourths female physiologically, who was simultaneously a wife and a husband, having married a man to escape arrest and a woman "to save her soul," received an ovation wher acquitted of holding up and murdering a man. The individual in question appeared in court dressed in trousers and a blouse with low neck and lace collar.

In Chicago, an Italian dance hall proprietress was arrested because she sought to arrange a dance for a "wallflower" by pointing a pistol at a stag and saying: "Dance with that red-head or I'll kill you!"

In Manhattan, a man obstructed traffic by throwing two dollars in nickels, one by one, to street gamins for the purpose of "encouraging young American manhood."

In London, a band of rowdies burst into a narrow street thronged with auctioneers and buyers in a pet animal market, shouted "Earthquake! Earth-quake!" caused a stampede that injured 60 people and destroyed hundreds of caged canaries, cats, dogs, chickens, parrots.

From Chipley, Fla., it was reported that colored babies were being used for alligator bait. "The infants are allowed to play in shallow water while expert riflemen watch from concealment nearby. When a saurian approaches his prey, he is shot by the riflemen."

The Louisville Herald: "Florida alligator hunters do not ever miss their target."

The price reported as being paid colored mothers for the services of their babies as bait was "\$2.00 a hunt."

*Mrs. Frank Wile, 32, of Bamford, Pa., is said to be the "youngest white grandmother." Her daughter, 16, has a 5-month-old child.

† In 1922 three Georgians, each 80, became fathers.

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We would, if we could, assure you that in the next issue of TIME you will find 1, 2, 3, perhaps 10, 25 or 100 passages of great interest. But we cannot.

Perhaps next week in all the world nothing will happen at all. But if anything does happen—whether of high seriousness or comic significance—that thing will immediately get written into one of the sections of TIME.

TIME does not manufacture news. TIME examines news to see that it is genuine; deflates it; classifies it; and then distributes it.

ROY E. LARSEN, Circ. Mgr. TIME 236 E. 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

Sir:

Because of my confidence in the irrepressible energies of our statesmen, business men, artists, educators, scientists, I believe TIME will have something to tell me every week for the coming year. You may start sending at once.

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MILESTONES

Engaged. Robert Fredericks (Ed "Strangler" Lewis), world's heavyweight champion wrestler, to Princess Marie Traivaska, formerly of Petrograd, now of Wiesbaden, Germany. Charging cruelty, he divorced Mrs. Ada Scott Fredericks last Summer.

Married. William Rose Benét, poet, one of the editors of The Literary Review (New York) to Mrs. Elinor Hoyt Hichborn Wylie, poet, author of Black Armour. Daughter of the late Henry M. Hoyt, Solicitor General under President Taft, she married in 1906 Philip S. Hichborn, lawyer and writer. After his death she married, in 1916, Horace Wylie, whom she divorced last Spring, charging non-support.

Married. Lady Evelyn Herbert, daughter of the late Lord Carnarvon, discoverer of the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen, to Brograve Beauchamp, at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Sued for divorce. John Drinkwater, poet and playwright (author of Abraham Lincoln, Mary Stuart. Oliver Cromwell Robert E. Lee, editor of The Outline of Literature), by Mrs. Kathleen Walpole Drinkwater, former actress. Charges not stated. The case is not defended.

Sued for divorce. José Baccardi, "Cuban rum king," by Señora Martha Durand Baccardi, in Manhattan. She charged non-support, and added that he "did nothing but drink . . . his own liquor. . . . When he was tired of that he would go to sleep."

Divorced. Gerard Monte Blue, cinema actor, by Gladys ("Boots") Blue, at Los Angeles. She charged desertion. He played recently in *Brass*, cinematization of Charles Norris' novel of divorce.

Divorced. Mrs. John H. Towers, from Lieutenant Commander Towers, in Paris. He piloted the NC-4, the first airship to cross the Atlantic, in its transoceanic flight, in May, 1919. Cause of divorce not stated.

Died. Pietro De Palma, 78, grain and oil merchant, father of Automobile Racer Ralph De Palma, at Foggia, Italy.

Died. Count Charles de Lesseps, 82, son of Viscount Ferdinand de Lesseps, builder of the Suez Canal (opened in 1869), in Paris.

Died. Mrs. Josephine Pastor, 68, widow of Tony Pastor, famed theatrical producer of a generation ago, said to have once been "one of the most beautiful women in the U. S.," at Elmhurst, L. I.

Died. Joseph T. Swanson, 52, of the Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A., father of Gloria Swanson, cinema actress, at Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, Calif., of acute heart disease.

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POINT with PRIDE

After a cursory view of TIME'S summary of events, the Generous Citizen points with pride to:

The courage of Florida mothers; the accuracy of Florida alligator shooters. (P. 25.)

"The greatest man since Lincoln."

A moral victory at the polls achieved by Leonard Wood in a far bailiwick. (P. 4.)

The New York Times grandly asserting that it is heavier than ever before. (P. 22.)

Shenandoah, which, as Mrs. Denby knows, mean "Daughter of the Stars." (P. 22.)

Dead fish and petroleum forever.

The courage of John Charles Van Dyke. He dares to tell America that not a single Rembrandt does she possess. (P. 12.)

The rise of the closed car. (P. 20.)

The American polo championship saved by the last minute dash of Devereux Milburn. (P. 21.)

The spectacular friendliness which marked the leaving of Turkey absolutely to itself. (P. 11.)

A picture, produced by Chaplin, which is as good as a picture can be. (P. 17.)

The greatest air meet in history.

Fifteen Court of St. James possibilities. (P. 2.)

An Irish Governor General acting for King George. (P. 9.)

Progress of reconstruction in devastated France. (P. 9.)

The first President of Turkey. (P. 11.)

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Egypt. Pictorial set showing interesting views along the Nile, 10 varieties postally used. 1 to 200 milliemes......15c

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VIEW with ALARM

Having perused well the chronicle of the week, the Vigilant Patriot views with alarm:

A sensitive British Ambassador who requires the suppression of a droll scene on the Paris stage. (P. 9.)

As many illiterates in the U.S. as there are men in France. (P. 18.)

The last of the newspaper barons. (P. 22.)

A monster storm. (P. 9.)

The new music of Europe, frenzied, wild, prognosticating war. (P. 15.)

Another "Outline" which is not so good. (P. 13.)

A leg which lodged a bullet. (P. 11.)

A man who kisses criminals. (P. 5.)

"Dark days" in Deutschland. (P. 10.)

A British Ambassador who could not appreciate French fun. (P. 9.)

Bomb-throwing celebrations in Portugal. (P. 10.)

The "Extraordinary Three." (P. 11.)

Alleged bribery in a Presidential election. (P. 12.)

An opera troupe which produced diplomatic consequences. (P. 11.)

The fate of two Gothic gargoyles. (P.9.)

A possible misinterpretation of republican spirit by the banks of the Bosphorus. (P. 11.)

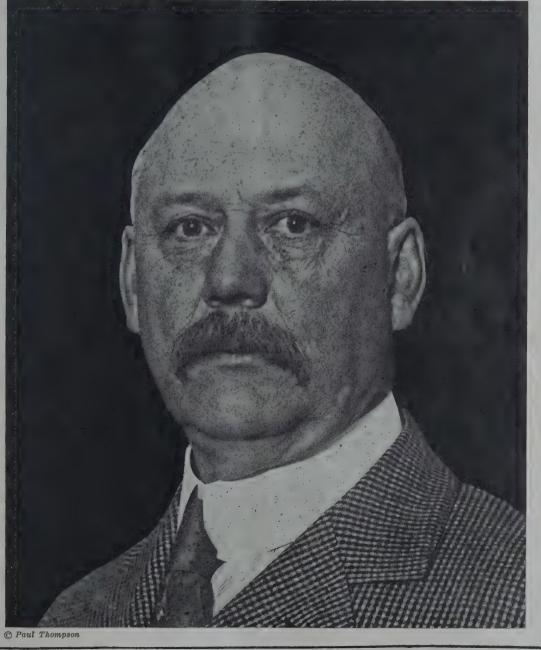
Conditions "five-fold worse" since Taft's time." (P. 6.)

A Gould advertisement. (P. 19.)

"Nations which wear practically no clothes." (P. 4.)

The Weekly News-Magazine







"Trembling with rage"—
(See Page 2)

OCT. 22, 1923

The World Sweep of 500,000 Pelmanists



GENERAL SIR ROBERT BAD-EN-POWELL "The PELMAN System offers in a practical form the cardinal steps to the development and strengthening of mental charac-ter."

JUDGE BEN B.
LINDSEY
"It is a big thing
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United States, because it will carry
a message of courage and ambition
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willing to recelvo it."

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system is not
only unique in itself but deserves
well of the country and of the
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SIR H. RIDER
HAGGARD.
"I recommend
PELMANISM to
those who, in the
fullest sense, really wish to learn
and to become
what men and
to be."

a Sinculcating
a inculcating
a

SIR HARRY LAUDER "PELMAN-ISM will see you through."

The Spread of Pelmanism

The story of a great movement that compels the Interest of Forward Looking Men and Women

By GEORGE CREEL

PELMANISM, with its record of 500,000 successes in England, has

PELMANISM, with its record of 500,000 successes in England, has come to America.

Pelmanism is not a theory but a practice. For twenty years it has been teaching people how to develop and strengthen their known powers and how to discover and train their latent mental abilities. I first heard of Pelmanism during a London visit in 1919. Pages of the newspapers and magazines were devoted to Pelmanism, and "Are you a Pelmanist" was a common question.

Men and women in every walk of life
—lords and ladies, cooks and clerks,
generals, admirals, doctors, lawyers,
business men—all were Pelmaniding,
Heads of great commercial firms were
enrolling their entire staffs in the cause
of greater efficiency. Over 100,000 soldiers of the Empire were taking Pelmanism in order to fit themselves for
civil life, and many members of the
A. E. F. were following their example.
To many who took the training, Pelmanism had all the force and sweep of
a religion. It went deep down beneath
the surface emotions and buried its roots
in the very centers of individual consciousness. On the invitation of certain
members of Parliament, I went to Pelman House to study this astonishing
movement, and it is as a result of this
study, that I make these flat statements.
Pelmanism can and does strengthen
ambittion, self-reliance, will power, concentration, judgment and memory.
Pelmanism does substitute Will for
Wish by curing mind-wandering and

Pelmanism Develops the Mind Behind Memory

Pelmanism Develops the Mind Behind Memory

Twenty years ago Pelmanism was a simple memory training. Today it scientifically trains and exercises ALL mental powers instead of one function of the mind.

The founder of Pelmanism had an idea. He went to the leading psychologists of England and America, and said: "I have a good memory system. I think I may say that it is the best. But it occurs to me that there is a small point in memory unless there's a mind behind it. You gentlemen teach the science of the mind. But you teach it only to those who come to you. And few come, for psychology is looked upon as a 'highbrow.' Why can't we popularize it? Why can't we make people train their minds, just as they train their bodies? Why can't you put all that you have to teach into a series of simply, understandable lessons that can be grasped by the average man with an average education?"

And the eminent professors did it? Pelmanism today develops mind as surely as a physical trainer develops muscle. It is a new practical application of truths as old as the history of the world. It substitutes head work for guess work. It puts science in harness for the doing of every day work.

Pelmanism develops individual (mark that) mentality to its highest power. It recognizes the interdependence of all mental faculties and trains them together. It corrects bad habits by forming good habits, and emphasizes the importance of personality and character in the development of mental ills. The course is not difficult. The average mind can quickly grasp the principles. But to get the good out of these principles you must use them. Mind or muscle can only grow through exercise.

Pelmanism gives the mind a gymnasium to work in. It prescribes the training selentifically and skilled educators superintend the work.

The Art of "Get There"

Science is the knowledge of truth. Art is its useful application. Pelmanism, the science, teaches the art of "Getting there" quickly, surely, finely. Not just for men, but for women.

Woman in the home as well as in business, has her ambitions and her perplexities. Followed honestly, Pelmanism will help solve woman's problems and aid her to realize her ambition. For Pelmanism means to men and to women clear thinking, concentrated thinking; it means self-reliance, mind, character and personality development of the highest degrees. There is no sex in thought—and no limits to its development.

Never forget that there is no such thing as "standing still." Either you go forward or you drop back.

Americans need it as much as England needed it. There are too many men who are "old at forty"; too many people who complain about their "luck" when they fail; to many people, without ambition or who have "lost their nerve"; too many "job cowards" living under the daily fear of being "fired."

Talk of quick and large salary, suggests quackery, but I saw bundles of letters telling how Pelmanism had increased earning capacity from 20 to 200 per cent. And why not? Increased efficiency is worth more money.

But Pelmanism is bigger than that. After all life is for living. Money is merely an aid to that end. Money without capacity for enjoyment is worthless. Pelmanism makes for a richer, more wholesome and more interesting life.

Too many people are mentally lopsided, knowing just the one thing, or taking interest in only one thing. Of all living creatures they are the most deadly. I have seen eminent scholars who were the dullest of talkers; successful business men who knew nothing of literature, art, or music; people of achievement sitting tongue-tied in a crowd while some fool held the floor; masters of industry ignorant of every social value; workers held the floor; masters of industry ignorant of every social value; workers whose lives were drab because they did

whose lives were drab because they did not know how to put color in them, and I have heard men and women of real intelligence forced to rely on anecdotes to keep up a conversation.

The emphasis of Pelmanism is on a complete personality. It does away with lopsided developments. It points the way to cultural values as well as to material success. It opens the windows of the mind to the voices of the world; it puts the stored wealth of memory at the service of the tonnue; it burns away the ice of the tongue; it burns away the stupid diffidences by developing self-realization and self-expression; it makes unnecessary the stereotyped in speech and thought and action.

(Signed) GEORGE CREEL

Your Unsuspected Self

How Pelmanism Brings the Hidden, Sleeping Qualities Into Full Development and Dynamic Action

A RE you the man or woman you ought to be?

Beneath the Self of which you are conscious there is hidden an unsuspected Self, a thing of sleeping strength and infinite possibilities.

That Self is the man or woman you ought to be.

It is this unsuspected Self that Occasionally rises uppermost in some crisis of life and makes you go in and win. And then you say, wonderingly: "How strange! I didn't think I had it in me."

Let that Self be always uppermost! Resolve to be always the man you ought to be!

BUT FIRST DISCOVER YOUR UN-SUSPECTED SELF.
Search through all the muddle and chaos of worns thinking, of doubt and self-distrust, and find those fine quali-ties, those powerful potentialities, all those slumbering talents which every one

those slumbering talents which every one of us possesses.

Developed and used, they will lift you from the valley of wishing to the hill tops of achievement. The human mind, freed from slavery of slothful habits and trained to strength by proper exercises, has the drive of a mighty machine. It takes no account of obstacles; it refuses to be stopped by barriers.

Destiny or Decision

These statements are not advanced as empty speculation, but are stated as accts; facts that have behind them the testimony of more than five hundred thousand men and women who have studied Pelmanism, that science of Self Realization which hids fair to revolutionize our conceptions of "Destiny" and Possibility.

Its scarchlight reveals the unsuspected powers and potentialities, trains and develops them, and then applies them to every day life.

Thus it is that one student says: "When I think of what I was a year ago, it does not seem as if I am the same person."

"I have got into a position that I should never have managed a few months ago; in fact, I can hardly believe myself," says another.

Clearing the Fog

The minds of many men are veiled by a fog of misunderstanding. They think in a circle haphazardly—vaguely. They wander in the twilight of doubt. Pelmansim clears the fog. It changes doubt to certainty, misdirection to direction, guessing to knowledge.

Pelmanism explains habit: it shows you how to use habit to your advantage instead of being abused by habit. But perhaps the greatest thing that Pelmanism does is to arouse the brain to activity. Instead of dreading a mental task, the true Pelmanist enjoys it. For Pelmanism finds and develops the springs of courage, time of practical, cash-bringing results, increased mental and mora strength, or every day happiness, it can not fall to satisfy you.

The People's University

Pelmanism takes no account of class, creed or circumstance. Its values are for all.

Business men, from the great captains of commerce to their clerks, are ardent Pelmanism.

The truth of this claim is proved b

endeavor. The home, the shop, the farm, the bank, the store, the factory, the bench and the bar, the office, all have their representatives, and the letters show that this great system of mental training comes as an answer to a tremendous need.

The "Twelve Gray Books"

The "Twelve Gray Books"

In bringing Felmanism to America, the needs of America have been considered at every point. Plan, methods and principles remain the same, but American psychologists have Americanized the lessons and American instructors, carefully trained in the course, will pass upon every work sheet.

Pelmanism is taught entirely by correspondence. There are twelve lessons—twelve "Little Gray Books." The course can be completed in three to twelve months, depending entirely upon the amount of time devoted to study. Half an hour daily will enable the student to finish in three months.

A special system keeps the examiners Include the success of a study of this character.

How to Become a Pelmanist

How to Become a Pelmanist

"Scientific Mind Training" is the name of the booklet which describes Pelmanism down to the last detail. It is fascinating in itself, with its wealth of original thought and incisive observation. It has benefits of its own that will make the reader keep it.

In its pages will be found the comment and experience of men and women of every trade, profession and calling. It little profession and calling. It leads to be serventions of scientists with respect to such vital questions as age, ser and chroumstance in their bearing on success—"stories from the life" and brilliant little essays on personality, opportunity, etc.—all drawn from facts. So great has been the demand that "Scientific Mind Training" has already gone into a third dition of 100,000.

Your copy is ready for you. Immediately upon receipt of your request it will be mailed to you absolutely free of charge and free of any obligation. Send for "Scientific Mind Training" how Don't "put off." Fill in coupon at once and mail. Pelmanism has no secrets.

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IME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 8

Oct. 22, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

A Time-Table

There are 86,400 seconds in a day for President as well as loiterer. Both need about 28,800 seconds of sleep. But in the remaining 57,600 seconds they have quite different amounts of labor to perform. A good loiterer can do his business in about 3,600 seconds. A conscientious President may find 57,600 seconds all too little for his purposes. This has been the case with Mr. Coolidge. His only recreations have been his early morning walks and Saturday afternoons on the Mayflower. This has caused a shaking of heads in Washington. As one irreverent person remarked: "All work and no

play will make Cal a dead boy."

C. Bascom Slemp, Secretary to the President, took this problem in hand. As efficiency expert and doctor of preventive medicine, he drew up the following program, to which the President rigidly adheres:

which the President rigidly adheres:

8:30 to 10:00 a. m., at the executive office, reads mail and newspapers and answers as many letters as possible.

10:00 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., receives callers on business for 10- or 15-minute interviews in accordance with a schedule arranged in advance for each day.

12:30 to 1:00 p. m., receives delegations who wish to shake his hand.

1:00 p. m., departs for lunch with his desk cleared.

2:00 p. m., returns to his office and devotes the afternoon until about 6:00 p. m. to studying reports, etc. The only conferences during the afternoon are such as may be desirable with members of the Cabinet.

Although this schedule would have

Although this schedule would have been very irksome to President Harding's more leisurely nature, it seems to be highly suited to Mr. Coolidge's precise habits.

Acta Presidentis

During the last week Mr. Coolidge took the opportunity

To accept the Honorary Presidency of the Camp Fire Girls. In this post he succeeds William H. Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Warren G. Harding.

I To receive a visit from Dr. Wilhelm Cuno, former Chancellor of

Germany and now head of the Hamburg-American Line, who was in Washington to confer with members of the Shipping Board.

I To make his third informal address from the south portico of the White House, this time to 500 delegates attending the 23rd annual convention of the National Association of Postmasters. To them he said: "I wonder if you had a chance to stop and think of the real importance of the service you are performing. . . . Civilization, I might say, rests on it to a very large extent."

¶ To confer for an hour and a half

with Secretary Hughes, after which the Secretary left "noticeably agitated" and refused to give the least intimation of what had passed.

¶ To give Rabbi Stephen S. Wise a message to be delivered to the American Jewish Congress, convening in Manhattan. In it the Pres-

CONTENTS

Page

National Affairs	1- 5
Foreign News	
Music	11
Books	12-13
Art	
Cinema	
The Theatre	
Education	15-16
Religion	16-17
Law	17
Science	18-19
Medicine	
The Press	
Sport	
Aeronautics	
Business and Finance	
Imaginary Interviews	25
Miscellany	27
Milestones	27
Point with Pride	27
View with Alarm	28
7 70 00 00 10 22 00 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	

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ident declared: "This Administration will continue to refuse sanction and tolerance to any anti-Jewish discrimination."

¶ To hold a conference with General Enoch H. Crowder, Ambassador

THE CABINET

Hoover and "Super-Power"

Engineers have for years been urging the establishment of a compre-hensive "super-power" system for the U. S. Detailed plans for such a system have been drawn by Frank G. Baum, hydro-electrical expert, and made available to the industry through the cooperation of General Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., and other leaders of big business. The American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the National Electric Light Association have devoted programs to it. A Federal super-power commission appointed in 1918 made an extensive survey of needs and costs. If the engineers could have their way, the completion of the system would be a matter of a few years.

But State and Federal coöperation and legislation is essential. It remained for Herbert C. Hoover, 90 h.p. Commerce Secretary, to take the first practical steps toward this end. With the approval of President Coolidge, he last week called a conference of State Public Service Commission officials at the Engineering Societies Building, Manhattan. From New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire they came; they listened to Mr. Hoover explain how an annual saving of over \$500,000,000 and 50,000,000 tons of coal in the eleven New England and Middle Atlantic states alone could be made on an investment of \$1,250,000,000.

"This conference is not conceived

as more government in business," explained Mr. Hoover. He does not advocate Federal super-regulation of interstate movement of power, but believes the solution will be found in coördinated state regulation with the assistance of the Federal Government. But the states must meet each other half-way. Maine has a law prohibiting the transmission of electric current across its borders, passed to retain Maine's water-power for her own benefit. The people of Maine will not act the "dog in the man-ger," however, if a general plan is adopted, said William E. Guerney, President of the State (of Maine) Public Service Commission. Other state officials approved the plan and promised to help, though unable to speak, of course, for their legislatures. Obstacles caused by state boundary lines may have to be removed by treaties or compacts between states. Another conference will be held in six weeks to which representatives of public utilities companies and of chambers of commerce and other civic bodies will be invited. Hoover will formulate the

The super-power plan, as "dramatized" by the engineers, calls for the construction of networks of great power highways east of the Mississippi and west of the Rockies, linked by several transcontinental lines, connecting central storage stations. These lines would carry currents of 220,000 volts (some Pacific Coast lines are already doing this) by methods of high-voltage transmission evolved by the General Electric Co. (TIME, June 18). Local low-voltage systems would connect with the main trunks, distributing electricity for industrial, commercial and domestic purposes throughout the nation, even to remote rural districts.

The bulk of the current would be produced by water-power from such projects, as the Roosevelt (Ariz.) and Keokuk (Ia.) dams, supplanting the steam-power system which now furnishes five-sixths of the nation's horse power at tremendous waste of coal, oil, human labor and rapidly replaced machinery. There is available in North America 65,000,000 h.p. from water alone, which would be supplanted by steam power only in extreme drought. Hoover's plan, while looking to large future development, contemplates at first only the interconnection of existing utility systems and common action in the erection of new production units. In the Northeastern States, the Federal Commission's plan would electrify 19,000 out of the 36,000 miles of railroad in the district at a saving of \$84,000,000 a year to the railroads. Savings to lighting and transit companies and manufacturers would be even greater.

For Efficiency's Sake

In 1921 Congress decided that the executive department of the Government needed reorganization. In the process of natural growth bureaus



© Paul Thompson

WALTER FOLGER BROWN

He would prune the Executive Branch

and divisions had appeared within Departments and it was apparent that for efficiency's sake some straightening out was needed. So a Joint Committee on the Reorganization of the Administrative Branch of the Government was chosen. It worked on plans which were completed last year. Its plan aroused dissension in the Cabinet and never got so far as Congress. Other more pressing matters took its place. Now it has come to the fore once more.

The Joint Committee consists of Chairman Walter Folger Brown, lawyer, of Toledo, who represents the President; Senator Smoot of Utah (Republican), Senator Wadsworth of New York (Republican), Senator Harrison of Mississippi (Democrat), Representative Temple of Pennsylvania (Republican), Representative Moore of Virginia (Democrat), and one vacancy caused by the resignation of Representative

J. Stanley Webster of Washington (Republican).

The chief features of Mr. Brown's plan: the merging of the War and the Navy Departments into a Department of National Defense, the creation of a Secretary of Communications to control the Post Office and supervise the telephones and telegraphs, the establishment of an Education and Welfare Department. Prohibition enforcement would be taken from the Treasury and given to the Department of Justice, and other similar transfers would be made.

The matter is now under consideration by the Cabinet with Mr. Brown defending his scheme. Already a Joint Board of Army and Navy officers, comprised of Generals Pershing, Hines and Wells, and of Admirals Eberle, Jackson and Shoemaker, has submitted an adverse report to the President on the proposal to unify the War and the Navy Departments. They believe that it might promote a certain economy in expenditure but at the sacrifice of mobility and speed, elements of high importance in military operations.

The President favors the general idea of reorganization for efficiency. The Cabinet will try to thresh the matter out with Mr. Brown. If any sort of an agreement can be reached, the plan will then go to the Joint Committee to be whipped into shape for presentation to Congress.

Ford vs. Weeks

If a business man and a politician set out to abuse one another, who would win? Henry Ford and John W. Weeks attempted a practical solution of this question. There is little doubt that Henry Ford won. But the question is not answered. Mr. Ford accused Secretary Weeks of being "a Boston bond broker, in politics for a pastime." Others were outspoken in declaring that Mr. Ford's abuse was political—with the sole object of promoting Henry Ford as a Presidential candidate in 1924. The whole matter rose out of Muscle Shoals.

During the War the Government built a dam at Muscle Shoals, Ala., and two plants for the manufacture of nitrates for explosives. The project is not yet completed. To hasten affairs the Government also constructed a temporary steam plant, the "Gorgas plant," 90 miles away on the land of the Alabama Power Co. The power company reserved the right to purchase the plant later at

a fair valuation or to have the Government remove it. The whole project cost about \$100,000,000.

Months ago Henry Ford offered to lease all three plants for 100 years, making an initial payment of \$5,000,000 and paying installments that may aggregate \$214,000,000. The offer was placed before Congress. It is still there. Nothing has been done.

Last month the Alabama Power Co. finally demanded that the plant be sold to it or taken off. Secretary of War Weeks (in charge of Muscle Shoals) notified Mr. Ford and Mr. Ford kept silence. On Sept. 24 the Gorgas plant was sold to the Power Co. under the terms of the contract for \$3,471,487.

Secretary Weeks asked Mr. Ford if his offer would stand for the remainder of the Muscle Shoals project, with this difference: that the \$3,500,000 received for the Gorgas plant be deducted from Mr. Ford's initial payment of \$5,000,000.

Last week an official statement

came from Mr. Ford's office.

The Ford Philippic. "My offer stands before Congress, and I shall not have any further dealings with John W. Weeks. . . . Long ago Mr. Weeks matured in his mind the plan to break up Muscle Shoals and dispose of it piecemeal. . . . This plan was formed by John W. Weeks for the purpose, as he thought, of injuring Henry Ford. . . . But the injury has shot past Henry Ford and has landed on the farmers. . The only thing I could do at Muscle Shoals which I am not now able to do elsewhere would be to make fertilizer for the farmer. And that is the sole reason why John W. Weeks and scores of corporation lawyers have exerted their cunning to prevent me. . . . It would be well worth while for the waterpower and fertilizer financiers who control this situation to pay \$100,000,000 if thereby they can retain the endless millions which they now make through exorbitant prices. My offer is still before Congress. I shall not withdraw it. There is shall not withdraw it. There is nothing whatever for me to explain.

until he leaves public life. . Let him explain to the farmers." The Weeks Reply. The Secretary of War, "trembling with rage," rushed with this attack to a Cabinet meeting. When he had cooled off he issued a statement edited at the White House: "Mr. Ford this morning issued a personal attack upon

There is nothing that John W. Weeks

can explain though he talks from now

. His statement is filled with reckless assertions. It may be that Mr. Ford . . . is not himself possessed of the full facts of the situation." He then explained: 1) that the Gorgas plant cost less than \$5,000,000 of the hundred millions expended at Muscle Shoals; 2) that under the contract made by the Wilson Administration with the Alabama Power Co. the Government had the choice of selling the Gorgas plant for \$3,500,000 or junking it, which would have yielded about \$1,000,-000. He continued: "I have never opposed Mr. Ford's securing the use of this waterpower or any other equipment we have, provided he is able to give such assurance of its being devoted to this particular purpose [manufacture of nitrates]. That he could ever economically [manufacture of nitrates]. make nitrates by steam power is denied by every expert adviser. The fact that he says his offer is still open would seem to indicate that he does not regard the Gorgas steam plant as necessary to him.

The Significance. Mr. Ford's attack on Secretary Weeks can hardly have been delivered for purely business reasons. The emphasis that the statement places on the supposed injury to the farmers has the force of an appeal for the farmer vote in 1924. Mr. Ford made the first frontal assault on the Coolidge Administration, and Mr. Weeks bore the brunt of the attack.

Secretary Weeks is often described as being in appearance typical of the War Department. Not dashing, his is the warfare of defense. "His big and shining dome looks like a fortress," says Mark Sullivan, famed Washington observer.

When it comes to defending himself against the attacks of Henry Ford, it must be remembered that Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts is no fool. He is a self-made man who has made his million. He also made his way with the people through Congress to the Senate. When he was the colleague of Senator Lodge he said: "Lodge is the statesman, and I represent Massachusetts."

Born on a New Hampshire farm, Weeks went abruptly from schoolteaching to Annapolis at the age of 16. After some service on the high seas he entered business in Boston and soon became a broker (Hornblower and Weeks), then a financier. During Senator Harding's campaign. Senator Weeks gave "sound advice."

LABOR

Resolved and Departed

The American Federation of Labor closed its 43rd annual convention at Portland, Ore., by unanimously re-electing Samuel Gompers as its President. All the other officers were reelected, and El Paso was chosen as the seat of the A. F. L. convention in

Large numbers of resolutions were acted on in the closing days of the convention. Some of the more important ones passed:

¶ A denunciation of the I. W. W.

¶ For continuation of Federation's National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee.

¶ For modification of the Volstead Act to permit the sale of light wines and beers.

¶ A condemnation of the Ku Klux Klan and the Fascisti.

¶ For the organization of editorial workers on daily and weekly news-

¶ Commendation of General Frank T. Hines for his conduct of the Veterans' Bureau (General Hines addressed the convention urging full privileges for ex-service men in the unions).

¶ A denunciation of ship subsidies.

¶ A declaration in favor of a soldier bonus.

¶ Against the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as applied to labor unions.

¶ For restriction of immigration and continued exclusion of Orientals.

Defeated:

¶ For a Labor Party.

I For "one big union."

¶ For recognition of Soviet Russia. ¶ For celebration of May 1 as Labor Day.

PROHIBITION

Citizenship

In Washington, under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches, was held a "Citizenship Conference." Its roster of speakers included Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, William J. Bryan, Senator William E. Borah. They found a

common topic in prohibition.
Said Governor Pinchot, who has
Presidential aspirations: "The thing that has protected the liquor criminal is politics. . . . The Federal Enforcement Service . . . will never be worth its salt until it is taken wholly out of politics. . The President should take personal

charge. Not only has the political ham-stringing of the Federal Enforcement Service had its seat in Washington, but it is notorious that disobedience of the Eighteenth Amendment has been flagrant in the

Capital City. . . ."

Said William Jennings Bryan at an evening session at which President Coolidge was present: "If the President and his Cabinet with the Governors and their advisors would publicly announce that they them-selves are teetotalers and will not use intoxicants themselves, it would do more to strengthen the prohibition sentiment of the nation than anything else could do."

Said William E. Borah: "The hotbed and noisy rendezvous of lawlessness, of cynical defiance to the Eighteenth Amendment are among those of social standing. . . . 'red' sits in his darkly lighted room around his poorly laden table and denounced those provisions of the Constitution placed there to protect property. The 'white' sits in his brilliantly lighted rooms about his richly laden table and defies or denounces the provision of the Constitution placed there in the belief it would protect the home."

CONGRESS

In Maple Sugar Land

Death has laid a heavy hand on the ranks of Republican Senators during the last year. In March Senator Samuel D. Nicholson of Colorado died; Governor Sweet appointed Alva B. Adams, a "progressive" Democrat, to occupy his seat. In April Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota died; Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Laborite, was elected in his stead. In July Senator William P. Dillingham of Vermont died. His place has not yet been filled, but there is a good chance that the Republicans will not lose another Senator. Last week primaries were held to choose the candidates who will stand in a special election on Nov. 6.

Porter Hinman Dale, former Congressman from the Second Vermont District, took the Republican nomination by securing 26,463 votes out of 49,436 cast for three candidates in the primary. The Democrats nominated Park H. Pollard, a cousin of President Coolidge, who was unopposed. The third name on the ballot will be that of Marshall Hapgood, who classes himself as an "Independent Progressive" and asserts in Who's Who that he is known as "the Rug-



@ P. & A. PORTER HINMAN DALE "Promotion is in order"

ged Reformer." His other claims to distinction include the invention of an out-of-door fireplace and activity in movements to conserve forests and wild beasts.

In an ordinary year the Republican nominee in Vermont is practically certain of election. Congressman Dale, although reëlected to the next Congress, resigned his seat to contest for the place in the Senate. He made one of the main issues of his campaign for nomination unqualified opposition to any modification of the Volstead Act. Pollard is classed as a Wet and it is thought likely that there will be some breakage of party lines in the vote on the prohibition issue. Any advantage that Pollard has by being related to Calvin Coolidge, Vermont's leading son, will be more or less balanced by the fact that Dale is a close friend of the President and was present at Plymouth in the early hours of Aug. 3 when President Coolidge took the oath of office.

If Mr. Dale is elected next month, it will be another step in Vermont's consistent policy of regular promotion for her politicians. In the last Congress Vermont's Senators were William P. Dillingham and Carroll S. Page, both 79 years of age. Her two Congressmen were Frank L. Greene, 53, who had served in Congress since 1912, and Mr. Dale, 56, whose Congressional service dated from 1915; last Fall Representative Greene was elected to succeed Senator Page. Mr. Dale, of Island Pond, is a Vermont product. In his youth he studied acting under James E. Murdoch and law under his father. He has been prominent in state politics for 25 years. In accordance with Vermont tradition, promotion is

ARMY AND NAVY

Inquiry Ended

After almost four weeks of investigation the Naval Court of Inquiry which has been investigating the wreck of seven destroyers on Point Arguello, near Santa Barbara (Time, Sept. 17), closed its hearings. The report of the Board was transmitted to the Navy Department, in accordance with which court mar-

tials may be instituted.

Because the Board saw the possibility of suggesting 13 officers for court martial, these had to be ex-empted from testifying, being given the same rights as defendants in a trial (TIME, Oct. 1). Nevertheless, the 13 "interested parties" waived their rights and testified. Captain Edward H. Watson, in command of the squadron which went ashore, took all the blame upon himself, and in the final arguments instructed his counsel to make no defence. The defence of the others was chiefly that, according to regulations, all ships were obliged to follow the leader's course.

SOLDIER BONUS

San Francisco Assembly

At the annual convention of the American Legion at San Francisco four major aims were enunciated in his keynote presidential address by Alvin M. Owsley, retiring National Commander. These were:

1) Hospitalization; 2) Reliabilitation; 3) Adjusted compensation (Legionese for the soldiers' bonus); 4) Americanization. All of them, according to Commander Owsley, have been measurably advanced dur-

ing the past year.

That the bonus will pass the next Congress with more than the twothirds majority necessary to override the President's veto seems assured, according to preliminary announce-ments of the voting intentions of new members. But no one seems to know any more definitely how the money will be raised. The press (with the exception of Hearst and the Chicago Tribune properties) is as a whole antagonistic.

FARMERS

Selling Wheat

The Administration's plans to help the wheat farmers proceeded on two fronts. Eugene Meyer, Jr., and former Congressman Frank W. Mondell, Director of the War Finance Corporation, set out for the Northwest to assist the farmers in forming coöperative marketing associations. Former Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois was elected chairman of a committee to aid them in this effort.

Meanwhile it is understood that in Washington Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has evolved another plan. It would call for the creation of a large grain export corporation by the Government to purchase grain with Government money and sell it abroad by cutting prices and taking losses if necessary. On the following year this deficit would be made up by an excise tax on grain at the elevators. The theory is that if this year's surplus is entirely disposed of, next year's production can stand the burden of the tax divided over the entire crop.

crop.

This plan was reliably reported, but does not seem typical of Secretary Wallace. It has the very drawbacks which he has objected to in other plans, that it would tend to increase wheat production, whereas restriction of acreage is what is

needed.

POLITICAL NOTES

Attorney General Daugherty called newspapermen about him for the first regular press conference at his Department in eleven months.

Mr. Daugherty, whose deep personal affection for President Harding covered a period of nearly 30 years, had been invited to address the Harding memorial meeting in Manhattan on Nov. 2, Mr. Harding's birthday. Said he, none too steadily: "I couldn't go to such a meeting and say anything... Some time, probably after I leave this office, I am going to write the story of Warren G. Harding. I have a mass of material—letters, documents, records—which I will use or turn over to whomever may be given the task of getting them into shape."

F. W. Wile, able Washington correspondent for many newspapers, had from Mr. Daugherty the secret of his physical "comeback" after a breakdown which was aggravated

seriously by the death of Mr. Harding:

"Go to bed between nine and ten o'clock, if possible. Rise at 6:30 in the morning. Take orange juice and coffee; then a little exercise. Shave and dress and take a walk. Breakfast at 8:30 and get to work at 9. Whenever you feel tired, close your eyes for five minutes and you will feel as refreshed as from a good night's sleep. Don't worry."

In Marion's Probate Court, appraiser's filed a report putting the total value of President Harding's estate, exclusive of the Harding Publishing Co., at \$486,565.64.

In the War Department Office of Brigadier General Charles E. Sawyer, White House physician, the trustees of the Harding Memorial Association held their organization meeting.

Officers were elected: Calvin Coolidge, Honorary President; John Hays Hammond and John Barton Payne, First and Second Vice Presidents; George B. Christian, Jr., Secretary; Andrew J. Mellon, Treasurer.

The program:

- 1) A nation-wide campaign for \$3,000,000.
- 2) Erection of a mausoleum and construction of a memorial park in Marion.
- 3) Purchase and maintenance of the Harding home in Marion.
- 4) Erection nearby the home of a building to house Hardingiana.
- 5) Endowment of a chair of political science in some state university, probably Ohio State (Columbus).

On Nov. 1, representatives of the 3,000,000 Masons in the U. S. will lay the cornerstone of what is to be their Order's greatest edifice—a George Washington National Memorial on Shooters Hill, a link in the Arlington Ridge overlooking the capital. The monument will be 200 feet high, rising in a series of towers surrounded by columns, over an atrium 70 by 100 feet.

A Memorial Chapel to General Robert E. Lee will shortly command the campus of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va. The Daughters of the Confederacy, donors, last week pronounced their gift "the tribute of Southern womanhood to the South's ideal hero."

Senator Copeland, the physician who recenty arrived in national polities from the State of New York, is preparing a resolution requesting President Coolidge to call an international economic conference. The Administration wants no conference while France is in her present mood. But Democrats believe that the farmers are eager for a conference that will stabilize European finance. A union of Democrats and the Farm Bloc on this proposal might easily embarrass the Administration.

Dr. Copeland has no high opinion of his colleagues. In Manhattan he addressed a Y. M. C. A. audience on Human Welfare in Government. Said he: "I don't see why anybody ever goes to see Congress. It doesn't do any good. The members never do anything except draw their pay."

John Philip Hill is a well-dressed Congressman from Maryland, socially inclined. There has been some very small talk about ejecting him from Congress on the grounds that he has deliberately violated the Volstead Act. Congressman Hill picked up this small talk and hurled it home with the following remark: "If the Drys throw me out of Congress, they will make me the first Wet President of the United States."

Dante Pierce is the publisher of the Iowa Homestead, one of the great farm journals of that state. He will be the next Secretary of Agriculture, if the custom of appointing editors of Iowa farm journals* does not stale. Dante Pierce had much to do with putting Smith Wildman Brookhart into the Senate.

About the time Senator Brookhart was describing the painful poverty of Iowa farmers, Publisher Pierce sent a solicitor to Chicago and New York to renew advertising contracts. "Ah," said the advertisers, "if the farmers of Iowa are broke, it will not pay to advertise in your paper!"

Senator Brookhart, reported as strong as ever, is up for re-election next year, but Publisher Pierce is said to be not so enthusiastic.

^{*} Secretary Wallace has been editor of Oreamery Gazette, Farm and Dairy, Wallace's Farmer. Ex-Secretary Meredith (under President Wilson) has published the Farmer's Tribune (Des Moines) and started Successful Farming.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

Still Dilly-Dallying

The German Government made overtures to the French and Belgian Governments for a conference to settle the means of bringing about a restoration of normal economic conditions in the Ruhr. M. Poincaré, as Premier of France and spokesman for Belgium, rebuffed the German request by stating that all the Germans had to do was to cease passive resistance (which was reported to be still in existence) and to discuss with General Degoutte, Generalissimo of the Franco-Belgian occupational forces, any local difficulties.

Meanwhile the French conversed with Herr Hugo Stinnes ("Master of Coke") and other industrialists concerning resumption of deliveries from the Ruhr. These discussions had the effect of recognizing Herr Stinnes as "Master of Germany" to the complete exclusion of the German Government. No agreement of note was reached with the German industrialists and the discussions were broken off. An agreement was reached, however, with the German Miners' Union and the men were reported returning to work. declared that all evidences of military occupation would be removed as soon as normal economic conditions obtained in the Ruhr valley.

COMMONWEALTH

(BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS)

Imperial Conference

The major discussion at the past week's session of the Imperial Conference (of the Dominions, at London) was that of Imperial Preference

In 1907, when the first Imperial Conference took place, it was clearly recognized that, owing to the state of exhaustion of many great markets and the clearly defined international tendency toward economic self-containment, the British Empire would have to create within its own borders new markets and so develop Imperial commerce.

Britain today is potentially not less wealthy than she was before the War. She can grant enormous credits to her Dominions and Colonies in the shape of materials. Materials, such as machinery, rails, structural steel, cement, etc., would call for increased labor in the Do-



© Keystone View

PREMIER BRUCE
"A Fusilier in war, a Protectionist in peace"

minions to put them to practical use and thereby increase production or real worth. The Dominions would then be placed in a position to repay the credits granted to them by the Mother Country. The house of cards falls, however, unless the Dominions are assured of a market for their increased production. That is what the Imperial Conference is now discussing and why Imperial Preference is necessary to the economic welfare of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Stanley M. Bruce, Australian Prime Minister, drew the attention of the Conference to the fact that Australia was faced with the problem of what to do with her already increased production.* He said that the Government had been obliged to come to the aid of the fruit growers, because they could find no market for their produce. He, therefore, invited the Imperial Government to place a tariff on raw materials and foodstuffs with an adequate preference to the Dominions.

In his speech he intimated that if the U. S. Government had seen fit to adopt the Fordney Tariff, there

*An Australian project known as the Murray Valley Irrigation Scheme will enable about 1,000,000 to make homes on now arid land. The Government is thus faced with the problem of finding an outlet for their production.

should be a similar tariff for the British Empire. Like General Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, he called attention to the debt owed to the U.S. In 1922 imports from the U.S. were valued at £222,000,000; exports to the U.S. at £76,000,000. Premier Bruce thought it would be wise to make the British Isles less dependent on the U.S. and more dependent on the Dominions.

Premier Bruce also asserted that the British meat market was practically at the mercy of a great combine "that is surely and inevitably driving Australia out of meat production." His speech caused the greatest alarm in Argentina, whence 90% of Britain's meat is imported.

The young Australian Premier, twice wounded in the War, is the political hero of the Antipodes. Although a Cambridge graduate, he owned a dry goods firm and belonged to the Labor Party. The War came. He founded the Nationalist Party, fought with the Royal Fusiliers, went to Geneva, startled the League of Nations by a brilliant plea for disarmament, returned to Australia, succeeded (when ex-Premier Hughes had failed) in effecting a coalition against the Labor Party, became Premier, remained young.

After Premier Bruce's proposals came the offer of the British Government, through Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme, President of the Board of Trade, to extend a preferential tariff to the Dominions on dried fruits, dried currants, preserved fruits, sugar, tobacco. The offer is liable to alteration and enlargement in subsequent discussion. The Dominion representatives received the Imperial Government's offer with much gratification. India, however, complained that as most of her exports went to foreign lands, she would receive no advantages under the proposal.

Other matters discussed by the Conference: credit for smaller Colonies; consideration of Premier Bruce's plan to form an Empire purchasing pool for food and raw materials; scheme for ensuring preference on public contracts; scheme for developing outlying parts of Empire; consideration of League of Nations and its conduct in the recent Italo-Greek dispute (all Dominion Premiers were solid in favor of the Commonwealth supporting the

Foreign News-[Continued]

League to the utmost of its ability). Lord Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, predicted that in time the Empire will be able to grow all the cotton it needs.

A subject of paramount interest, Empire defense, was shortly to come

up before the Conference.

The Conference adopted the title of the British Commonwealth of Nations to replace that of the British Empire, the reason being that the Dominions now consider themselves as individual nations.

Mr. George

Ex-Premier Lloyd George continued his triumphal American tour amid indescribable enthusiasm. At Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Winnipeg, he made speeches praising the Canadians for the great part they played in the War. But the predominant theme in his speeches was that of the brewing war in Europe, and he more than once emphasized the necessity of fighting that menace.

At Montreal Mr. George burst into golf. A correspondent of The Christran Science Monitor saw him make three perfect shots—a long, straight drive, a magnificent approach and a superb and final putt. Moved by sheer admiration the correspondent approached.
"What is your score, Sir?" he

asked with timidity.

"Sh-sh," whispered the statesman, "I'm two up at the 14th hole."

Later, the game came up for discussion with the press correspond-

"Yes." the ex-Premier agreed, "I made several very creditable shots." Whereupon someone asked: "It was a better game, perhaps, than the one you played with M. Briand at Cannes?" referring to the famous game with the former French Premier, the description of which in the Chamber of Deputies is said to have hastened M. Briand's over-

"Ah," he said, "that was a bad game for Briand, a very bad game."

At Ottawa Mr. George called on Lord Renfrew (Prince of Wales, who left Canada on the C. P. R. liner Empress of France, having terminated his vacation) at Government House. Miss Megan Lloyd George was already there attending a dance given in Lord Renfrew's honor; presumably (although it was not reported) Miss Megan and the incognito Prince danced together.

At Winnipeg Mr. George announced his intention of stopping off at Marion, O., to pay his respects to Mrs. Harding and to lay a wreath on the grave of the late President.

Having crossed the border into the U. S., Mr. George said at Minneapolis, which he described as "a great

arsenal of peace":

"I come from a troubled continent. Yours is a continent of peace. For God's sake keep it so. Keep it, keep it. Your industries are the industries of peace. Your interest above all is the interest of peace."

Among those who attended a civic luncheon in honor of Mr. George was Senator Magnus Johnson of Minnesota. The Senator was full of praise for Mr. George and his remarkable speech, in which he called attention to the great influence for peace that the U. S. could exert. Said Magnus to newspaper reporters:

"I am not ready to say what we ought to do. I am a newcomer in the Senate and it would do no good for me to say too much. When I have something to say, I bet those fellows will hear me. I will hit hard when the time comes for hard hitting. It was a great speech Lloyd George

When in Minneapolis, Chief Brave Eagle of the Sioux tribe "baptized" Mr. George with the "Siouxdonym" (TIME, Oct. 8) Wamble-Nopa, meaning Two Eagles—"one for war and one for peace," as the Sioux Chief put it.

Canada's Wheat

It was estimated that Canada's wheat crop will reach 500,000,000 bushels, and of that total at least 350,000,000 bushels will be for export. This places Canada first in the world's list of wheat exporters, the U. S. coming next with an estimated export total of 290,000,000 bushels.

The movement of wheat to the East began a little later this year than usual. At Winnipeg an average of 2,000 carloads of wheat were inspected every day. A record was made when a train, over a mile in length, groaned under the burden of 185,000 bushels. Some 8,000,000 bushels were shipped from Port Arthur and Fort William in four days. Most of the wheat is sent to Britain.

FRANCE

Mayor of Lyons

M. Edouard Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, who recently paid a visit to the U. S. (TIME, Oct. 1), again set foot on his native soil. Said he: "The Americans are a magnificent race—beautiful women and fine men." He kept his political impressions to himself and the only criticism to which he gave vent was of the U. S. customs system, which he described as "a regular inquisi-tion." He was loud in praise of U. S. labor-saving devices.

The purpose of his trip to the U. S. was to persuade American manufacturers to exhibit their goods at the annual Lyons Fair, and he announced that he had received pledges from scores of Americans who were

willing to do so.

ITALY

Trade Revival

The U.S. Department of Commerce reported a trade improvement in Italy. It was stated that "the usual Fall revival in trade has not yet taken place, but rising imports of raw materials indicate an increase in industrial activity over 1922. Railway traffic is increasing and the revival in building activity is maintained. Crops have proved larger than the preliminary estimates.

"Railway car loading in Italy has increased until it exceeds the pre-War average. The total freight tonnage from July, 1922, to May, 1923, amounted to 39,000,000 tons an increase of 16% over the previous year. The traffic in the port of Genoa in the first eight months of 1923 amounted to 4,000,000 tons—a considerable increase over 1922.
"The Commissioner of the rail-

ways reports that satisfactory progress is being made in reorganizing the State railway systems and in reducing the number of employees. Increases have been authorized in freight and passenger rates, which are expected to yield 100,000,000 lire annually."

Notes

It was stated from Rome that Premier Benito Mussolini will ask the Chamber of Deputies, when it opens on Nov. 8, for an extension of the full powers accorded to him when he became Dictator last year. The ex-

Foreign News-[Continued]

tension is likely to be for six months.

8

Premier Mussolini announced that the Government had granted allowances of 2,000,000 lire to the families of the members of the Italian Mission who were murdered in August near Janina in the Epirus, Greece.

Captain Ezio Garibaldi, grandson of the patriot, received the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary and was sent on a special mission to Mexico. The object of his mission is to seek an economic accord with Mexico, where Italy can obtain a large part of the raw materials necessary to her industries.

Anselmo Bonin, accustomed to boasting that he had a great fortune in gold and who was always ready to lend to his neighbors, was disturbed by a visit from four masked bandits. Bonin refused to divulge the hiding place of his gold hoard and the bandits first beat him "until his body was a mass of blood and bruises," then broke his bones. The victim was reported unwilling to speak, so the bandits roasted him over a fire in the kitchen hearth; then left him for dead. Bonin was not dead! No trace of the inquisitioners was found.

SPAIN

Nearly Perfect

The story of James of Campostella, Patron Saint of Spain, was recently cited in connection with Spanish politics. It relates how, when the Saint died and went to Heaven, the Almighty, wishing to express appreciation of his apostle's conduct on earth, offered to grant any petition that he might make. St. James began by invoking the Divine blessing upon his beloved country and then entreated that Spain might always be known as possessing the bravest men, the loveliest women, the healthiest climate, the most fertile soil and, last, the most perfect government. "Stop," exclaimed the Almighty, "all your wishes shall be granted with the exception of the last. For were I to accord to you that one also, all my angels would leave heaven and take up their abode in Spain."

The story is told many times a day in connection with Dictator Primo Rivera. They say he is contending against Heaven in endeavoring to endow Spain with a perfect government.

Hostages

In Morocco the bandit Raisuli had conference with General Aizpuru, the new Spanish High Commissioner. He told the Spanish General that he now recognized the Spanish protectorate over Morocco and declared his loyal adhesion to the new Government. In proof of his sincerity he left two of his sons with the General as hostages.

GERMANY

Ex-Ambassadorial Comment

In an interview at The Hague, where he was representing the German League of Nations Society* at the meeting of the International



© Paul Thompson

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF

Lion into dove?

Confederation of League of Nations Societies, Count von Bernstorff (German Ambassador to the U. S. before and during the first two and a half years of the War) said that the League idea was growing in Germany and that its machinery would be necessary to unravel the reparations tangle.

He proposed an American loan: "Germany and France will never

* Nations not members of the League of Nations who are members of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies: Russia, Turkey, Germany, U. S. The object of these societies is to further the cause of the League in their respective countries. come to any agreement without the League or some third person to mediate. As I have already stated, my belief is that only an American loan to Germany on lines similar to those of the Austrian loan, which has proved such a success, will ever solve the intricate problem with which Germany is faced as the result of the War. . . . If it means good business, I am convinced that the United States will be ready to make this loan, but it must be on some business basis."

"Master of Coke"

Herr Hugo Stinnes, reputed richer than Henry Ford, goaded by attacks, replied to his enemies in the columns of his newspaper *Die Allgemeine Zeitung*:

"The hounding by the press of the Left, including the Democratic papers, and also the Centrist Germania, has assumed forms which make it seem worthwhile for me, too, to clear up the events of last week for outsiders whom evidently it was sought

to lead astray."

He stated that Germany's economic life was threatened and that under existing circumstances there was no place for a tax on coal. After stating why the first Stresemann Government failed, he remarked: "I go on record that what the alleged 'Stinnes dictatorship' wanted, corresponded to the views of the Chancellor and the whole Reichstag faction of the German People's Party in the first half of last week, but kept free from the vacillating and confusion of the last few days."

He then accused Herr Bernhardt, editor of Die Vossiche Zeitung, Sinnes' chief tormenter, of borrowing his own ideas and then "tendentiously, falsely and fraudulently misrepresenting them."

He concluded his defense thus:

"Germany's life is in acute danger; it is a matter of life or death for a large part of the German people. Experiments are out of place. Therefore it is doubly regretable that it was not possible to win over those men [to enter the Government] who would have been relatively certain to guarantee the immediate carrying through unconditionally of necessary reforms."

Herr Stinnes lives with his wife and sons in a single apartment in the Hotel Adlon in Berlin. The inmates of the hotel say of him: "There goes

Foreign News-[Continued]

Stinnes! By the time he gets to his floor he will have made another million dollars."

Notes

A motor lorry loaded with Green Police, followed by a limousine, made its way through Berlin to the Reichstag. Inside the limousine was a nervous, agitated man. One hour later Green Police and limousine made the return journey. Inside the car sat a man "wreathed in smiles": Chancellor Stresemann had been made Germany's first constitutional dictator by 316 votes to 24. Thus he joins the ranks of European dictators—Mussolini of Italy, Doktor von Kahr of Bavaria, Captain-General Primo Rivera of Spain, Colonel Gonatas of Greece, Mustapha Kemal Pasha of Turkey.

The Bolshevik Government of Saxony denounced the régime of dictators in Germany and proclaimed itself a "government of republican and proletarian defense." It further stated that it would oppose monarchical activities by strikes and by force of arms, if necessary.

Grave disorders occurred at Berlin and in the Rhineland, caused by a serious food shortage. Riots and pillaging of shops occurred at many points and there were some clashes with police forces. Many people were killed and many were injured.

It was announced from Washington that a new treaty of amity and commerce between the U.S. and Germany is to be negotiated.

The value of the mark sank to the incomprehensible figure of .000000015% of one cent to one mark, or about 6,500,000,000 marks to the dollar. The actual number of marks in circulation according to the last week-end statement of the Reichsbank was 28,228,800,000,000,000 (twenty-eight quadrillions, two hundred and twenty-eight trillions, eight hundred billions). The cost of living in Berlin doubled in four days.

The animals in the Berlin Zoo were stated to be so hungry that they keep Berlin awake at night. The roaring of lions and tigers admixed with the "laughs" of hyenas and the howling of the wolves was reputed to have turned residential Berlin into a veritable jungle.

POLAND

An Accident?

A fort of the Warsaw citadel, in which explosives were stored, blew up, killing 28 persons, wounding 48 severely and 110 slightly. The explosion broke windows 15 miles away.

A rigid inquiry into the cause of the disaster is under way, as it is supposed that the explosion was caused by Communists.

AUSTRIA

New Currency

It was reported from Vienna that the Austrian Government proposes to create a new currency, by which a krone will represent from 1,000 to 10,000 times the present inflated krone. The Austrian krone is worth about \$14 a million.

This is purely a matter of convenience. As the London *Economist* pointed out, "Such a course would at least make it unnecessary to continue counting in millions."

HUNGARY

"King Otto"

At the parish church of the Spanish fishing village of Lequeito, near where the exiled ex-Empress of Austria-Hungary lives, the children of the unfortunate Emperor Karl (who died at Madeira, April 1, 1922) and Empress Zita, were confirmed.

Wearing the insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece, little "King Otto," as he is known to a vast majority of Hungarians, followed by his sister and brothers, his mother, members of the Habsburg family and a large number of nobles, clergy and other notables, went in solemn procession to the church. There the Royal Family were received by the Primate of Spain, Cardinal-Prince Archbishop of Toledo, and by Bishop Dr. Ernst Seydl (former Court Pastor), who had come to Lequeito several weeks before to prepare and administer the Holy Confirmation to the Imperial Children. After a brief prayer at the altar of the sacrament. the Royal Family went to the main altar, where the Habsburg King, Princes and Princess were confirmed.

Godfathers: for King Otto, Pope Pius XI; for Archduke Robert, Don Antonio Ribeiro, Bishop of Funchal; for Archduke Felix, Bishop Dr. Siegmund Waitz of Voralberg; for Archduke Karl Ludwig, Bishop Szmrecsanyi of Hungary; for Archduchess Adelheid, Archduchess Maria Theresa.

TURKEY

Turkification

Although Turkey became master of her own house when the Allies marched out (Time, Oct. 15), it was still incumbent upon her to put that house in order: the Turkification of Constantinople has started. Foreign languages are taboo and all signs, cinematograph titles, notices, etc., are to be printed in the Turkish language. The authorities stated that the Turkish language would soon be dominant "even in the European quarter."

All telephone and public transportation companies were given one month to replace non-Turkish employees with Moslems.

CHINA

An Inauguration

The sun was shining brightly in Peking when, at 7:45 a. m. on Oct. 10, the twelfth anniversary (according to the Chinese calendar) of the birth of the Chinese Republic, *Presdent-Elect Marshal Tsao-Kun stepped from the train which had brought him to Peking.

He drove through the gayly decorated streets in an open car. Triumphal arches were in evidence and picked troops lined the route from the depot to the Presidential Palace. Reports varied as to the degree of enthusiam displayed by the populace. One said that they cheered; another that not a cheer was heard, the only manifestation being a stolid, Oriental curiosity.

Shortly after arriving at the Presidential Palace, the President-Elect entered the main reception room, where the chief officers of state were assembled. Marshal Tsao-Kun read to them a short inaugural address, bowed three times, retired.

Two hours later he drove to the Chung Yi Yuan (House of Representatives). The new Constitution of China was read and formally promulgated by the Speaker. Marshal Tsao-Kun then took the oath of office and became fifth President of the Chinese Republic. A luncheon was served in the House and the new

^{*} Hsuan-Tung, or Pu-Yi, the Boy Emperor and present head of the Manchu dynasty, abdicated Feb. 12, 1912.

Foreign Affairs—[Continued]

President* delivered a short inaugural address.

The President expressed gratification that the Constitution had been passed and promulgated, as it gave a firm basis to the Government; he touched upon the need of a reduction in military expenditure, upon thorough financial retrenchment, upon the need of developing and maintaining education. Referring to the lack of cooperation in China and to foreign

nations he said:

"I therefore, hope to unify the country by bringing together the various talents for close coöperation. The people must be protected and assured of peace. All friendly powers wish China well, but it will not be a fitting response to their wellmeant intentions if we do not fully discharge our duty of giving protection to the lives and property of their nationals in China. . . . In recent years the friendly Powers have rendered much assistance to China. It is for us to do our utmost in fulfilling treaty obligations and adjusting foreign debts. Only in that way will we succeed in promoting friendly relations."

The new Constitution is divided into 13 sections and subdivided into 141 articles. It has taken about ten years to complete and is said to be an "historic document." The provisional Constitution drawn up at Nanking in 1911 is now superseded.

The main provisions of the Constitution are concerned with the establishment and maintenance of a National Army (China has heretofore had no National Army), a uniform system of administration of justice and the levying and collection of national taxes. The provinces are to have self-government and will, it is said, organize their own forces, free from interference by the Army, for maintaining peace and order. Governors of the provinces will be elected by the individual provinces concerned under much the same system as the election of state governors in the U. S. On the whole the Constitution follows more closely American ideals than did its provisional counterpart of Nanking.

The big point is, however, that, on the face of it. the new Constitution

will be useless in restoring order in China. The Tuchuns (War Lords) and the Super-Tuchuns have managed very ably to appoint Governors in the provinces—generally them-selves. They have large armies for the suppression of lawlessness and anything else that occurs to them. This state of things obviously breathes defiance to the spirit of the new Constitution. The main obstacle to a unified China is the armies of the Tuchuns. They cannot be laid aside merely because the Constitution says so or because President Tsao-Kun asks the Tuchuns to do so. A conflict of interest will inevitably arise, in which the Republic will become a Tuchun trying to rise over all the other Tuchuns. It seems likely that any attempt at unifying China by peaceable means is foredoomed to failure and that sooner or later a grand clash of arms will take place.

While President Tsao-Kun was finding his Presidential feet in Peking, the disappointed Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, virtual Tuchun of Canton, issued threats from the South. Said

"I have issued an order for the organization of a punitive expedition against Tsao-Kun and for the rearrest and punishment of all members of Parliament who participated in the election. I have also telegraphed to Marshal Tuan Chi-Jui, Marshal Chang Tso-Lin and General Li Yung-Hsiang inviting them to join me in the suppression of the enemy. . . . His election was brought about in circumstances of illegality and corruption which make it an outrage on any nation of civilized habits, thought and action."

The Sun Cabinet issued the follow-

ing manifesto:

"There have been many sordid transactions in history, but none equals the shamelessness of this latest attempt to seize high power. No people who tamely acquiesce to such an act can have the right to live as a self-respecting nation. The Chinese people as a whole regard the election of Tsao-Kun as an act of usurpation and treason which must be resisted and punished.

"The people are determined to find concrete expression in a national government, the formation of which is now being worked out by representative leaders of the nations.'

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen was upheld by 74 members of the old Parliament, who were loud in condemnation of Marshal Tsao-Kun's bribery and corruption.

New Policy?

The Chinese Government, in its answer to the Diplomats' note of protest regarding the bandit outrage near Tsinan (Time, Oct. 15), stated that three of the officials whose punishment was demanded (Time, Aug. 20) were dismissed, that a Presidential mandate had also dismissed the Military Governor of Shantung from his post and that further orders had been sent to provincial authorities "to redouble their efforts to suppress brigandage." The Government said, however, that it could not commit itself to a scheme for policing the railways. The demands for an indemnity for the victims of the bandit outrage were accepted in principle.

The reply was considered in Peking as fairly satisfactory. Coming soon after the new President's inauguration, the note was apparently indicative of a new régime of responsible government; it is too soon, however, to say whether the Government will be able to exert its authority over the provinces, as that will depend largely on the outcome of the struggle between Tsao-Kun and the other Tuchuns for power.

LATIN AMERICA

Free Land

President Obregon issued a proclamation whereby all Mexicans desiring to devote themselves to agricultural pursuits will be given from 250 to 500 acres of land.

This was said to be a step to found the Government on the agricultural possibilities of Mexico and to check the exodus to the U.S. by making it possible for the poor people to live

in their own country.

Militarism

Brigadier General Antonio A. Guerrero was appointed special envoy of Mexico to European countries. His mission is concerned with "1924 models in war materials"; he is to get bids on the latest artillery pieces and rifles; and he is to inspect the military systems used in the house of war-Europe. His tour will embrace Italy, France, Belgium, Germany. On his return to Mexico City he will submit a plan to the War Ministry for the modernization of the Mexican Army.

Most of the equipment now used by the Mexican Army was bought prior to 1911, when President Porfirio Diaz resigned and General Francisco Madero was elected.

^{*}The first President of the Chinese Republic was Yuan Shih-Kai, 1913-16; second, Li Yuan-Hung, when he retired on account of a restoration of the Monarchy; third, Feng Kwo-Chang, 1917-18; fourth, Hsu Shih-Chang, 1918-22; Li Yuan-Hung resumed the Presidency at the request of old Parliamentarians on June 11, 1922 and remained in office until last June.

MUSIC

Critics Enraged

In Carnegie Hall, Manhattan, Vladimir de Pachmann, famed Russian pianist, aged 75 (TIME, Sept. 10), gave a recital on the pianoforte—his first in America in twelve years. Standees packed the parquet five deep.

Next day metropolitan critics com-

mented:

Deems Taylor (World): "Three thousand people saw murder done last night at Carnegie Hall. . . .

"The brown curtains parted and out came a chunky little old man with a head something like Franz Liszt's portraits—the same high forehead, eagle nose and long gray hair. The audience burst into applause.

The little man put his feet together and clasped his hands and bowed stiffly from the waist, looking very like the frog footman in Alice as he did so. The audience kept on applauding and he kept on bowing.

Then he sat down and began to play Beethoven's Pathetic Sonata.

to play Beethoven's Pathetic Sonata.
"He played the opening section, marked 'grave,' with a cool, velvety perfection of touch that fell very gently and softly on the ear.

"A phrase ended, with a brief pause before the next began, and in the pause the little man raised his hands from the keyboard and beat time as though he were conducting a band, and grinned at the audience. And everybody giggled. . . .

"He played the allegro. More gestures and comical faces, and more

giggles. . .

"And in the middle of it the little man raised his hands and beat time, and grinned at the audience, and said something. And the man in the row behind one laughed aloud, and then everybody giggled. For the little man was really outdoing himself. And Beethoven died and went to Hell, and everybody was frightfully amused at Mr. de Pachmann."

Lawrence Gilman (Tribune): "Mr. Vladimir de Pachmann brought his inimitable one-man vaudeville show into town last night. . . Mr. de Pachmann favored his audience with an almost continuous monologue, addressing little speeches to them between his numbers and commenting on his performance as he went along. He registered comic despair when he found difficulty in adjusting the piano stool to his satisfaction, gestured elaborately between phrases, grimaced, scowled melodramatically and indulged in various other monkey shines."

Henry T. Finck (Post): "The

audience, I regret to say, encouraged the Odessan pianist in his disrespectful treatment of the great masters' music. . . After a while his mumbled speeches, which could be heard only in the front rows, got on the nerves of some of the listeners, and they resorted to continuous applause to make him shut up."

The New York Herald: "One of the player's many statements made



ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT

He championed an old man

from the platform which caused some special laughter among his hearers was when he said: 'I have more music in my fingers than singers in their throats. I am very modest.'"

H. C. Colles (*Times*): "It was a good sign that the audience, which began by listening breathlessly for Mr. de Pachmann's remarks, soon took to drowning them with applause, as a gentle hint that music and not conversation is the business of the concert room."

Only two critics defended de Pachmann in the public prints. These were Gilbert Gabriel of *The Sun and The Globe* and Alexander Woollcott of *The New York Herald*, who happens to be a theatre critic.

Wrote Mr. Woollcott: "De Pachmann seemed to us to be caressing that piano and to be evoking from it a voice of gold.

 before him. He wonders if he will play it well. . . 'Dear God, help me to play this beautiful music tonight as You meant it to be played when You sent it into the world.' Fragments of something like this escaped from the little man as he served at that altar on Carnegie's stage.

"Such communicativeness in the world of affairs or on the concert platform may be an infirmity, but, after all, it is a part of de Pachmann, and one did not come away from Bernhardt's last Camille denouncing her for being a grandmother with a wooden leg. It is barely possible that de Pachmann could be made by a grim management to keep his behavior orderly, his face straight, his mouth shut. But probably he would burst."

Vatican Choir

The "Sistine Choir" now tours America.

Its Official Status. When Vatican ceremonies need a choir, the singers are recruited from without. These Roman singers are popularly, known as the Sistine* Choir. They continue the traditions of the old official choir. Their leader, Don Antonio Rella, has an official title, "Perpetual Vice-Director of the Pontifical Chapel." The choir crosses the seas without the official sanction of Pope Pius XI, but apparently with his consent.

Its History and Personnel. For centuries the Sistine Choir of the Vatican represented the most august development of music, reaching its greatest glory in the medieval days of the unaccompanied chorus.

"Male singers only" has been its rule. The sopranos and contraltos were not the voices of boys; they were "eastrati"—eunuchs imported from infidel lands. More recently, special instruction has been employed to retain the soprano and contralto tones of boys after the natural break in the voice. The choir now consists of 34 men and 20 boys. All wear white surplices over cassocks of purple and searlet.

The advance of the orchestra relegated the choir to revered desuetude, but the insatiable interest of the present Century has rediscovered and reawakened it.

The Music. Only compositions written in the traditional liturgical musical forms of the Church are presented. Perosi (Time, May 19) dominates the programs.

^{*}The Sistine Chapel, made artistically famous by Michael Angelo, is the chief chapel of the Vatican, intimately associated with the Pope.

BOOKS

The Puppet Master*
Robert Nathan Has Written a
Fantasy Without Sentimentalism

The Story. Amy May was six years old. She lived on the top floor of No. 12 Barrow St. with her mother, Mrs. Holly, a one-eyed doll named Annabelle Lee and an agreeable young rabbit called Jane Demonstration. The mother was kind (her disposition was amiable and her bathtub had geraniums in it). But in spite of these blessings and the consolations of Christian Science as well, Amy May's happiness was incomplete, for she felt that Annabelle Lee should have a husband and she didn't know where to get him. Fortunately, Papa Jonas, who lived downstairs, was a puppet master and the difficulty was solved by the marriage of Annabelle Lee to Mr. Aristotle, the veteran clown-philosopher of Papa Jonas' puppet troupe. Alas, the marriage turned out unsuccessfully! Poor Mr. Aristotle, forlorn boaster that he was, discovered how much more difficult it is actually to kiss in secret than to tell about a thousand imaginary kisses in public. He fled back to his puppet companions for comfort and found none. In his absence even his poor reputation for rowdiness had faded. He returned to his wife for consolation only to discover her hankering for a husband of greater elegance and ardor. Spring came—the queer intoxication of love stirred universally. Mrs. Holly and Christopher Lane, the young poet who was Papa Jonas' assistant, found romance in a sea-going hack; even Jane Demonstration went in search of love to her doom. But to Mr. Aristotle, Spring only brought despair-he had suffered many minor indignities and now, at last, he heard that a handsome young puppet was to take his place with the fascinating but callous Annabelle Lee. Maddened by jealousy and shame, after a pitiful attempt at reconciliation, he extracted his wife's one shoe-button eye with a pair of shears and committed suicide by leaping out of the window. The event caused little stir. Mrs. Holly and Christopher Lane were married and soon departed to California, with Amy May, Annabelle Lee (re-eyed) and her new husband, Mr. Romeo, leaving only Papa Jonas to muse philosophically on the fate of Mr. Aristotle, thus: "He did not move as I meant him to and he ended

* THE PUPPET MASTER—Robert Nathan—McBride (\$1.75).

badly . . . yet he knew what it was to suffer and to love. I envy him his boldness, for it was not expected of him."

The Significance. The Puppet Master is that rare thing, a fantasy without a trace of professional whimsicality or sentimentalism—it has all the charm of Barrie at his best with-



ROBERT NATHAN
He is airily melancholic

out one drop of glycerine in its composition. Humorous, beautiful, poignant with airy melancholy, this minute and perfect comedy of puppets and their masters is a complete and singular achievement in its mode. Our time has produced little fantasy, but this is of the best of it—and it will last. Gay and incredible as a dream in a fairy-tale, it has that reality about it which no laborious exactitude of realism can capture—the innate, unmistakable reality of art.

The Author. Robert Nathan was born January 2, 1894, in New York City. He was educated in private schools in Switzerland and America and at Harvard. In addition to his literary activities, he composes music, fences, skis and was, for a time, a champion fly-weight boxer of Harvard. His works include: a book of poems, Youth Grows Old (1923), and two novels, Peter Kindred (1919) and Autumn (1921), an American pastoral which received the enthusiastic praise of numerous critics and fellow-authors, including James Branch Cabell.

New Books

The following estimates of books much in the public eye were made after careful consideration of the trend of critical opinion:

THE GRAND TOUR—Romer Wilson -Knopf (\$2.50). When a sculptor genius plays with the inkpot, unusual things are apt to happen; the grand tour of Alphonse Marichaud in the foreign field of the written word is extraordinary. Letters to a friend—to a mistress—sharp, vivid, merry, little incidents—characterizations of people, of places as clean and telling as if they were cut on a copper plate—a startling pot-pourri of wit, vigor, irony, tragedy, acute observation - self-portrait of Marichaud himself that ranks among the few convincing descriptions of genius in recent fiction-all these jostle each other with all the inconsecutiveness of life itself in the pages of The Grand Tour. Beluga caviar for the appreciative, a discriminating and active talent experimenting successfully in an unusual medium, not to be recommended to those whose trust is in Zane Grev.

BLUE WATER - Arthur Sturges Hildebrand—Harcourt (\$3.00). The record of a 5,000-mile cruise from Gourock on the Clyde to the isles of Greece in a 19-ton yacht, the Caltha, under sail. The record of the sort of thing that all suppressed adventurers dream about whenever they pass the window of Thomas Cook & Son, and only the lucky and courageous few dare translate into reality. Blue water, grey water, storms and calms, the Balearic Isles, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Cartagena, Alicante, Civita Vecchia, Athens, Constantinople and its bubble-domed mosques, the men that go down to the sea in sailing ships, the adventures and wonders of the deep. A high-hearted, humorous sea-tale, simple and ably told, with the salt of reality to flavor it.

Deirdre-James Stephens-Macmillan (\$2.50). The story of Deirdre. Ireland's Helen of Troy-the pursuit of her by King Conachur of Ulsterher flight with Naoise, son of Usna -her life in exile with Naoise and his brothers-her ruinous beauty-the tragic end of it all and the tremendous last fight where the sons of Usna, caught in Conachur's treacherous net, were conquered at last by magic, after slaying their hundreds. And Deirdre died on her young husband's body, singing their keen. A beautiful retelling of one of the finest folk-tales in the world.

Somerset Maugham

He Picks up the Oddments and Remainders of Life

Ever since I read Of Human Bondage I have wanted to meet W. Somerset Maugham. Here is a man with bitter truth in his work, with brilliance in his execution, with a sense of grim tragedy and deep irony. Now he is in Manhattan rehearsing a new play. He seldom stops long anywhere. He travels constantly, seeking out the bizarre places of the world, studying people and customs, picking up stray bits of character, strange events, and filling his note-books generously with them.

Maugham is dark, pale — with eager, somewhat quizzical eyes. He is detached. I cannot imagine his being perturbed. His speech is slow and his anecdotes are brilliantly effective. He strikes me as a man who sits outside of life watching with almost cat-like eagerness. He understands life too well, he is too aware of events to treat them with tenderness. Perhaps this is because he was at one time a doctor—or, at least, took a degree in

medicine.

It was his work among the poor in the slum areas of Battersea and Lambeth that undoubtedly inspired his first serious work, Liza of Lambeth. To the clinic at St. Thomas's where he studied, the poor of the district came seeking medical aid. Maugham found their souls more interesting than their bodily ills. He drew upon them for the characters of Liza, of Liza's mother, of Jim and Tom. The first book contained only a shadow of the future bitterness of Maugham's work. In Mrs. Craddock his sense of the mixture of tragedy and comedy is almost at its best—the same sort of thing which in its more precise form is seen in plays such as Our Betters and The Circle and short stories such as Rain.

He was born in Paris and was educated in English schools. His father was a solicitor. He attended Heidelberg, and took his degree in medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth. His plays have been produced with varying success. Both as a dramatist and novelist he possesses, it seems to me, two distinct qualities: a feeling for the sweep and power of dramatic passion and an ability to analyze it—always cynically.

It was interesting to watch him the other evening with Charlie Chaplin—Chaplin, mobile, eager, gay, as vivid as a flame and as naïve as Peter Pan, yet somehow as subtle as life itself; Somerset Maugham, bending toward him, quiet, dark, reserved, cynical, observant, interpretative. They are both geniuses—they almost represent the two types of genius—spontaneous creation of life and analytical sounding of the human mind.

ART

Peale's Poe

A forgotten portrait of Edgar Allan Poe by Rembrandt Peale, American painter of Revolutionary days, was discovered by Americans in the collection of Lord Lee of Fareham, former First Lord of the British Admiralty, who gave his estate, Chequers Court, to England, as a residence for its Premiers. The picture was painted in Philadelphia in 1833 and is now on exhibition at the Scott & Fowles Galleries, New York.

Lady Lavery Will Hang

Sir John Lavery's much-clawedover portrait of Lady Lavery (TIME, Aug. 13) has found a resting-place. Lady Cunard, who held that Artist Lavery had been "insulted" when her offer to present the portrait to the Tate Gallery was rejected, has given it to the Guildhall Gallery, London. Lady Cunard is the wife of Sir Bache Edward Cunard (shipping magnate), and the daughter of the late E. F. Burke of New York. Lady Lavery was Miss Hazel Martyn, daughter of Edward Jenner Martyn of Chicago.

Van Dyke

The teapot tempest blown up by Dr. John Charles Van Dyke's Rembrandt heresy (TIME, Oct. 15) continued to rage. Developments:

- 1) Eight Fifth Avenue (Manhattan) art dealers debated whether to sue Dr. Van Dyke for "collective libel." The matter was temporarily dropped but may be taken up when Messrs. F. Kleinberger and Roland F. Knoedler, and Sir Joseph Duveen, leading dealers, return from Europe. Dr. Van Dyke fears no action.
- 2) Dr. Wilhelm von Bode, Berlin museum director responsible for many of the traditional Rembrandt ascriptions, replied to Dr. Van Dyke's charges. The cables quote him as saying there were probably 300 or 400 actual Rembrandts extant. If this is not a misprint, Dr. von Bode has come down from his original "700 or 800."
- 3) Sundry personages came to the aid and comfort of Dr. Van Dyke, including George B. McClellan, former Mayor of New York, now professor of economic history at Princeton; George H. Kendall, President of the New York Bank Note Co., a collector; Peter Thelen, Belgian antiquarian. Others ridiculed the charges.

4) Professor Van Dyke held his

ground. The number of genuine Rembrandts he placed at 48, not 35 as originally reported—a number amply large, he said, for a careful painter's life.

Time was in error last week in stating that Dr. John Charles Van Dyke (Rutgers College professor) was no relative of Dr. Henry van* Dyke, famed author, statesman, professor (Princeton University). The van Dykes are second cousins, once removed. Dr. Henry van Dyke: "I cherish the connection because I love the man and admire his courage. But about his views on Rembrandt, I have nothing to say because I have not studied the subject. He has."

CINEMA

The New Pictures

The Eternal Struggle. Oldsters will recall the day when Earle Williams was one of the major idols of the cinema. Earle rather dropped from prominence. Here, then, is he back again. Playing the Royal Northwest Mounted Policeman in scarlet coat and honor of pure white, he makes what is dubiously known among movie fans as a "romantic figure." Royal Northwesterners have by this time become just a trifle stereotyped. The first sentence in the Scenario Writer's Primer reads: "The Northwest Mounted Policeman always gets his man."

The Fighting Blade. Richard Barthelmess appears a trifle more romantic than ever in round helmet and shiny breastplate—a Roundhead Captain in the forces of Oliver Cromwell. Divesting himself of these friendly ferrics, he enters the enemy stronghold at Staversham as a spy. Spying he is spied upon, detected, made prisoner. There follows a hideously tiresome torture scene—the only blemish of the production. Finally the lovely heroine files his fetters and he escapes via the water route beneath the castle walls.

Many and many a year ago was this plot skeleton first set up for celluloid decoration. Despite its age, Barthelmess makes it dance with more than its share of youthful agility. His own part is set squarely in a favorite groove. His supporters (particularly Dorothy Mackail) know well and perform capably their various businesses.

• Note the difference in spelling.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Launzi. The season of the astute Mr. Arthur Hopkins (director of destiny for Ethel Barrymore, John Barrymore) opened with a drama by Molnar, author of Liliom, adapted by Edna St. Vincent Millay. Pauline Lord, whose performance of Anna Christie was one of the great things of the American theatre, was the star. Particularly auspicious were the omens since the play had attained brilliant Continental success. And so the curtain

When it fell for the last time the audience had witnessed on the stage true tragedy. The production was a

hopeless failure.

In the first place, Molnar. He has dramatized the insanity of a young girl gone mad from unrequited love. He has, with the complete coöperation of the actor currently concerned, made her lover so grossly unattractive that she seems a fool to tolerate him, much less dive in the Danube on rejection. Subsequently she thinks herself an angel, wears feather wings and drinks glasses of milk at stated intervals.

Secondly, Hopkins. This manager is a pilgrim in the lands of restrained acting. So far did he carry his theory that auditors back of the fifth row literally could not hear the

whispered dialogue. Finally, Miss Lord. A magnificent fallen angel in Anna Christie, her histrionic range stopped far short of the ethereal quality of Launzi. Furthermore, she is not suited to the part either in face or figure. Fat angels are unimpressive.

Alexander Woollcott: "Leaves one groping often for the author's intention."

Percy Hammond: "Seemed to be merely an awkward though advanced chautauquean allegory."

The Nervous Wreck. There are those who have doubted seriously, in print, that Playwright Owen Davis is an artist; yet they cannot deny his versatility. Last year he won the Pulitzer Prize with his gloomy, bitter *Icebound*. He has now delivered himself of the most supremely silly, the most thunderously amusing of farces. Kruger, the hero, steps immediately into the front rank of our funniest

Percy Hammond: "The fusillade of pistols, the racket of overturning furniture, the crash of many breaking plates."

Heywood Broun: "Without the

aid of so much as a pair of pajamas ... a hilariously funny farce.

The Theatre Guild Windows. opened its sixth season with a capable little comedy by John Galsworthy. It is a thesis play, indicating that



HELEN WESTLEY Laconic

mortals fail to face facts; the windows through which they look at life are dusty. Chief exponent of the argument is an unfortunate girl who takes domestic service after a prison term. She is promptly discovered in the arms of the son of the house. While these things furnish two hours of agreeably interesting conversation, it cannot be said that the plan is either philosophically or dramatically

Unfortunately, the Guild erred in their usual keen judgment of players. Phyllis Povah is far too wholesome in the leading part, lacking entirely the cutting edge of bitterness to make the character convincing. The remainder of the cast, however, were shrewdly chosen. Particularly competent was the veteran Guild actress Helen Westley (laconic mother who preferred as conversational material lobster salad to liberalism).

Battling Butler. There are three critical adjectives convenient to the description of musical comedy—good, bad, terrible. This example belongs emphatically in the first class. Speed is the keynote. Charles Ruggles and William Kent are the comedians:

The Best Plays

These are the plays which, in the light of metropolitan criticism, seem most important:

Drama

Casanova—Lowell Sherman as the greatest of the philanderers, against a background of violently expensive costumes and decorations. Also prominent: Katharine Cornell; a Fokine ballet.

CHILDREN OF THE MOON-Minor players scaling major eminences in a vigorous exposition of inherited insanity and the futility of overpossessive mother love.

RAIN-A jade is called a jade together with other interestingly unprintable synonyms. Jeanne Eagels is the recipient of the epithets; her surroundings are the South Seas.

SEVENTH HEAVEN-Helen Menken creating for herself a lasting name as the gutter-girl of Paris who knew the infinite value of faith.

SUN UP-To the individual who knows Carolina only as described in the tin-pan "mammy" songs, this primitive study of mountain people will be a beneficial surprise.

TARNISH-Proving that men are a bad lot. Brilliantly played and rather depressingly convincing.

Comedy

AREN'T WE ALL?-The glitter of clever lines in the setting of the perfect English drawing-room. — Cyril Maude.

THE CHANGELINGS - Wise and humorous discussion of certain aspects of polite American life. Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Ruth Chatterton help enormously.

IN LOVE WITH LOVE—Primarily a show window in which Miss Lynn Fontanne can exhibit her varied and effective histrionic wares.

Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary— Mrs. Fiske and David Belasco coöperating pleasantly in high comedy by St. John Ervine.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—Reviewed in this issue.

Tweedles—Whimsical reflections on the futility of family trees. By Booth Tarkington, out of Seventeen.

Windows — Reviewed in issue.

Musical Shows

For those who crave amusement set to music the following are especially recommended: Poppy, Music Box Revue, Greenwich Village Follies, Battling Butler, Wildflower, Scandals.

EDUCATION

At Michigan

George W. Wickersham, Attorney General under President Taft, was scheduled to speak in Michigan University's Hill Auditorium, Nov. 2, on the League of Nations. The Board of Regents then remembered that when Arthur Hill gave Michigan the auditorium, he stipulated in the deed that it should never house "a partisan or political discussion." Interpreting Mr. Wickersham's topic as political, the Board announced that Mr. Wickersham would be obliged to seek another rostrum. This announcement was echoed by the Secretary of the University, who closed the doors of all buildings on his campus to Mr. Wickersham and his "political propaganda."

Results: Castings about by Faculty and students to find another big hall. (Ann Arbor's opera house was considered a likely choice.)

Indignant resolutions of protest from a special Faculty committee.

Adverse criticism of the Regents and the University Secretary by Michigan alumni in Chicago, Washington, Detroit, New York.

President Marion LeRoy Burton: "It has been definitely decided upon by the Regents."

Dean Bates: "I have been greatly embarrassed . . . There was never a thought of making the discussion political."

Mr. Wickersham: No comment.

Subsequently, Mr. Wickersham made public a telegram from Northwestern University Law School (Evanston, Ill.) asking that he discuss the League at that institution.

Male vs. Female

John Palmer Gavit,* grand inquisitor of American university life and reporter extraordinary, spoke again (in a special article in New York Evening Post). He had looked upon co-education, said he, and it is good.

Of morals: Men and women of a certain age will think romantically wherever they are. In co-educational institutions minds are occupied by the thoughts of dalliance no more than elsewhere. Relationships are

healthier where converse is frequent.

Of intellectual stimulus: Women, even in universities, get higher grades than men. Figures from the University of Michigan are typical:

 All sororities (women)
 79.4

 All women
 78.8

 Professional sororities (women)
 76.2

 Professional fraternities (men)
 75.3

 All fraternities (men)
 72.7

 Entire university (men and women)
 72.5

 Athletes (men)
 72.4

 All men
 72.1

The stimulus of the men's mind is generally accepted as being good for



JOHN PALMER GAVIT

women, as is shown by the fact that even such a feminist institution as Bryn Mawr habitually has a majority of men on its faculty.

Of matrimonial bureaus: It is true that co-education produces many marriages. But generally the marriages are successful, owing to the great opportunity given to the parties concerned to observe each other in work and play, in good and bad. One co-educational institution (unnamed) boasts "no divorces." Another (Leland Stanford) submits a list of distinguished marriages, headed by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover.

Of leadership: Co-educational places offer women less chance for leadership. A man is usually "president" and a woman "vice president" of the co-educational organization. But, here again, co-education is not at fault; it is very like the big world, that's all.

Of percentages: The preponderant opinion is that the ratio of men to women should be 6-4.

A Retirement

Dr. Lewis Richard Farnell, a bent, commonplace-looking don of Oxford, retired after his three years of service as Vice Chancellor of the University. He it was who banned Grand Guignol plays, closed the fashionable Bullingdon Club and Blue Riband, placed certain cafés out of bounds and objected to Miss A. Maude Royden (leeturer), Marie C. Stopes (birth control), George Lansbury (Socialist). He once called in the police to analyze supposedly powder-poisoned chocolates sent him by annoyed undergraduates. The police found tooth powder. He was succeeded by Dr. Joseph Wells.

The Chancellorship of Oxford is an honorary post, now held by the Marquis Curzon. The Vice Chancellor is selected for a period of years from among the heads of the various colleges. He is the chief disciplinary officer, is really a supermilitary police of the Oxford lanes.

On leaving office, Dr. Farnell stated that the women students, recently admitted to university privileges, give no trouble and work hard. But co-education at Oxford is nothing like that in America, described by Mr. Gavit.

Witty Britishers

"Resolved: That this house disapproves the French occupation of the Ruhr."

Oxford debaters argued the affirmative of this proposition successfully against George Washington, Harvard, Yale men; unsuccessfully against Columbia men. English debating methods were employed—teams of three with one man of each team supporting the opponent's side of the question, unlimited speaking time, no formal rebuttal, free interruption of the speaker of the moment, decisions awarded by vote of "this house" (i. e. the audience).

The press: "Three young men from Oxford now debating with American university students seem likely to explode an ancient theory—namely, that the British lack wit.. subtle shafts of irony... the house in merriment... seldom raised their voices... preferred reason to fervor.

"The Americans were eloquent, flowery, oratorical."

A Great Event

Good friend for Jesus sake forbeare, To digg the dust enclosed heare.

Over the tomb of James Edward Oglethorpe, British general and philanthropist, died 1785, runs no such ultimate appeal. Therefore there was nothing to dissuade Dr. Thorn-

^{*}John Palmer Gavit, after many years' journalistic experience, was Superintendent of the Central Division of the Associated Press (1911-12), Managing Editor of the New York Evening Post, (1913-18), of which he is now a Director and Vice President. Within the past year he has written for his newspaper many articles on higher learning in America.

well Jacobs, founder and President of Oglethorpe University (Atlanta, Ga.), from seizing last week the fruits of a search to which he has devoted

two years of his time.

When the tomb was finally found under the floor of the parish church in Cranham, in the hills of Essex, England, Dr. Jacobs sent for sharper tools, sped the burrowing, stepped triumphantly into a vault where lay the coffins of General and Lady Oglethorpe. The coffins were of elmwood, lead-lined, in a vault of heavy red bricks.

The local rector: "You have made

history."

Dr. Jacobs: "When we have disinterred the body, I shall leave in the vault for the enlightenment of future generations a written story, on parchment, of the circumstances of the transfer of his remains to America. . . . Over the tomb I shall place . . . an appropriate marble slab commemorating today's great event."

General Oglethorpe founded the Colony of Georgia in 1732 by releasing several hundred oppressed Englishmen from London jails and taking them to an asylum in the wilds of America. President Jacobs believed that "the wish of 10,000,000 in the Southland" would be gratified could "their father and founder" be "located," brought to Atlanta, ensconced in a gorgeous mausoleum on Oglethorpe University's campus, "in the bosom of Georgia."

Georgia officials of the Society of Colonial Wars protested the act of removal to the State Department.

Many American newspapers ridi-

culed Dr. Jacobs.

The Daily Express (London): "Before we organize a Fascismo to defend our dead, Shakespeare may be whisked off to Salt Lake City, Milton may be planted in Schenectady, Shelley in Bitter Creek, Dickens in Denver, Tennyson in Tallahassee, and William Penn in Penobscot."

Another attitude is: "If anybody wants the ashes of General Oglethorpe, let him have them. If the General's ashes can make happy the heart of President Thornwell Jacobs, and if they can successfully advertise the merits of Oglethorpe University, it can be truthfully said that the General's usefulness outlived his generation."

The incident is supremely illustrative of the new period in the history of education. Once students, thirsty, sought teachers. Now teachers advertise for students.

Officialdom permitting, the bodies were to be removed from the vault on Oct. 18, during the course of a

solemn religious ceremony, Ambassador Harvey being present.

However, in deference to English opinion, Dr. Jacobs withdrew his request for the body, and abandoned his quest.



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DR. THORNWELL JACOBS

He sent for sharper tools

No Surtax

On this page, headed "A Surtax," Time for Oct. 1 stated:

Hindus, Chinese, Siberians and other foreigners desiring instruction from the University of California must henceforth pay a \$50.00 fee over and above the \$150.00 demanded of all students who are not California citizens.

The source of this information, the San Francisco Chronicle, has since been declared in error by the Assistant Dean and the Comptroller of the University of California. "Non-resident aliens and non-resident students of the United States are treated exactly alike."

Spelling and Definition

The Department of Agriculture set out to become lexicographer and authority in its own field. It issued a list of some 20 official spellings and definitions including: "Thresh" instead of "thrash"; "Brahma" instead of "Brahman" (Zebu cattle); "kafir" instead of "kaffir" or "kaffir corn"; "milo" instead of "milo maise"; "sorgo" instead of "cane sorghum"; "potato" for "Irish potato," "round potato," "white potato," "common potato"; "sweet potato" instead of "yam" for the plant Ipomoea Batatas; "purebred," "broomcorn," "butterfat" to be spellt as single words without hyphens.

RELIGION

"Honor the Torah"

Jews are to be taught that every observance laid down in the Law is essential to the life of a believer. The World Congress of Orthodox Jews, Vienna (TIME, Aug. 27), concerned purely with spiritual affairs, came strongly to this conclusion.

The Congress announced its intention of promoting on an extensive scale the study of the Torah,* education of Jews, and the Jewish spirit in the daily press and literature. It announced its intention, furthermore, of obtaining for itself recognition as the authoritative spokesman for all that part of Jewry which seeks inspiration from the Torah and lives by its precepts. It will attempt to help the Jewish masses in impoverished countries and in Palestine, but it professes no interest in political matters in Palestine or elsewhere.

The Congress was founded eleven years ago for the purpose of preserving the religious traditions of its scattered race. Being non-political, it enjoys the good will of many Christians, including members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

The American Jewish Congress assembled in New York. It became historic by reason of the address of Israel Zangwill, which he described as "the greatest labor of his life." He said that the psychological moment for the creation of a political Jewish state has passed; it is a vanished hope.

Tumult followed in the Congress. Interpreting Zangwill's assertion, "Political Zionism is dead," to mean "Zionism is dead," Nathan Straus, Honorary President, repudiated his guest's entire speech. The rupture was salved by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, chairman, who prepared a resolution defining Zangwill's attitude as that of one who "spoke to, not for, Israel."

Elizabeth Ann Seton

If the report is true, the Vatican has decided to canonize Elizabeth Ann Seton (or Isabel Anna Seton as reported in the despatches from Madrid, where the report originated). She will be the first American Saint.

Elizabeth Ann Bayley, born in 1774, was the daughter of the first

^{*} Torah—name applied to the five books of Moses: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy — a group otherwise called the Pentateuch.

professor of anatomy at Columbia College, the first health officer of New York City. Her parents were Protestant.

At the age of 20 she married W. Magee Seton, who subsequently went to Pisa, Italy, for his health. Soon after he died, leaving her with five children, she became a Catholic. She returned to New York. Her Catholicism ostracized her. She went to Baltimore and founded a school for girls, which later became the famous Sisters of Charity, at Emmetsburg, Md. She took vows and was three times chosen Mother of the Sisterhood.

In 1880 the late Cardinal Gibbons began to urge her canonization.

The Sisters of Charity was mod-eled after the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent, France. The Sisters embrace Charity, in whose arms they live and die. They vow chastity and bind themselves to obedience. They care for the sick and poor. Their dress is black, covered with a short cape. Their white muslin cap, with a crimped border, has a black crêpe band, is fastened under the chin.

Archbishop Kedrovsky

Father John S. Kedrovsky, an American citizen (until recently pastor of the Russian Orthodox Church at Hartford), is Russian Orthodox Archbishop of North America. He cabled from Moscow that he had been so consecrated, and will soon return to the U.S.

Hitherto the position has been claimed by Mgr. Platon, who was appointed by the recently unfrocked Tikhon and proclaimed by a council sitting in Pittsburgh.

A Lost Fortnight

Millions, members of the Eastern Orthodox Church, went to sleep on Oct. 13, thinking it was Sept. 30. They woke up to find the new day Oct. 14. The Gregorian Calendar (used in the rest of Christendom) had been substituted for their more ancient Julian. The one was instituted by Pope Gregory XIII, in 1582 A. D., the other by Julius Caesar, in B. C. 45.

Lipsticks, Soup

"The high society girl is the lowest thing on earth." Dr. John Roach Straton, thunderer of 57th Street, Manhattan, has returned from Europe. Said he:

"Berlin I found to be the worst city in Europe. Somehow, it was worse than Paris, which had always seemed the apex of wickedness. But the French manage to make vice artistic, while with the Germans it is gross. London-well, London is ponderous and heavy, but it is on the way to ruin. It is avoirdupois, not virtue, that holds London back.

"The drinking and smoking among European women shocked me profoundly, for accustomed as I am to cigarette smoking among New York girls, I had never seen it so prevalent in public. And I saw there what I never saw here—girls actually taking out their lipsticks in public. They used so much paint on their lips that they soaked it off with the soup and were obliged to make up again between courses."

". . . Juvenal pictured the fall of the Roman Empire when he described the Roman woman as 'lewd, petulant, reeling ripe with wine.'
The modern woman is going the

same wav."

Dr. Straton is confronted with strife within his church and evil without.

All-Church Symposium

Challenged by charges of cowardice and indifference, the Church issued a manifesto on the subject of "Industrial Relations and the Churches." It is the Church in the sense of all American churches of any considerable membership. The manifesto is in the form of a symposium collected by the American Academy of Political and Social Science and edited by Rev. John A. Ryan, a director in the National Catholic Welfare Council, and by Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, a secre-tary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The symposium explains Catholic,

Jewish, Protestant teachings.
The Catholics emphasize: "Industrial relations are human relations, and therefore subject to the moral law. Inasmuch as the Church is the accredited interpreter and teacher of the moral law, her authority and function in the field of industrial relations are quite as certain as in domestic relations, or in any other department of human life." Pope Leo XIII issued an encyclical (Rerum Novarum, May 15, 1891) on the conditions of labor. In it he rejected and condemned socialism and said "no practical solution of this question can be found apart from the intervention of religion and the Church." Wages must be sufficient to support the wage earners in reasonable and frugal comfort. Labor organizations are permitted.

Judaism points out that the primary purpose of industry is not to create profits but to free men and equip them for "the larger life."

17

The Protestant position: 1) The intrinsic worth of personality. This makes "even the least" to be of greatest important to God and to society. 2) The organic unity of human society. 3) The motive of service, which makes property subordinate to spiritual ends.

The majority of the contributors to the symposium agreed that the church is directly concerned with industrial conflict and opined that the church will be called upon to investigate and pronounce upon in-

dustrial disputes.

Significance. The importance of this symposium is considered to lie in the fact that it marks a line of duty from which individual churches cannot retreat with honor. But the symposium is not a program, it carries no seal of responsibility; it is, however, prophetic of the church, seeking a new creed for a new day, or at least a more valiant and effective application of creeds which are

Allan Hunter

Allan Armstrong Hunter, California student at Union Theological Seminary, has found a voice. A contributor to magazines, he makes (in The Forum) this point: the young priest or preacher is not interested in debates about theological dogma (virgin birth, etc.); the young priest is interested in questions which he scarcely dares face, and those are the questions of "social justice." Are the rich too rich; the poor too poor? Since the church does so little to educate young men and women to marry intelligently, has it a right to forbid divorce? Birth control? Perhaps H. G. Wells is right-250,-000,000 people is enough to be on earth at any one time.

Mr. Hunter says that the big Christian leaders side-step such questions. And the young minister does not know whether he should be discreet and get a good job, or whether he should follow his con-science boldly and get into trouble. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick is a

professor at Mr. Hunter's seminary. Dr. Fosdick is supposed to be a "radical." But apparently Dr. Fosdick's pupil believes that he is radical about things which do not count and that he has very little to say about those things-questions of social righteousness-which do count.

Mr. Hunter has not yet gone further. He has not asked: "Suppose some great religious leader did say something about social injustice—what good would it do?"

SCIENCE

An Efficient Motor

An electric motor which, by harnessing the "idle" current in an alternating current, gives 30% to 50% more mechanical power and will save over \$100,000,000 yearly if put into general use, was announced at the annual meeting of the Technical Sec-tion of the National Electric Light Association, at Omaha. It is the invention of Val A. Fynn and Hans Weichsel.

Alternating current was devised to increase the distance to which electrical power could be conveyed, direct current being transmissible only a few miles. Nikola Tesla invented motors to operate on alternating current 35 years ago, but until now there has always been a large fraction of energy wasted in proportion to the "working current." The Fynn-Weichsel motor utilizes the entire

Ether and Light

Is there such a thing as ether, as the old-school physicists assert and Einstein denies? If so, does the ether fill the universe, absolutely at rest and permeating freely through all material bodies, or does the earth, as it revolves upon its axis, drag the ether with it?

This is one of the fine points of the Einstein theory of relativity which may finally be settled by experiments undertaken last week by Professor Albert A. Michelson, head of the physics department of the University of Chicago, foremost American physicist, Nobel prize win-ner (1907), and Professor Henry Gordon Gale, Dean of the University

of Chicago Graduate School of Science.

The tests will be conducted on the military field of the University. A tile tube two feet in diameter and a block long has been laid on the ground. If the experiment proves successful on this scale, larger apparatus will be set up in a field at least a quarter of a mile square, to make possible more accurate results. The experiments have to do with rays of light thrown through the large tube. Light is believed to consist of ether waves. When a body moves through a medium which is itself in motion (e. g., a swimmer in a flowing river), the speed of the moving body depends on whether it goes with, or against, or across the current. If the medium is still, it moves past the moving body at a measurable speed. Thus, if ether is motionless, it should be possible to measure its apparent rush past the

earth by detecting differences in the velocity of light when it moves in the same direction as the revolution of the earth, or in the opposite direction. The earth's speed around the sun is 18½ miles a second. The speed



© Underwood PROF. ALBERT A. MICHELSON He would time light in a tile tube

of light is 186,330 miles a second. Thus the difference in the speed of light as it meets the earth head-on and as it follows the earth in the same direction should be easily measurable.

Digging Again

Events in archeology and paleon-tology since the last summary in Time (July 9):

Egypt. Howard Carter, of the Metropolitan Museum staff, co-discoverer with the late Lord Carnarvon of the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen, resumed exploration Oct. 1 in the Valley of the Kings, Luxor. Less than one-fourth of the relics in the tomb have been taken out. The program for this season contemplates the removal of the canopies and shrine surrounding the sarcophagus, and the opening of the coffin itself, which is expected to reveal the mummy in all his regal robes and jewels. The body will not be removed from its ancestral shrine, but will be examined "to satisfy the claims of science." X-ray photographs will be taken to help determine its age. Two other rooms, one walled up, are yet to be opened. The search for undiscovered tombs of other Pharaohs will be undertaken later. Automobile roads in the vicinity of Thebes and Luxor have been opened for tourists by the Egyptian Government and a motor car has been provided for the members of the expedition by George Blumenthal, Metropolitan trustee.

The Abbé Moreux, director of the Bourges Observatory, France, in a book, The Mysterious Science of the Pharaohs, revealed the fact that the Great Pyramid of Cheops was built by possessors of most profound mathematical, geographical and astronomical knowledge, and embodies many principles which have been rediscovered by modern scientists only in the comparatively recent past. It was probably used as an observatory by Egyptian astronomers, who knew how to measure the earth, the distance between earth and sun and the length of an ideal meridian. The perimeter of the pyramid, divided by its height, gives 3.1416, the geometrical π . The number of of days in the year is deducible from the dimensions of an inner chamber. One of the interior galleries is oriented toward the pole star. The pyramidal cubit (635.66 millimeters) is exactly one ten-millionth of the earth's polar radius. Cheops is oriented to within five minutes of arc to modern latitude and longitude. Its meridian divides the Delta of the Nile and the habitable continents into two equal parts.

At Qua-el-Kebir, near Asyût, excavations of the British School of Archeology disclosed relics covering every period of Egyptian history and pre-history. The chief find was a papyrus manuscript of St. John's Gospel in early Coptic, midway between the Vatican and Sinaitic codices (earliest Greek Biblical manuscripts). It was wrapped in linen rags in an earthen pot, much of it in perfect condition, and is now on exhibition at University College, London. It dates from the Fourth Century and differs in several ways from the orthodox text. An iron dagger, considered the oldest iron implement known (about 4,000 B. C.) and three human skulls, provisionally dated 50,000 B. C. by Professor Sir W. M. Flinders Petrie, great Egyptologist, were among the objects found.

Cases of treasures arrived in America from the Harvard-Boston Museum expedition, under Dr. George A. Reisner, throwing much light on the vague history of the ancient kingdom of Ethiopa (part of the modern Sudan). They include a decorated stone altar and a black granite coffin of King Aspalta.

Mesopotamia. Nineveh fell in 612 B. C. instead of 606, as the histories say, according to a Babylonian clav tablet translated by C. J. Gadd, of the British Museum. It is six inches long and has 75 lines of minute cuneiform (wedge-shaped) writing on both sides. It chronicles the main events of the reign of Nabopolassar of Babylon, who, with his allies the Medes and Scythians, destroyed the Assyrian capital after a three years'

Palestine. The British school of Archeology at Jerusalem discovered the walls of a large Phœnecian city of the time of the Hyksos (Shepherd Kings of Egypt, about 1700 B. C.) at Tantura.

Tunis. The grave of a Christian priest of about 400 A. D., parts of a mosaic floor and baptistry and other survivals of Roman domination at Carthage were found near Bizerta by laborers.

Off the Tunisian coast, a French aviator observed the wreck of a Carthaginian galley in 120 ft. of water. Greek statuettes and heads of about 200 B. C. were recovered.

Crete. Sir Arthur Evans, after another season's campaign at Knossos (conducted at intervals since 1900), reported further restoration of the great palace of the Minoan kings, the discovery of a late Neolithic house and of well built houses of prosperous merchants of the golden age of Knossos (about 1600 B. C.) revealing fresh glories of a civilization that is known to have been the highest of its time. One of these houses, singled out for special exploration, displayed magnificent frescoes, colorful and realistic, showing monkeys, exotic flowers and Negro mercenaries, indicating the close relations between Minos' kingdom and Africa.

Italy. Professor M. Rostovtseff, Russian archeologist, described a house recently unearthed in the Strada dell' Abbondanza, Pompeii. It belonged apparently to a Homeric enthusiast, being decorated with elaborate frescoed friezes and moldings depicting the Iliad and Odyssey, apparently copied from a Greek illuminated manuscript of the First Century.

Workmen laying drains in the Corso Umberto, Rome, found remains of an ancient field of Mars, a medieval church, a temple of Neptune, a palace and an archway of the Imperial period.

Spain. Exploring the ancient Phenecian trading colony of Tartessus (believed to be the Scriptural Tarshish) on the Guadalquivir River, southern Spain, archeologists found a necropolis with human remains.

France. One of the most important paleontological finds of recent years was made at Solutré, a village on the Saône, about 50 miles north of Lyons, which has long been so rich a mine of Stone Age treasures as to give its name to an entire type of culture—the Solutrean. Three skele-

tons of Cro-Magnon hunters (the highest type of prehistoric man) were found carefully buried underneath cut stones placed vertically, with their heads toward the setting sun. They were men of great stature and powerful build between 20 and 30 years of age, with large skull capacity. They are about 15,000 years old.

TIME

In southwest France bones and crude flint implements of a race resembling the Neanderthal men were found by Dr. Henry U. Hall, of the University of Pennsylvania. They lived in the Paleolithic or Old Stone Age, probably 80,000 years ago.

Near Toulouse a French student found many-chambered subterranean galleries, the walls covered with images of bisons, bears, lions and tigers.

In the Department of Vaucluse, north of Avignon, ruins of a Roman village believed to be Aeria, mentioned by Strabo, were disclosed. They are situated on a rocky summit covering 1,000 square meters. A wall, houses, pottery, skeletons were found.

Central Europe. Skeletons of men and mammals of the Ice Age were found in caves of central Moravia, Szecho-Slovakia, by Professor Ales Hrdlicka, well known anthropologist of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington.

Primitive stone implements (the most ancient so far dug up in Austria) were discovered in the "Tote Gebirge" (Dead Mountains) of Upper Austria, at a height of 4,000 ft. by Dr. Bayer, of the Natural History Museum of Vienna.

A bronze Mercury and Fourth Century sarcophagi were uncovered in the ancient Roman capital of Aquinum, near Budapest, by Hungarian workmen laying gas pipes.

Scandinavia. A prehistoric settlement of advanced culture was brought to light near Kristianstad, Sweden, revealing stone sepulchral chambers and sacrificial altars.

At Lackalaenga, Scania, the most southerly province of Sweden, a tomb and shrine built of stone slabs, estimated to be 4,000 years old, was discovered, containing 7,000 fragments of ornamented vases, believed to be connected with religious ceremonies.

England. The use of airplane photographs of ancient sites is urged by O. G. S. Crawford, archeologist with the British Ordnance Survey, to disclose features of Roman, Celtie, and Neolithic agricultural and military systems. From a height of 6,000 ft., markings not visible on the ground indicated field boundaries, fortifications, etc., and the new method is expected to develop great value. A Roman altar of white stone, 2000 years old, was identified near Ham Common, Surrey. It had long been used by children as a jumping block.

MEDICINE

"Greater Than Insulin"

Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Ontario Minister of Health, revealed at a dinner of medical men that Dr. F. G. Banting, discoverer of insulin (Time, Aug. 27), would shortly announce a new discovery "of even greater importance than the world-famed diabetes treatment." Dr. V. E. Henderson, of the pharmacological department of the University of Toronto Medical School, confirmed this with the words "Dr. Banting had something so good we couldn't believe it." Dr. Banting himself refused to talk. Until the new experiments have been repeated several times and the results thoroughly verified, the public will probably have to remain in suspense. It is understood that the "marvelous thing" has to do with a physiological problem.

Health Tzars Meet

Sir Thomas Oliver, professor of practice of medicine in the College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, author of Diseases of Occupation, the world's leading authority on industrial hygiene, was the guest of honor at the 52nd annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, Boston. In a public address he generously granted America's leadership in safety and sanitation in modern industries.

The other main feature was the report of the Committee on Municipal Health Department Practice on its proposed award for the "best health" city of the U. S. (TIME, Oct. 1). Dr. Watson S. Rankin, state health officer of North Carolina, was appointed Field Director of the Association, to visit American cities for the purpose of scoring them in the contest and to advise on ways and means of improving community health conditions.

The A. P. H. A., which is organized in nine sections, held intensive sessions for specialists in each branch: Public Health Administration, Laboratory, Food and Drugs, Vital Statistics, Sanitary Engineering, Industrial Hygiene, Child Hygiene, Health Education and Publicity, Public Health Nursing. Dr. William H. Park, Director of Laboratories, of the New York City Health Department, was elected President for 1923-1924 to succeed Dr. Ernest C. Levy, Health Officer of Richmond, Va.

PRESS THE

Circulation Figures

Obedient to act of Congress, the dailies of the U.S. stated their circulation averages for the period April 1 to Sept. 30. Particularly in Manhattan were these figures awaited with impatience. There it was asked: "Has the Daily News passed Hearst's Journal?" "What became of The Globe's 160,000 circulation (evening) when Frank A. Munsey bought that paper and merged it last June with his Sun (evening)?"

Editor and Publisher devised a chart that told Manhattan's circulation since the Armistice.

The Daily News caught and passed the New York Evening Journal about Aug. 1, 1923: Oct. 1 they stood: News, 633,578; Journal, 601,837. Both papers appeal to the city's gumchewers. Charted lines of their respective rise and fall in the last six months are approximately complementary.

The combined Sun and Globe showed an average only 50,000 higher than The Sun's average six months ago. Of 110,000 other readers of the whilom Globe, Mr. Munsey's Evening Telegram (upon which he grafted some Globe features) seemed to have attracted 20,000. Evening papers outside the Munsey group thus absorbed 90,000 readers, perhaps 25,000 of whom were accounted for by The Evening Mail.

The Daily News now has the largest public of any week-day paper in the U.S. Its average above given is for the six-day paper and includes strike shrinkage (omitted by several publishers).

Started in the Summer of 1919 by the Chicago Tribune Co., the News reached 250,000 by October, 1920. A year later it was at 400,000. overhauled Hearst's American the next May at 450,000. It reached 525,000 in October, 1922.

Reason for the sale of the News is found in its tabloid style, small size, picture service, candidly low Its photographers are appeal. either omnipresent or winged. Last week a gangster and a paymaster's guard fought a duel fatal to both; the News' camera reached the scene before the coroner, obtaining a picture of the two bodies as they lay in the street.

When the photographers miss out, the News is undaunted. Casting decency to the winds, it last week sent its artist to the morgue to make sketch-portraits of a woman who had been strangled by a degenerate.

Circulation figures as announced on Oct. 1 by various Manhattan publishers:

EVENING JOURNAL (Hearst)..601,837 AMERICAN (Hearst)439,177 WORLD (Pulitzer)382,739 EVENING WORLD (Pulitzer)...272,335 SUN AND GLOBE (Munsey)...236,165 HERALD (Munsey)165,710 EVENING TELEGRAM (Munsey) 133,394 EVENING POST 32,506

Of the dailies of the country, it is undoubtedly true that New York's News and Journal stand first in point of circulation. Other big papers are: the *Chicago Tribune*, Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, Kansas City Star, Chicago American (evening), Chicago Daily News (evening), Chicago Herald Examiner, Boston Post. None of these is consistently below 380,000 in circulation.

A Pie

Messrs. H. L. Mencken and George Jean Nathan (editors of Smart Set) have long offered a custard pie (size 3½ by 4¾, actually baked and delivered) as prize for each month's most reprehensibly absurd statement in public print.

It is conceivable that the October pie will go to Judge, moribund comic

weekly.

Two cheaply drawn and printed views of bathing nymphs in fourounce costumes were offered in the "house ad" of Judge for Oct. 13 as "the two pictures the College and Prep School boys have gone crazy over."

Judge went further: "There's nothing that will make the college or prep school boy happier than to have one or both of these stunning pictures for his room."

Publisher-Governors

Scott C. Bone is Governor of Alaska. He was once a Washington newspaper publisher. Wallace R. Farrington is Governor of Hawaii. He owns the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. Both were appointed by Warren G.

This week both are in Washington and will probably attend the Governors' Conference, scheduled to be assembled by President Coolidge on Oct. 20.

In the Shenandoah

The Shenandoah Valley News, of Waynesboro-Basic, Va., published an editorial headed The New Yorker, under which appeared these pronouncements:

nouncements:

The most provincial-minded person in the world is the typical New Yorker. He believes the sun rises just over the East River and sets behind the Palisades.

To tell the New Yorker anything is impossible. Perhaps that is why he is so ignorant. Even Greenwich Village is sophisticated to the last degree, hardened in its own imbedility. Humor is totally lacking.

The typical New Yorker never laughs. To him it is a confession of oredulance.

New York is the capital of flappers, the home of a girlhood robbed of everything but an empty sophistication.

New York is unquestionably the cleanest city in the world—morally; but it is mentally inhibited and spiritually depraved. It is the capital of morons.

Have we overdrawn our picture? Perhaps we have—they say familiarity breeds contempt. At any rate, we are glad to be in Virginia. We are glad to be in the home of the noblest, finest and most human set of people we have ever set eyes upon.

Massingham Laments

Mr. H. W. Massingham, recently retired editor of The Nation (London), who now conducts a weekly column in The Christian Science Monitor (Boston), made some pertinent comment upon the recent British newspaper amalgamation, whereby Lords Rothermere (brother of the late Northcliffe) and Beaver-brook (a Canadian Peer) bought from Sir Edward Hulton & Co. that group of papers known as the Hulton Press and comprising The Sunday Herald, The Sunday Chronicle, The Daily Despatch, The Empire News and The Evening Chronicle (all Manchester), The Daily Sketch, The Daily Despatch and The Evening Standard (London).

Wrote he:

Wrote he:

In future the popular press of Great Britain will, as to about five-sixths of its issue, be in the hands of two men, both of them inferior to Lord Northcliffe in journalistic flair, and one of them, Lord Rothermere, of a purely commercial type. In itself, the union marks a further lowering of a not very high standard of London daily journalism, for the Evening Standard, which belonged to the Hulton group, was the best edited evening newspaper in London, adapted to a rather higher standard of culture than any of its rivals, while the Sunday Ohromicle, published in Manchester, often gave independent expression to advanced views on social question. The considered appeal to the more cultured community in London now rests mainly with The Times, the Westminster Gazette, and the Morning Post, while the Daily Telegraph, with its immense and unbroken advertising connection, stands for the medium of commercial opinion, Philistine in type, but in the main reasonable and open-minded.

This is all very true and concisely

This is all very true and concisely expressed. Both Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook are distinctly inferior journalists to the late Lord Northcliffe. Lord Rothermere was always identified with the financial arrangements of the Northeliffe Press. At the time Lord Northeliffe, then Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, started his first newspaper

venture (Answers), Lord Rothermere, then Harold Harmsworth, was in the Civil Service. He was accounted a brilliant mathematician and his advent to his brother's firm may safely be said to have laid the cornerstone of the Northcliffe fortune. Northcliffe had the journalistic gift and lacked, not business enterprise, but business ability; Rothermere lacked the former but was a positive genius in the business affairs of the firm. Beaverbrook's journalistic career was mainly connected with Canada until he bought The Daily Express. A priori it seems that the British press is on the downward slant, since both these men will control the largest newspaper combine in Britain, whose newspapers will reach about 90% of the British reading public.

Mr. Massingham made his jour-nalistic début on the Norfolk News, but it was not until he became editor of the Daily Chronicle that he made his name in the newspaper world. Under him the Daily Chronicle was accounted the best journal in London from every point of view, and since those days Mr. Massingham has acquired a great deal of respect and even admiration in newspaper and literary circles. Nor was this popularity confined to Liberal thought, as was shown recently by the acceptance of articles from Mr. Massingham by J. St. Loe Strachey, editor of The Spectator, which used to pose as Liberal-Unionist, but is now distinctly Conservative in tone. Many of The Spectator's die-hard readers took exception to Mr. Massingham's articles, but it was distinctly to Mr. Strachey's credit that he opened the hospitality of The Spectator's pages to such an intellectual, sane and distinguished journalist as Mr. Massingham. On the same score The Christian Science Monitor is to be congratulated in obtaining the services of a well-tried British journalist whose views are healthy, just, reliable.

Steed

Henceforth the British Review of Reviews will be owned and edited by Wickham Steed. Steed was formerly Lord Northeliffe's man; he appeared in the U.S. with Northcliffe when the Fleet Street colossus made his tour of the world in 1921. For Northcliffe he edited the London Times. The monthly he now controls was founded in 1890 by W. T. Stead.

M'sieu le Député

Le Petit Parisien (1,800,000 daily circulation, nearly three greater than any American newspaper) is the most widely read journal in France. It is printed in 15 separate editions. The first edition comes off the press at 5.30 a.m. of the day before and is shot to the provinces furthest North. The last edition leaves the machines at 6 a. m. for the grand boulevards.

Paris and vicinity within 60 miles absorb half the circulation, so that even as a metropolitan paper it is twice the size of an American daily. Within this radius the papers are dis-



@ Underwood DEPUTY PIERRE DUPUY His circulation is magnificent

tributed by small cars and cyclists to thousands of cafés. These cafés. opening early in the morning, make their profit by feeding the news agents and news vendors who come for their supply of Petit Parisiens. A corps of 15 super-inspectors and 60 district chiefs is on the move from dawn till sunset to keep the circulation booming in every quarter of Paris.

Out of town Le Petit Parisien deals with 18,000 news agents. Agents are credited with copies which are returned unsold. At Clichy (suburb of Paris) a special service checks these returns, the cost of this service being barely covered by the cash derived from the sale of the returns as waste paper.

The publishing genius who sits atop this circulation is Monsieur le Député Dupuy. He is en route to the U.S., accompanied by the editor of one of his smaller properties, L'Excelsior.

The Deputy says he comes to learn. Always the Frenchman, always the delightful flatteur.

Pot vs. Kettle

Arthur Brisbane, Hearst editor, wrote of Frank A. Munsey, publisher of The New York Herald:

"As the gentle reader seeks pure water, the eagle pure air, the miser pure gold, so Frank A. Munsey seeks purity in the news; and yeton the front page of his admirable newspaper your eye meets these soul-searing statements:

TWO DIE IN BATTLE IN \$15,000 HOLDUP AT DOOR OF

STORE.

DYING DUELIST DROPS FOE: BYSTANDERS SAFE: BOOTLEG ROW

TWO MEN DEAD, WOMAN SHOT IN JEALOUS ROW.

YOUTH ARRESTED, ADMITS SEEING KILLING OF EMMA DICKSON."

Next day the front page of Mr. Brisbane's New York American headlined as follows:

AUTO KEY TO RICH CHEM-IST'S SHOOTING

JEALOUSY OVER PRETTY WIDOW HINTED MOTIVE OF THE ATTACK.

COMEDIENNE BEATEN IN CHICAGO LOOP.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS IN DOORWAY, ETHEL DAVIS SAYS SHE WAS ROBBED OF GEMS.

John Bull Horatio

Horatio Bottomley, the wicked Munchausen of British journalism, is in Wormwood Scrubbs Jail. But money he continues to make.

For some time his daily diary has been smuggled out of jail and published in one of the London papersthe kind of paper, which, if the English chewed gum, would be read by 500,000 gum-chewers. Some weeks ago an injunction put a stop to this performance.

Now the same paper (The News of the World) is printing a daily article "by one of his former companions in distress." Respectable papers (like *The Times*) protest:
"There is an end to all prison discipline if every prisoner is allowed to carry on the profession of journalism from his cell. . . . Are these indulgences extended to every prisoner with a literary turn?"

published Bottomley formerly John Bull, which is more anti-American than Mr. Hearst's newspapers are anti-British. He defrauded the public by huge lotteries. As he went to jail Justice Darling, the wit of criminal trials, is said to have remarked: "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamed of in your philosophy.'

SPORT

Golf

British Women's. Golfing dames and damsels of old England bowed again to the prowess of their queen, Miss Joyce Wethered. In play at Ganton, Yorkshire, Mrs. Lodge of Burhill was the last to challenge Miss Wethered for her amateur crown and was routed utterly, 8 and 7.

Last year Miss Wethered held also the British women's open championship. But that honor was this year snatched away by Miss Doris Chambers

What the Cummings family is to America, so are the Wethereds to England, only more so. Over here, Miss Edith and Master Dexter wear respectively the national women's and the intercollegiate laurels. Over there, Miss Joyce's brother, Master Roger, is adorned by the men's amateur title wreath.

Western Open. At Memphis, Jock Hutchison started the Western Open with an absent-minded 75, was frightened by the more delicate scores of Bobby Cruickshank, Wilfred Reid and Leo Diegel, pulled his little but wiry self together and cracked out two 67's and a 72 for the championship. Cruickshank, Diegel, Hagen, Kirkwood tied for second six strokes behind, at 287.

Berthellyn Cup. Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Pittsburgh, formerly national and international champion, whose husband (Jack V. Hurd, steel man) named Golf corespondent in his divorce suit (TIME, Aug. 6), had a successful conquest on the Huntingdon Valley links and journeyed home to enjoy the Berthellyn (invitation tournament) Cup for another year. The qualifying round Mrs. Hurd also captured, with 80 record-breaking strokes.

The surprise-package of the tournament was a tall, blonde girl from Chicago, Anita Lihme, who felled former national champion Glenna Collett with an 82 in the second round.

Horizontal

At Long Island City, Harry Wills, heavy black boxer, spent most of two rounds waiting for hulking Homer Smith to regain a vertical position. Every 40 seconds for 326 seconds Smith took refuge upon the floor from the blows of the Black Panther. Between seconds 316 and 326 he could not bear to get up, was declared unconscious.

Firpo reduced Smith to recumbence only once every 90 seconds last Summer and never permanently.

World's Series

Manhattan Island was the focal point of baseball interest all over the world. Fanatics overflowed the city's hotels to see the "Yankees" (American League champions) play the "Giants" (National League champions) for what is generally conceded to be the championship of the planet in this sport. Four out of seven games were to decide the winner.

First Game. At dusk, with the score tied in the last inning, Fielder Stengel of the Giants propelled the ball to the far edge of the Yankees' yard and had time to score a run before it was thrown back. Score: Giants 5, Yankees 4.

Of Stengel's running Heywood Broun (critic) said: "Stengel proceeds furiously in all directions at the same time."

Second Game. Four home-runs were hit—two in succession by Yankee Ruth, one by his teammate Ward, one by "Irish" Meusel, Giant fielder. Ross Young, another Giant fielder, lost his temper after making two errors, slid foully into second base in the sixth, was hissed. Score: Yankees 4, Giants 2.

Alfred W. McCann: "Professional dirty work long obsolete even among the car-barn and gas-house gangs."

Third Game. Pitchers Nehf (Giants) and Jones (Yankees) dueled. Fielder Stengel waited until the seventh inning before interpolating his second crucial home-run for the Giants. As he trotted around the bases, Stengel wiggled his fingers at Pitcher Jones. Score: Giants 1, Yankees 0.

Fourth Game. The Yankees evened the series with a blast of base-hits. Score: Yankees 8, Giants 4.

"Bugs" Baer (Hearst writer): "A belated Columbus Day parade."

Fifth Game. An avalanche of Yankee basehits, witnessed by history's hugest baseball crowd, 62,817. Score: Yankees 8, Giants 1.

Sixth Game. Ruth made a homer but the Giants led by three runs in the eighth. Then Nehf collapsed, the Yankees heaped up five runs and their first world's championship. Score: Yankees 6, Giants 4.

Total attendance, 301,425. Total receipts, \$1,063,815 (the first world's series gate to pass the million mark).

Col. Jacob Ruppert, owner of the Yankees, was deeply moved by the efforts of his successful employees.

At Belmont

The background of the Zev-Papyrus running at Belmont Park, L. I. the first match race ever held between America and England, reveals the following:

The owners. Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate. Racing interests recently acquired. Bought the Rancocas stud founded by the late Pierre Lorillard at Jobstown, N. J. His former champions: Purchase, Grey Lag, Cirrus, Mad Hatter.

Benjamin Irish, tenant farmer, of Sawtry, Huntingdonshire, England. Owns very few horses, only two of any previous account, Radium and Periosteum. Bought Papyrus in 1921 for \$17,500. Ill health prevents his attendance at Belmont.

The jockeys. Earl Sande, America's greatest jockey, 24 years old. Has ridden 160 winners in a single season and has won all important stakes in the U. S. and Canada with the exception of the Futurity and the Hopeful. His income, \$50,000 a year. His riding weight, 115 pounds. His only superstition, black cats.

Steve Donoghue, premier jockey of the world, 38 years old. Has ridden five Derby winners, three of them in succession, winning thereby the coveted gold spurs. Considered a wealthy man. Rides at 108. In England, tales are told of subjects literally kissing his feet when he entered a café shortly after winning the Derby.

The trainers. Sam Hildreth, veteran and presiding destiny of the Rancocas fortunes, 58. Most of his life he has owned small stables and raced on his own. Sometime trainer for William C. Whitney, Charles Kohler, August Belmont. Joined Harry F. Sinclair six years ago and has been primarily responsible for his success.

Basil Jarvis, 37 years old. Son of well known English trainer, W. A. Jarvis. Formerly a jockey. Papyrus and Periosteum are the most notable horses he has developed.

The colors. Sinclair: white, green collar and cuffs, white cap. Irish: primrose, purple cross sash, primrose cap.

cap.

The horses. Zev, winner of Kentucky Derby. Papyrus, winner of the Derby three-year-olds.

New World's Records

200-meter free-style swim for women: Gertrude Ederle of New York, 2 min. 45% sec., in Honolulu.

100-meter free-style swim for women: Gertrude Ederle, 1 min. 121/5 sec., in Honolulu.

100-meter backstroke: W. Kealoha, 1 min. 13\% sec., in Honolulu.

AERONAUTICS

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Baby Planes

A contest at Lympne, England, for small low-powered planes produced astonishing results. One competitor flew 91½ miles on a gallon of gasoline and 812 miles at a total fuel cost of \$5. Captain Norman MacMillan on a tiny Parnall machine flew at 76½ miles an hour, although his tiny motorcycle engine turns up only three or four horse power. Handley Page applied his famous slotted wing to an "air flivver"—when the slot was open the device acted like an air brake, reducing the landing speed so much that the machine came to a standstill almost as soon as it touched the ground. But the most remarkable feature of all was the reliability of the little machines, which did all manner of stunts and made long flights in the face of high winds.

Landing

There seems no reasons why small airplanes should not ultimately be able to land with safety on tennis courts or even on broad city streets. But they cannot do it yet. To advertise an Air Carnival at Mitchel Field, L. I., Lieutenant Edwin Johnson obtained permission from the New York City authorities to land on Riverside Drive near Grant's tomb. His plane, the Speery Messenger, flew down under ideal conditions, but a skid on slippery asphalt caused a collision of plane and lamp post with damage to both. Still, the aviator flew back to Mitchel Field that same afternoon.

Parachute Race

A parachute jump is ever a test of courage. But in the first "parachute race" ever held, four contestants at Mitchel Field not only had to jump from speedy planes at an altitude of 4,500 feet, but were obliged to see which could land first by withholding the opening of the chute as long as he dared. Surely a thrilling sport. The four landed within a few hundred feet of each other, less than a minute and a half apart.

Lifeboats

Experiments are under way at Mitchel Field with small motorless planes or gliders. If the preliminary tests are successful the Army dirigible D-12 will take a glider up to 2,000 feet—and turn it loose. The idea behind the experiments is to develop a type of aerial lifeboat.

Current Situation

A familiar occurrence was seen last week regarding the future prospects of American business. The West is prosperous and optimistic; the East is prosperous but rather pessimistic and cautious. Which view is correct only time can reveal. But in cases where this contradiction in judgments has occurred before the East has invariably been nearer the truth. In the Spring of 1920 the stock market turned downwards and the West declared its fears ungrounded. But that Fall disastrous liquidation set in practically all over the country.

Two fundamentals to prosperity, however, after several years of dangerously bad circumstances, are definitely beginning to improve. Rents are at last falling quite generally over the country, and the end of Germany's mad experiments with worthless paper currency is apparently reached. With real estate liquidated and the eternal European situation on the way to recovery, American business will really have a change for the "long continued period of prosperity" so frequently discussed in the last few years.

Building Declines

The continued high cost of construction has, along with the downward tendency of rentals, apparently placed a damper upon construction. Bradstreet's report, covering conditions in 152 cities throughout the country, shows that, compared with \$224,624,218 of construction for August last, the value of construction last September in the same cities amounted to \$198,942,935. Part of this decrease can only be accounted for through the fact that there were two more business days in August than in September. The figure for September, 1922, was \$181,369,342.

The figure for September, 1922, \$181,369,342.

In New York, Los Angeles, Detroit, Cleveland, San Francisco decreases from the August construction rate were seen last month; but an increase in September over the preceding month occurred in Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Milwaukee. Minneapolis.

an increase in September over the preceding month occurred in Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis.

The monthly record of building in the leading cities of the country, however, shows that the first nine months of 1923 have greatly surpassed the same months of 1922 in the volume of construction; last year's first three-quarters showed total building at \$1,849,017,105, compared with \$2,293,328,575.

On the Farm

In the light of the widespread political agitation in behalf of the American farmer, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's index of farm prices paid to producers for the prin-

cipal American farm crops is interesting. On Oct. 1, 1923, this index was 27.3% higher than on the same day in 1922, and 25.6% higher than on the same day in 1921. It is true that the latest index figure, as of Oct. 1, 1923, is 11.3% lower than the average for the last 10 years, but it must be remembered that this ten-year average is partly based upon the tremendously inflated prices of the War period. In September, 1923, the index showed an increase of 2.2%.

These figures illustrate a fallacy regarding American agriculture much commented upon lately—the tendency to judge it entirely by the price of wheat. Recently corn sold at the same price as wheat, showing that, even though the latter is cheap,

the former is very dear.

Steel's Unfilled Orders

The decline in the demand for steel which has occurred since last Spring is clearly indicated in the shrinkage of unfilled orders on the books of the U.S. Steel Corporation.

The record amount of unfilled orders was established in July, 1920, when the tonnage on the books reached 11,118,468. From this "peak" the figure declined to a low mark of 4,141,069 tons in February, 1922. After that date, however, the unfilled tonnage rose almost every month, until a high point of 7,403,332 tons was reached in March, 1923. Since then a decline has occurred every subsequent month, as follows: April 30, 7,288,509; May 31, 6,981,351; June 30, 6,386,261; July 31, 5,910,763; Aug. 31, 5,414,663; Sept. 30, 5,035,750. The drop from last March thus amounted on the latter date to about 47%.

At present reduced prices, however, extensive railroad buying is reported as coming into the market, particularly by the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, St. Louis & San Francisco, B. & O. and C. & O., and amounting to a total of about 40,000 new cars. Bookings for rails will keep rail mills running at almost capacity for the first half of 1924; the Pennsylvania alone is estimated to require 200,000 tons. In addition, undoubtedly considerable Japanese construction purchasing of wire nails and galvanized sheets will have to be provided for.

Unemployment Insurance

A novel experiment in unemployment insurance will be tried next year, under the auspices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the clothing manufacturers.

Beginning Jan. 1, 1924, unemployment benefits will be paid out of an insurance fund contributed to by union members and their employers. Each week employees will pay into



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this fund 1½% of their earnings, and their employers will contribute an equal amount. The fund will be administered by seven trustees: three manufacturers, three employees, and a Chairman designated by both. Professor John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin now occupies this position.

No employee will receive benefits for reasons other than involuntary unemployment due to lack of work; payment to strikers is expressly forbidden. Payments will amount to 40% of the average full time weekly wage, but with a maximum of \$20 per week. The agreement under which the fund, and payments from it, are to be administered covers carefully all circumstances in connection with the plan likely to arise. It will terminate April 30, 1925, unless renewed or extended prior to that time.

Fear of unemployment has long been recognized as the workers' greatest source of anxiety. The practical workings of the Chicago plan will be watched by both labor and manufacturers with close atten-

tion next year.

Auto Trade Outlet

The General Motors Corporation announced the establishment of a stock company and assembling plant in Copenhagen. This move was regarded as the first step in a drive for foreign trade, the best outlet for 1923's record automobile production.

Judge Lovett Retires

Robert S. Lovett, for ten years Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad, announced his retirement from active management of the company on Jan. 1 next, on the score of age and health. Mr. Lovett will, however, continue with the U. P. in the newly created post of "Chairman of the Board," with the task of directing matters connected with consolidations and with the valuation of railroad properties in which the Interstate Commerce Commission is now engaged. In addition, Mr. Lovett will remain a Director and an ex-officio member of the Finance Committee, as well as continuing as a Director in the Illinois Central and the New York Central.

Mr. Lovett has been one of the leading railroad managers in the history of the business, and has been active in railroad work for 40 years. He was born at San Jacinto, Tex., in 1860 and was admitted to the Texas bar at 22. In 1884 he first undertook railroad legal work. In 1892 he became general attorney and counsel for all the Southern Pacific lines in Texas. For many years subsequently he was the righthand man of the late E. H. Harriman, as general counsel for the U. P., S. P., and other "Harriman roads." From Sept., 1909 to Sept., 1913, he was Chairman of the Executive Committee and President of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems. Since 1913 he has been connected officially with the former road only, as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

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Looking Ahead

With the issue of November fifth,

TIME will appear under a heavy cover. The publishers believe this will be an improvement in the strength and durability of the news-magazine.

With the same issue a change will take effect in mailing copies to subscribers outside of New York City. Copies will be delivered unfolded and without wrappers.

The new system of mailing is made possible by the rapid increase in TIME'S circulation during the last few months. It is an attempt to insure prompt and regular delivery for subscribers. If you prefer to have your copy reach you under an individual wrapper as heretofore, we shall be glad to comply with your request.

The publishers take this opportunity to thank those subscribers who have received TIME announcements and given them to friends, also to thank those who have sent us the names of friends who will be interested in learning of TIME.

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Frank W. Mondell: "Charles Michelson*, Washington correspondent of The New York World, referred to me as 'former Senator Frank Mondell.' I have never been a Senator, but for 26 years I was Congressman from Wyoming—a rarer thing, for Wyoming has two Senators but only one Congressman."

A. D. Lasker, ex-Chairman of the U. S. Shipping Corporation: "In recording the fact that I attended a World's Series baseball game, The New York Times ignorantly referred to me as 'champion at chess.' The Times reporter doubtless confused me with Emanuel Lasker, of Germany, former world's chess champion, or with Edward Lasker, German-Polish Jew, now of Chicago, Master Chessman."

Christopher Columbus IX, Duke of Veragua, direct descendant in the ninth generation of Explorer Columbus: "The Chicago Daily Tribune alleged that its correspondent in Madrid asked me for a message to America on Columbus Day, that I replied: 'I wonder what Grandfather Christopher would think of America today. If he could cross the Atlantic on the great Leviathan, see Panama and other wonders of the American continent, he certainly would be thrilled!'"

Eleanora Duse, "Bernhardt of Italy": "As I sailed from France to fulfill a contract with Producer Morris Gest in New York, I explained my trip as a pecuniary necessity. Said I: 'I am literally trembling at the thought of the publicity I am bound to receive on my arrival. All my life I have perhaps been the only actress with a genuine horror of seeing my name in print. I have suffered so much!'"

George V of England: "A royal commission pronounced Buckingham Palace a fire-trap with its labyrinth of draughty hallways, inflammable partitions, old-fashioned wiring and heating installations, spoke of it as 'fraught with peril.' The Palace, like all English Government buildings, is not insured."

Roscoe C. ("Fatty") Arbuckle, deposed cinema clown: "I was scheduled to appear in a vaudeville act at a Boston theatre. After certain citizens had protested against my appearance, a censorship board (headed by Mayor Curley) came to view me. The censors saw no occasion for acting against me—though they said 'the presence in the city of the individual... was in no sense pleasing or desirable.' In a statement from the stage I announced that at the suggestion of a Boston minister I had decided to cancel my engagement and return to Los Angeles."



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"'The years since 1918,' he (Sir Ernest Rutherford) called 'the heroic age of physical science,' for never before have discoveries of fundamental importance followed each other with such bewildering activity." (TIME, Sept. 24)

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An autobiography telling of the humor and two fisted sturdiness with which American colonial administrator have laid out an empire. *Illustrated*. (\$3.50)

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^{*} Charles Michelson is the brother of Albert A. Michelson (see page 18).

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Will Science Destroy Religion?

No thinking person can admit that this question is answered by the mere denial of Science. So great a thinker as Basil King, a minister of the Episcopal Church, accepts to the full both Religion and Science, and will tell why in Harper's Magazine in a series that will be read the length and breadth of the land.

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Married. Brigadier General William Mitchell, Assistant Chief U. S. Army Air Service, to Miss Elizabeth Turnbull Miller, in Detroit. About a year ago he was divorced by his first wife, who charged desertion.

Died. Henry Harrison Markham, 82, Governor of California (1891 to 1897), at Los Angeles. He served in the Union Army under General Sherman in his march to the sea.

Died. A. Brook Fleming, 84, Governor of West Virginia (1890-1893), at Fairmont, W. Va.

Died. Diego Manuel Chamorro, President since 1921 of Nicaragua, at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, after a long illness, from diabetes.

Marshal Andres Avelino Cáceres, 87, twice President of Peru (1886, 1894), only Marshal in the Peruvian Army, at Lima.

MISCELLANY

"TIME brings all things"

In Chicago, the Chief of Police took steps to prevent "Freddie" Thompson, hermaphrodite acquitted of murder the previous week, from appearing in vaudeville on the ground that it would outrage public morality.

In St. Joseph, Mo. (according to a despatch in the Atchison, Kan., Globe), a young girl harbored in her stomach a live snake, which there deposited a litter of 15 or 20 young snakes. Waiting until the parent snake grew "hungry," physicians are reported to have introduced a piece of meat on the end of a thread and drawn the reptile out when it took the bait. For the litter, tape worm remedies were suggested.

In Chicago, one huridred women at the wheels of closed cars were turned loose upon traffic. Under the surveillance of umpire observers lurking secretly along the assigned route, they threaded 30 miles of crowded boulevards. They squeezed their vehicles into tight parking gaps, made emergency stops, were checked up on observance of traffic law and drivers' etiquette. When they had finished, the umpires came out of hiding, pronounced Mrs. J. F. Morton champion driver, handed her a diamond trophy. The contest was staged by the Chi-cago Automobile Trade Association as a curtain-raiser to its first annual Closed Car Show.

After a cursory view of TIME'S summary of events, the Generous Citizen points with pride to:

The employees of Col. Jacob Ruppert. (P. 22.)

812 miles on \$5 of gasoline. (P.

The political hero of British Antipodes. (P. 6.)

A life-saving schedule devised for a President. (P. 1.)

The Wethereds. They are the Cummingses of England. (P. 22.)

Many successful marriages resulting from class-room proximity. (P.

A Parisian publisher who comes to learn. (P. 20.)

A fantasy that escapes being sentimental. (P. 12.)

The man who has something better than insulin. (P. 19.)

Three memorials. (P. 5.)

Discovery among the treasures of a First Lord of the British Admiralty of a portrait of Poe by Peale. (P. 13.)

A new Austrian currency calculated to make sense. (P. 9.)

Hoover and super-power. (P.

Mr. Daugherty's Boswellian intentichs. (P. 5.)

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace as Dr. John to the vocabulary of agriculture. (P. 16.)

"King Otto" confirmed. (P. 9.)

The sun at Peking at 7.45 A.M. on Oct. 10. (P. 9.)

The hanging of Lady Lavery. (P.

The obstinate taciturnity Anselmo Bonin under the most trying circumstances. (P. 8.)

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VIEW with ALARM

Having perused well the chronicle of the week, the Vigilant Patriot views with alarm:

Indelicate insinuations concerning the personal ability and public integrity of the Secretary of War. (P. 2.)

The record of the retiring Vice Chancellor of Oxford. (P. 15.)

The predicament of an Iowa publisher whose Senator says his clients are broke. (P. 5.)

The new idea in education—advertising. P. 15.)

Decline in steel demand. (P. 23.)

New York. It is no better than when Dr. Straton left it. (P. 17.)

The noble German who proposes an American Loan. (P. 8.)

The complete shamelessness of the newspaper which New York owes to Chicago enterprise. (P. 20.)

The star-boarder at the Hotel Adlon. (P. 8.)

The cause of Massinghan's lament. (P. 20.)

A dubious inaugural in disjointed China. (P. 10.)

"An awkward though advanced chatauquean allegory" by the author of Lilion. (P. 14.)

A French man's ill-considered boasting of well-concealed gold. (P8.)

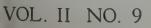
"The latest artillery pieces and rifles" for a land of wars. (F. 10.)

An advertisement in Judge. (P

Captain-General Primo Rivers vying with Heaven. (P. 8.)

The Weekly News-Magazine





ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS
"Across the Gobi Desert"—
(See Page 18)

ОСТ. 29, 1923

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 9

Oct. 29, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

The White House Week

The Executive Mansion hummed as usual with the tireless labors of its occupants.

¶ Mrs. Coolidge held her first "at home" for ladies of the diplomatic corps, a function that has been held at the beginning of every season by every White House mistress since Mrs. Roosevelt. There was neither music nor refreshment, since Mrs. Coolidge is observing mourning for the late President.

¶ President Coolidge let it be known that he would favor an annual appropriation of from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 to bring about a gradual improvement of the housing of the executive Departments in the Capital. The Southern Jurisdiction of the Order of Scottish Rite Masons in convention at Washington, sent its felicitations to the President, saying that it would not subject him to a hand-shaking visit. The President replied by letter: "It is an example of friendly thoughtfulness."

¶ Mr. Coolidge made public the fact that he would not abrogate some 30 commercial treaties with foreign countries to put in force a preferential tariff on goods imported on American ships. Congress had authorized such action under the Jones (Shipping) Law. Presidents Wilson and Harding both declined to comply with the direction on the grounds that it was unpractical.

¶ The Presidential pup, Laddie Buck, Airedale, was rechristened Paul Pry by Mrs. Coolidge. He now alliterates with his Wire-Haired companion, Peter Pan.

The President formally became a member of the Congregational Church and was elected Honorary Moderator (see page 18). His wife, his two sons and his stepmother have been members.

¶ A group of Camp Fire Girls presented Mrs. Coolidge with a bag of cookies, five feet long, baked by themselves. Mrs. Coolidge ate two, said that they were very good and that she would send some to her boys at

Mercersburg Academy.

¶ Collier's Weekly, after making a fruitless poll several months ago to show that President Harding would be renominated by the Republicans next year, took another poll of 120. political leaders, and announced that President Coolidge would be renominated almost without opposition.

¶ The President decided that he could not take the time from official business to attend the Army-Navy, Princeton-Navy football games. He let it be known, however, that he heartily approved of football at West Point and Annapolis.

¶ Mr. Coolidge gave a luncheon to the Governors of 34 states and conferred with them afterwards, thus fulfilling the plan for such a conference laid by President Harding (see page 5).

CONTENTS

Page
National Affairs 1- 6
Foreign News 7-12
Music12-13
<i>Art</i> 13
Books14-15
Cinema 15
<i>The Theatre</i>
<i>Religion</i> 17-18
Science
<i>Medicine</i> 19
$Education \dots 20$
Law20-21
The Press
Business and Finance 22
Sport 24
Imaginary Interviews 25
Aeronautics 25
Milestones 27
Miscellany 27
Point with Pride 28
View with Alarm 28

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THE CABINET

Weeks, Wood, Que-Os

The Philippine Legislature opened its Fall session. Secretary of War Weeks, mindful of the troubles that his deputy, Governor General Wood, was likely to have with that body, anticipated the event by sending General Wood a message in support of

his policies.

Mr. Weeks' Message. On the eve of the opening of the Legislature, the Governor General called its leaders to him, Manuel Quezon (President of the Senate), Speaker Roxas of the House and Senator Osmena, former Speaker. He read them Mr. Weeks' message. On behalf of the Coolidge Administration, it confirmed in whole and in part the legality of the Governor's acts protested by the Collectivist Party (Time, July 30, Aug. 6). It said that there was no question except the legal question. Any hopes that Quezon and Osmena had of their attitude's favorable reception in

Washington were completely dashed.
General Wood's Reception. Next
day the Legislature opened. It was feared that there might be a demonstration when the Governor General delivered his message. Instead there was complete calm. Quezon sat on the platform looking grave and worn from a recent illness. Roxas sat with him, equally grave, but youthful in appearance. The Governor's entry was announced. Everyone rose.

General Wood came through the rear door, followed by three officers in uniform, one of them his son Osborne, who acts as his aide. The party proceeded up the aisle—no applause, no hisses, no gestures silence. General Wood read his 5,000word message without interruption. When he had finished, the audience rose once more. Up the long aisle the Governor walked with his aides silence, dead silence.

The Legislature's Action. With the chamber voided of an unwelcome presence, the Senate Clerk rose and

read a resolution by Senator Osmena. The House Clerk read the same resolution. It gave a blanket endorsement to the acts of the Independence Commission, and the stand of the recent Cabinet (condemnation of General Wood's policy, demand for his recall, immediate independence, and the appointment of a Filipino Governor General). The Democratic (minority) members made a vigorous effort to have the resolution referred to committees. They lost. A vote was deferred to the next day. Then the Quezon-Osmena (Collectivist Party) group passed the resolution "unanimously"—that is, the Democrats did not vote.

The Significance. Quezon and Osmena with their Collectivist Party practically control Philippine politics. They have carried on a bitter attack on the Governor for political reasons. He deprived them of most profitable freedom to do as they pleased, which they had enjoyed under the lax Administration of the previous Governor, Harrison. There have been reports of impending revohave been reports of impending revo-lution in the Philippines because of their "incendiary" attacks. But revolution is most improbable; Messrs. Quezon and Osmena would gain nothing by it. They play with matches, but they have no intention of committing aroun. They capitalize of committing arson. They capitalize politically the popular emotion which can be inflamed by an appeal for independence. They do not want an unsuccessful attempt at revolution. They want the Philippine Government placed in the hands of Filipinos -in their own hands-by the appointment of a Filipino Governor or by independence.

The Democrats are on the whole young and, by comparison, an intellectual party. They dare not oppose independence, because of its tremendous hold on the popular imagination. They are at swords' points with the Quezon-Osmena group. In general they support Governor Wood. Their refusal to vote on the Osmena resolution was an expression of this attitude.

It has been said, with some show of justice, that with politics in the control of Quezon (pronounced Kayzon) and Osmena, to give the Filipinos independence would result in Que-Os.

Pedro Guevara. The Filipinos have two "Resident Commissioners" in Washington. Last February the Philippine Legislature chose these men. They are Tsauro Gabaldon and Pedro Guevara.

The same day that General Wood



© Wide World
PEDRO GUEVARA
"Wood is no help"

addressed the Philippine Legislature, Señor Guevara spoke to the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce in Manhattan.

He advocated the same end which his Collectivista comrades were advocating in Manila. But he did not call it independence. He spoke of "full governmental authority and responsibilty for the Filipinos" and a "native chief executive."

He said: "We have dual sovereignty from which arises unnecessary and fruitless conflicts, to the detriment of our common interests. . . . According to the present political organization of the Government of the Philippine Islands, the American Governor General is neither helpful to the Americans nor to the Filipinos."

This attitude on the part of a Resident Commissioner is unlikely to meet with a conciliatory manner in Mr. Weeks, who has just expressed his full support of General Wood.

SHIPPING

Direct Operation

The threat of the Shipping Board to undertake direct operation of its ships has at last been realized. Chairman Farley of the Shipping Board announced a new plan of operating the five lines of Government vessels, known as the U. K. lines, which now connect the Atlantic seaboard and the United Kingdom. These lines have

been operated by five different companies as "managing operators:" Now the business of operation will be taken over by a subcommittee of the Shipping Board. It is probable that the former managing operators will be retained as booking and loading agents (i. e., to solicit passengers and freight) if such an arrangement can be made.

This is the beginning of "direct operation" promised last June by the Shipping Board if it was unsuccessful in selling the ships outright. Similar arrangements will be made for operating the other lines of the Board, with such variations in detail as the experiment with the U. K. lines shows to be advisable. Ship owners and operators are very, very sceptical of the new plan's success.

SOLDIER BONUS

Struggles and an Election

The Fifth Annual Convention of the American Legion (TIME, Oct. 22) closed at San Francisco. Before it closed there were several hot fights and a number of weighty speeches. One of the most vigorous struggles was over the bonus.

The anti-bonus faction was not large in numbers but it was strongly persuaded of its case. It was backed up in the midst of the controversy by a letter from the Ex-Servicemen's Anti-Bonus League suggesting that the Legion coöperate with it in a poll of the great bulk of veterans to see whether they really favored a bonus. The final defeat of the anti-bonus faction was as inevitable as complete. The National Commander announced his intention of plunging immediately into the Legion's fight for a bonus.

Another leading contest was over the Ku Klux Klan, which was finally condemned, but not by name.

Speakers at the convention included Secretary of Labor Davis (for restriction of immigration), Director Frank T. Hines of the Veterans' Bureau (on care of ex-service men), Samuel Gompers, Admiral R. E. Coontz, and General Josef Haller, Commander of the Polish Army.

The contest for a National Commander to succeed Alvin W. Owsley (retiring) was decided on the eleventh ballot by the election of John R. Quinn, 34, of California, formerly a Captain in the 348th Field Artillery. When Quinn's election was announced, Owsley took him by the hand and said: "I turn you over to the mercies of the newspaper men, the photographers and the public."

RAILWAYS

Two Presidents

On a September morning, 68 years ago, Samuel Rea was born in the town of Hollidaysburg, Pa. On an October morning, last week, Mr. Rea called at the White House and was given the benefit of President Coolidge's first expression of opinion on the railroad situation. Of the intervening years Mr. Rea has spent 50 in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad—as railway engineer, as fourth, third, second, first and plain Vice President, and during the last ten years as President of the Company.

The man whom Mr. Coolidge chose for his expression of policy is known, even among railroad presidents, for the tenacity with which he clings to his convictions. He worked hand in glove with James McCrea*, his predecessor as head of the Pennsylvania, but failed after long efforts to cooperate with other railways in building a bridge across the Hudson at Manhattan. Then, carrying on the project for the Pennsylvania alone, he tunneled the North and East Rivers, and built the Pennsylvania Station and the famous Hell Gate Bridge. To this veteran, Mr. Coolidge confided his plans, or, rather, suggestions.

At one stroke the President suggested that it would be possible to alleviate two of the major troubles now afflicting the country. He asked:
1) that freight rates on wheat for export be lowered to facilitate disposal of the wheat surplus abroad;
2) that freight rates on coal to Northeastern states and coal destined for Canada be equalized. (The President understood that coal shipped to Canada paid less freight charge than coal shipped to cities in this country, but immediately adjoining the Canadian border.)

Mr. Rea left the conference without public comment. But other railroad officials were less reticent. They declared that freight rates on wheat for export are already less than on wheat for domestic use. Rates per hundredweight on shipments from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard are 30ϕ for domestic consumption and $22\frac{1}{2}\phi$ for export; from St. Louis, 34ϕ for domestic consumption, $26\frac{1}{2}\phi$

for export. It was asserted that the railroads would only lose money by a further increase, and that the farmers actually would not benefit, because there is no foreign market for more wheat.

As for coal freight rates, railroad officials declared that there is no discrimination in favor of export coal to Canada, that the rate per mile is



© Keystone
SAMUEL REA
The President chose him

the same to cities within this country and to Canada.

Special meetings are scheduled to consider the President's suggestions. From previous comment, it seems likely that they will decline voluntarily to lower rates on the ground that it would result in severe losses which the railroads cannot now afford.

TAXATION

Expediency

There is disagreement among the overlords of the public purse. The insurgents and radicals in Congress, finding popularity in the slogan "Soak the rich," want to increase income surtaxes and restore excess profits taxes; the Democrats are willing to fall in with almost any program that will "soak the Republicans"; and the Republicans would like to reduce taxes, if they dare. The fight of the three Parties will

take place when Congress opens. Already there is a contest on between the Republicans, those who dare to try reduction of taxes and those who do not.

Senator Smoot, who is due to inherit the Chairmanship of the Senate Finance Committee, went about Washington conferring with the President and Secretary Mellon. The President declined to commit himself. Secretary Mellon wants to reduce income surtaxes and wants the Administration to sponsor a tax bill for that purpose in the next Congress. Senator Smoot agrees that taxes should be reduced but is opposed to any attempt by the Administration in that direction during the following Congress.

Mr. Mellon's argument: The Treasury will have a surplus this year. Income surtaxes should be scaled down from the present maximum of 50% to a maximum of 25%. This would not result in a corresponding reduction of Government income because capital would leave tax-exempt channels and be placed in taxable investments; e. g., if a man's tax rate, now 50%, were changed to 25%, a 6% industrial security would yield 4.5% as opposed to, say, 4% for tax-free securities, and he would invest in the former.

The advantages of the change to lower surtaxes resulting from the withdrawal of capital from tax-free investments:

- 1) More capital for the expansion of productive industry.
- 2) Less extravagance on the part of local governments which now find it extremely easy to borrow on their tax-exempt securities.
- 3) Lower taxes more equably distributed.

Although he has not completed a definite tax plan, for many months Secretary Mellon has urged the Administration to ask the next Congress for a 25% maximum surtax in accordance with this general plan.

Senator Smoot's argument: The Government will have a surplus of \$500,000,000 this year. Taxes ought to be reduced by exempting all incomes of \$3,000 and less; scaling off \$100,000,000 of taxes on incomes from \$3,000 to \$6,000; scaling off \$100,000,000 of taxes on incomes from \$6,000 to \$10,000; reduction of maximum surtaxes to 33 1/3%;

^{*}The late James McCrea was President of the Pennsylvania Railroad from 1907 to 1912. Hin son, Colonel James Alexander McCrea, Vice President of the road, aged 48, dled last week of pneumonia, in Pittsburgh.

abolition of the "nuisance" taxes on candy, jewelry, etc.

"But," said the Senator, "with the situation now existing in Congress it is certain that any attempt to change tax laws would open a veritable Pandora's box of troubles." In this Representative Green of Iowa, who is to be Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, agrees.

These two gentlemen with their "regular" Republican supporters can kill radical tax measures in committee. But once they send out on the floors of the Senate and House bills of the Administration, the radicals and Democrats can amend and alter them to their hearts' content. The result would be bad for the Republican Party and unsettling to business. "For expediency's sake," say Messrs. Smoot and Green, "we ought not to try to do what we ought but can't."

And just around the corner ever lurks the soldier bonus. "As sure as God lives and the sun rises in the morning," Senator Smoot has said, "the bonus will be passed." If so, discussion of tax reduction is sweet futility.

CONGRESS

A Big Mistake

Representative Melvin Orlando McLaughlin (Republican) was the only one of Nebraska's six Congressmen so fortunate as to be re-elected last Fall. He has degrees from the Peru (Neb.) Normal School, the Union Biblical Seminary, Oskaloosa College, Omaha University, Leander Clark College. He has been a teacher, a United Brethren Minister, a college President and since 1919 a Congressman. He is President of the Lever Lock Rim Co., a Common Law trust company of Colorado, capitalized for \$500,000 in shares of one dollar each. Last week he almost got into trouble.

It is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$300 for any Congressman to use his letter franking privilege for other than official business. The General Manager of the Lever Lock Rim Co. used some 250 of Mr. McLaughlin's franked envelopes, with Congressional stationery, in sending out letters from the Company's Manhattan office. The letters were sent to "Republican friends,"

inviting them to subscribe to the Company's stock "on the merits of inside information."

One of the letters fell into the hands of a Manhattan newspaper that enjoys no sport as much as baiting Republicans. An exposé followed. Mr. McLaughlin telegraphed asking whether "any person had been so



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CONGRESSMAN MCLAUGHLIN

He was not responsible

ignorant" as to use his envelopes without stamping them. Thereupon the contrite General Manager began a check on the number of letters sent out, promised to send a check to the Post Office Department for the postage, despatched a telegram to the National Republican Committee to prevent the Congressman's "getting in wrong," made a public statement: "I'm solely responsible. I made a big mistake."

Meanwhile the Post Office Department remained quite unconcerned; Postmaster General New was of the opinion that the misuse of the frank had been a clerical error.

PROHIBITION

The Governors

The skippers of 30 ships of state went last week to Indiana. They went to Indianapolis to be welcomed by Governor McCray. Thence they motored to West Baden for their high conclave—the Conference of

Governors. The session was to start of an afternon, but the automobile in which Governors Mabey of Utah and Dixon of Montana were riding turned ower in the mud. Nobody was seriously hurt. But the conference did not commence until nine in the evening.

Then the fun began. The farming situation, taxation, land grants and several other subjects were to be considered. They were considered, until prohibition drove them from the stage.

Governor McCray of Indiana made the address of welcome. Governor Hardee of Florida rose to reply for the guests and he took occasion to say, "I believe that the heart of America is dry" and to deliver other opinions of a similar nature.

That night after adjournment Governor Sweet of Colorado with Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania and the Governors of Utah and Maine conferred in secret. Next day Governor Sweet of Colorado injected into the proceedings a me-morial on prohibition. It declared that the Governors favored prohibition enforcement and that prohibition had already improved conditions in their respective states. At once the Wets rose to protest, led by Governors Parker of Louisiana, Silzer of New Jersey and Blaine of Wisconsin. The matter was dropped and the conference adjourned at 11:00 p. m. Then Governor Sweet and Governor Pinchot with Governor Trinkle of Virginia retired to redraft their resolution. Governor Sweet declared the product of their work was such as "any law-abiding, red-blooded citizen, and especially a Governor, will sign."

He was right. When the final session opened next morning, the Governor of Maine, presiding, called for unfinished business. Governor Sweet presented the redrafted memorial. It was no longer an endorsement of prohibition; it called simply for observance of law, adherence to the Constitution and coöperation between the State Executives and the Federal Government in the enforcement of the law relating to prohibition. No one, especially a politician, could refuse to sign it and save his face.

The Wets protested again. The Conference had established a rule against adopting any resolutions. Governor Blaine of Wisconsin protested that calling the declaration a memorial and having it signed was

a base subterfuge to escape the rule. Governor Parker of Louisiana declared that if a single signature was attached to the memorial, he would resign from the Conference. Governor Silzer of New Jersey moved to add that "we believe there can be no real enforcement" of prohibition while present conditions exist. His motion was tabled.

Finally the memorial was brought to a vote and a chorus of "ayes" carried it. Governor Parker presented his resignation from the Conference and walked from the room. The Conference adjourned. The Governors set out for Washington to meet President Coolidge. With them went the memorial, bearing the signatures of such Wets as Governor Silzer and Governor Blaine. The Drys had won.

Mr. Coolidge

Hot from their conference at West Baden, the Governors entrained, sped to Washington. There they were joined by several others who had not been at the Conference of Governors. Notable among these additions to the Governors' party were Messrs. Ritchie of Maryland and Smith of New York, ardent Wets.

In all, 34 Governors sat down at lunch in the White House. Afterwards they spent the afternoon in private conclave. The President made a speech urging State coöperation in preventing immigrant and liquor smuggling and in enforcing prohibition. In a following discussion Governors Ritchie and Smith were the only ones who voiced dissent from the President's remarks. They objected to the Volstead Act as an invasion of state rights, as unenforcible and as contrary to public opinion. Before departing the Governors adopted a platform suggested by the President: 1) to coördinate Federal and local enforcement agencies; 2) to call on the press to support enforcement; 3) to call conventions of local enforcement agencies to formulate definite programs with Federal aid; 4) to call upon prosecuting attorneys of the states for full assistance; 5) to adopt any possible means to increase the respect of the people for the law; 6) to have full cooperation with Federal authorities in these activities.

Afterwards few of the Governors cared to express opinions on their conference with Mr. Coolidge. Two Wets did, however:

Governor Silzer of New Jersey:



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THE GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA

"The heart of America is dry"

"The mountain labored and brought forth a mouse."

Governor Ritchie of Maryland: "This conference failed and all other similar conferences will fail as long as they refuse to face the basic question, whether or not prohibition enforcement should not be turned back to the States themselves."

Mr. Pinchot

It is a very low-grade cloud that has no silver lining. It is a very inferior issue that cannot be put to political purposes over a period of years. Prohibition is not such. Governor Pinchot, whose head hives a very busy Presidential bee, is fully aware of this fact. Being a Republican, if he wants to be President in 1925 he must defeat Calvin Coolidge for the nomination in the next Republican National Convention. To defeat Mr. Coolidge he must have an issue, and with the President's tenacious silence an issue is difficult to find. But Mr. Pinchot is resourceful.

Mr. Coolidge carries on silently as an orthodox Republican. He is indubitably Dry. Mr. Pinchot is therefore determined to be even more orthodox, and more Dry. There is no doubt among political observers that such is his policy. The Governor of Pennsylvania hopes to win a national following among "the church

people" by posing as the very angel of Drought. As such he can safely aim a few shafts of criticism at an ordinary prohibitionist such as Mr. Coolidge. There is already a record of his marksmanship:

1) At the Citizenship Conference of the Council of Churches (TIME, Oct. 22) he declared with thinly veiled criticism that the President ought to take direct control of prohibition enforcement.

2) At the Conference of Governors he was a leading member of the group which "put over" the prohibition memorial. There is small doubt that his hand guided the pen which wrote into that memorial this critical paragraph:

"The national Government alone has control of the manufacture of intoxicants and has a very special obligation to perform in prohibiting the importation into this country of wines and spirituous liquors contrary to the laws of the United States. The individual States are powerless to act in these respects; therefore the national Government should exercise its full power and authority in dealing with these questions."

Governor Blaine of Wisconsin, one of the defeated Wets, said afterwards: "There is one possible result [of the Conference]: Pinchot may be elected President."

3) After the conference of the Governors with Mr. Coolidge, Mr. Pinchot was asked whether he were satisfied with the results. He answered: "That is not a fair question."

But next day, after time to contemplate, he said at Harrisburg:

"The conference of yesterday not having developed the practical details of how to enforce the law, I venture, in pursuance of the President's suggestion, to point out concretely how, in my opinion, the sources of illegal domestic liquor can be dried up.

"The present orgy of lawlessness is utterly unnecessary. The Federal Government has a right to give or refuse a permit to make or dispose of beer, liquor or alcohol in any form and to describe its conditions.

"If the Federal Government would write into each of its permits to manufacture, transport, store or utilize alcoholic liquors certain simple conditions it would make lawbreaking so difficult as to be practically impossible."

Mr. Pinchot has found his issue.

*Political cant for that portion of the community chiefly interested in "reforms."

POLITICAL NOTES

On Oct. 22 the Princeton University Press issued Woodrow Wilson's Case for the League of Nations, a compilation in book form of the ex-President's explanations of the League Covenant and Versailles Treaty. Mr. Wilson authorized its issuance.

At Brockton, Mass., before a state convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton exclaimed:

"In a recent raid by dry agents in Philadelphia some of the bottles bore [Secretary Andrew W.] Mellon's name. Think of it, a man who holds one of the most honored places in the Federal Government indulging in the illicit liquor traffic...

"It is men like Secretary of the Treasury Mellon who are every day lessening America's chances to launch on a great new era, free from the shackles of the liquor traffic.

"Federal Prohibition Enforcement Agent Haynes has been hampered in his work by interference from those contemptible lawbreakers. His hands are tied and I move that this convention send a letter to President Calvin Coolidge begging him in the name of humanity to move the prohibition enforcement unit from the authority of the Treasury Department."

With great enthusiasm the motion was carried, and letters sent to President Coolidge and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

Plans are under way for a National Republican Club in Washington-a large modern building around 14th and K Streets, or thereabouts. It is planned to invest several million dollars, raised chiefly by the disposition of thousands of five-dollar non-resident memberships among Republicans all over the country. It would provide accommodations for sleeping, eating, banqueting, exercising, convening. It would have apartments for Republican office-holders in the Capital, and a special section of the building would be set aside for female Republicans. The undertaking of the project is said to be imminent. Harry M. Daugherty, Edward F. Colladay (Republican National Committeeman for D. C.) and Charles Dick (former Senator from Ohio) are mentioned as "prime movers."

Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire toured through twelve states, returned to Washington, set forth his conclusions:

That the Volstead Act is "a jackass statute. Any law that declares buttermilk to be an alcoholic beverage, of necessity is a jackass statute."

That the country and Congress would vote Dry—except for New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.

That "Governor Pinchot [page 5] has endeared himself to the hardware trade with his talk of padlocks [for saloon doors]. I predict there will be a boom in that commodity in the Keystone State."

Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama is the only Democratic candidate whose boom for the Presidential nomination is openly and actively under way. His enterprising political manager issued an "Underwood map" of the U.S., in which ten Southern states are marked "The Great White House Desert." These states (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas) have 37% of the country's farms (valued at \$15,000,000,-000), and a population of 24,242,381. But in 135 years "The Great White House Desert" has had no President and only two Vice Presidents (John C. Calhoun, S. C., under President J. Q. Adams, and William R. King, N. C., under President Pierce). The White House is marked: "Closed Always to Ten Southern States—by Order of the Politicians. Open after June, 1924—by Order of the People".

"You can't sell sentiment—not in Washington," shouted a perspiring auctioneer as he knocked down for only \$45 a mahogany sofa, two armchairs and one other chair—all upholstered in velour. He was conducting the sale of the furniture of 2314 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C., formerly the home of Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio. The furnished house was sold by the late President and recently resold, which caused the auction of the furniture. The prices paid for Mr. Harding's belongings were commensurate with their intrinsic rather than sentimental value.

The Board of Temperance of the Methodist Church told with remark-

able candor its private opinion of several members of the Administration:

"Mr. Mellon, however fit a Secretary of the Treasury he may be, should not have the responsibility of prohibition enforcement. Neither by conviction nor inclination is he fitted for that responsibility."

"Commissioner of Internal Revenue Blair knows politics, but prohibition enforcement is not in the sphere of politics, and particularly of petty politics."

"President Coolidge is an honest man. He wants to see the law enforced. The time has come for him to see that it is enforced, and to see to it personally."

"Haynes [Prohibition Commissioner] is an honest man and a man of ability. He is a sincere prohibitionist and, if permitted, could do the country a service. He is not being permitted."

In Oklahoma, the Lower House of the Legislature made preparations for impeaching Governor Walton (Time, Oct. 1, Oct. 8). With about 90 out of 107 legislators against the Governor, there was little doubt that the House would demand the Governor's removal. The Investigating Committee held its sessions in secret.

When the charges are filed with the State Senate, which will act as Court of Impeachment, the Governor will be suspended until action is taken. Meanwhile Mr. Walton refuses to resign.

The Legislature passed a resolution for the investigation of the Ku Klux Klan demanded by the Governor. A motion to expel members of the Klan from the House was defeated.

In Oregon a petition was circulated for the recall of Governor Walter Pierce. To bring the matter to a vote 45,000 signatures are required. In a few days the petition had 25,000 signatures.

Mr. Pierce is a Democrat elected, with Ku Klux Klan support, last year when the Republican Party was divided among itself. Since taking office he has not given the Klan patronage. It was reported that the petition was spite work on the Klan's part, and that, when enough signatures were secured to the petition, it might be kept unfiled, as a club over the Governor's head.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

Futile Discussions

Dr. von Hösch, German Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, called on Premier Poincaré. Herr Rödiger, German Chargé d'Affaires at Brussels, called on Foreign Minister Jaspar. Both Germans tried to obtain permission to enter into negotiations on a Ruhr settlement; both were rebuffed. Premier Poincaré said afterwards that the visit of Dr. von Hösch was an attempt by the German Chancellor, Herr Stresemann, to create a world prejudice against France, the position being that Germany had done all possible to effect a settlement of the Ruhr dispute; therefore, it was incumbent upon France to take full responsibility for present conditions.
Chancellor Stresemann denounced

French aims, which, he said, were aimed at the disruption of the German Reich: "We herewith definitely and finally discontinue any and all reparation deliveries and any and all reparation payments to France, and are fully conscious of the conse-

quences.

The news of the week showed conclusively that the Ruhr dispute between Germany and France retroceded from and did not advance toward a settlement. (For the German situation, which directly affects the Ruhr, see GERMANY.)

THE LEAGUE

Criticism

Ferdinand Tuohy, Paris correspondent of The New York World, composed a song about the Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations: THE SONG OF THE COUNCIL.

Yes, we'll have no decisions, We'll have no decisions today— Our League of Nations Exists on foundations Of dodging, debates and delay. So with Europe dissolving We sit resolving That yes, we'll have no decisions, We'll have no decisions today-

The World favors the active participation of the U.S. in the League.

COMMONWEALTH

(BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS)

Mr. George

The past week saw Mr. Lloyd George in Chicago, Springfield, Št. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis.

Chicago. After one luncheon speech (Chamber of Commerce), he became

possessed of a fever, had to cancel the rest of his program.

At the luncheon was Apponyi, veteran Hungarian statesman now touring the U.S. Said he: "I do not know whether you remember me?" Retorted Mr. George: "Oh, hello, hello. Of course I do!'

In the afternoon Dame Lloyd George substituted for her husband by speaking at the Orchestra Hall instead of attending a tea. Said she: "I'm a very poor substitute, but we Welsh people are quick witted, so I know you'll adapt yourselves to this change and make the best of it." The audience, in the act of leaving when they heard of Mr. George's absence, cheered and resumed their seats. Con-

tinued Dame George:

"When we planned this trip, I knew that the American people would be kind, but I was afraid they would kill him with kindness. They won't do that, but he must take it easy. . . In a few weeks you women will be forwarded a declaration started by the women of Wales, asking all English-speaking women to unite to work for international peace. If we combine together in the interests of peace and brother-hood we women would be a great power. And we all want peace.

Springfield. Britain's War Premier visited the shrine of America's Civil War President. Upon the sarcophagus he laid a wreath bearing an inscription: "A humble and reverent homage to the memory of one of the world's

greatest men.

"Lloyd George, Oct. 18, 1923." This was written by the ex-Premier on a desk used by President Lincoln. After some moments of silence Mr.

George said:

"He was the greatest man that ever grew up on this American continent. He is growing, too. He grows. Yes, he grows. I have just been reading of the time he had. I read one of the most recent books on Lincoln two years ago. It was rather an account of the trouble he had with Generals and politicians during the war. They were worse than mine. They were."

At the old Lincoln home maintained by the State of Illinois, Mr. George, his wife and daughter were received by Miss Mary Edwards Brown, a grandniece of President Lincoln's wife and custodian of the home.

Miss Brown: "There stands the sofa upon which Mr. Lincoln courted his wife.'

Dame Margaret and Miss Megan viewed it with apparent interest, but Mr. George turned to a glass case where several Lincoln relics reposed.

Miss Brown: "They lived in the best hotel in town and paid \$4 a week for room and board."

L. G.: "How extravagant for a young man just married!"

Miss Brown: "Sit down at Lincoln's desk and sign.'

Before leaving the Lincoln home, Dame Lloyd George was presented with her favorite picture of the famous President, the frame of which was, made of wood taken from the floor of his bedroom.

According to Springfieldites Mr. George received a greater welcome there than did King Albert of Belgium, Clemenceau, Foch, Pershing. St. Louis. It came to Mr. George's

notice that Colonel Dupont, French Military Attaché, who was in St. Louis on a tour, had said at a meeting of the Reserve Officers' Association:

"May the Lord protect us from our friends. . . . Tomorrow you are going to hear from one of our friends."

Mr. George "with fire flashing in his eye," read a clipping from a St. Louis newspaper in which the remarks of the French officer were reported. He declared that he and his party were friendly to France and that he had proved in four years of labor, during which he had used every gift that God had given him, that he was a sincere friend of France. Continuing, he said:

"I sincerely wish that the gallant officer had not used that phrase. I never heard that prayer between 1914 and 1918. But I shall never forget the agonized prayer of the French Ambassador to his friends in England to come to the help of France. We went within 24 or 48 hours. Why, 900,000 dead from the British Empire are scattered widely through military graveyards all over France and Flanders in evidence of England's friendship for France, and 1,300,000 of our best working men are now eating the bread of charity in England because we went to the aid of France in her hour of agony."

Referring to a passage in Colonel Dupont's speech in which he declared he had proof that Germany possessed hoarded resources hidden away from the French, Mr. George said:

"It is no use talking like that. If Germany is capable of paying she ought to pay-to pay to the limit of her ability. There can be no doubt regarding that on any principle of

civilized jurisprudence But are we going to use bayonets to rip open purses or prod haystacks with sabres to find gold? There are better means of finding out than that."

Louisville. Here Mr. George and his party were the guests of Judge Bingham. Most of his time was taken up playing golf when he was not resting. To newspaper correspondents he blamed Premier Poincaré for the present condition of Germany—a condition which he believed would lead to the disintegration of the Reich.

Indianapolis. Governor McCray and the Hoosier Senators (Watson and Ralston) headed Indiana's re-ceiving line. Governor Neff of Texas assisted. Remembering he was at the national headquarters of the American Legion, Mr. George sounded martial notes in his speech.

Cleveland was the next stop. Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson extended an invitation for the Georges' Washington stay.

Whisky, Tact

A famous Scotch whiskey distillery ran an advertisement: "So long as American and other export markets are willing to pay extra for quality we must prefer to sell for exportation."

British newspapers recommended the report of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner as being "more tactful." The report, published in *The* Board of Trade Journal, said in part: "Bermuda and the Bahamas are enjoying exceptional prosperity at present owing to their tourist traffic and other resultants from proximity to the United States."

Imperial Conference

Owing to the strictest secrecy having shrouded the deliberations of the Imperial Conference (TIME, Oct. 1, 8, 15, 22), no official statements were made during the past week. Subjects discussed: Shipping and Commonwealth defense.

Notes

"Wireless telephones between Britain and the United States within a year is a probability," said Godfrey C. Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. Continuing: "As soon as we've settled the question of licenses with the British Government, we intend to erect a high power station in this country, while the Radio Corporation

[of America] builds one in New

The two-minute silence observed throughout Britain on Armistice Day (Nov. 11) which this year falls on a Sunday will be observed only in church, owing to a suggestion from the Archbishop of Canterbury. Some are glad to escape this sentimental act; others desire to keep the strict ceremony, fearing that to confine it to the churches will lead to its eventual neglect.

Sir Montague Bailow, Minister of Labor, said in a speech in the City (of London) that 1,251,600 persons were on the unemployed list. Expenditure undertaken or instituted by the Government to relieve unemployment, according to Sir Montague are: road and bridge building to the extent of £14,000,000; authorized assistance to local authorities, £10,000,000; trade facilities, £12,000,000; railway companies, £10,000,000; total \$240,-000,000.

Ard Fheis
Ard Fheis (or the Sinn Fein Convention) was held at the Mansion House, Dublin. Mary MacSwiney, sister of the former Lord Mayor of Dublin who starved himself to death, was elected Chairwoman of the Convention in the absence of Eamon de Valera, imprisoned. More than 1,200 Republicans attended. Mary Mac-Swiney urged members of Ard Fheis to give up alcoholic drinks and smoking as first measures of passive resistance to the Free State Government. This, she said, would work injury to the Free State and help to save money for prisoners in jail.

The following day Ard Fheis ordered a strike of workmen and a cessation of public entertainments as a means of forcing the Free State Government to release 400 Republican prisoners, who were on hunger strike. Grave apprehension was expressed at the states of health of the prisoners. who were declared not strong enough to withstand the torture of hunger. The Free State Government was accused of drenching them with water and exposing them to the night air. The Government denied these charges.

In the evening of the same day the Republican campaign started and was repeated nightly. All places of amusement in Dublin were picketed. Crowds of Republicans assembled outside Arbour Hill and Mountjoy Prisons and remained all night singing hymns and praying. The first night it poured heavily with rain. By these means the Republicans hope to enlist public sympathy on their side and thus secure the release of the prisoners.

Untouchables

At Benares, India, the Hindu Maha Subha (Grand Assembly of the Hindus) completed its seventh annual session. It passed a unanimous resolution removing the ban against untouchables, especially with regard to schools, public wells, tem-

ples, meeting places.

Pundit Malaviya, President of the Subha, describing the miserable condition of the untouchables, said: "We regard ourselves as polluted by the touch of the very shadow of any one of the depressed classes, and we refuse them the privilege of leading a healthy, decent, civilized life, as long as, out of mere loyalty to their forefathers' faith, these 7,000,000 choose to call themselves Hindus. The moment they accept a different label, by becoming converts to other faiths, the most orthodox Brahman (priestly caste) does not scruple to receive them on terms of equality.'

FRANCE

Foreign Relations

For important moves, affecting the exterior policy of France, see under CZECHO-SLOVAKIA and RUSSIA.

Notes

The Chamber of Deputies will reassemble on Nov. 13.

Totally unexpected, M. Maginot, Minister of War and himself a poilu during the War, swooped down upon the camps to inspect the food of the poilus, who, according to Paris smalltalk, are not properly fed. M. Maginot found the quantity of food sufficient but the quality occasionally bad. He also found that some poilus were getting a beer ration when they preferred wine. The Minister of War ordered the change and added that he would from time to time "make unannounced inspections" of soldiers' barracks.

The cost of living is increasing in Paris. For the third quarter of last year the index figure stood at 289% over the pre-War cost of living; for the same quarter of this year the in-

dex figure was 331. The figure is expected to reach the 1920 maximum of 370 before the end of 1923.

Prince Kojo Tovalou Houenou, nephew of King Behanzin of Da-homey (West African province), received one franc (about six cents) damages for having been thrown out of a Montmartre cabaret (TIME, Aug. 20). The cabaret manager who ejected the Prince was fined 200 francs (\$12) and sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment, but the sentence was suspended. Witnesses for the defense stated that the Prince and his brother were thrown out of the establishment, not because they were black, but because they were not in evening clothes. They also stated that no violence was used. The Americans who were alleged to have caused the row were not present in court.

GERMANY

Reich Tremors

The past week saw the Reich confronted with a struggle for its existence and it appeared that the disintegration of the Empire that Bismarck built was actually under way.

marck built was actually under way. Rhineland Republic. An independent Rhineland Separatist revolt, under the leadership of Herr Leo Deckers and Dr. Guthard, broke out at Aix-la-Chapelle on the Belgian border and the existence of a Rhineland Republic was promulgated after the city had quietly submitted to Separatist troops. The towns of Gladbach, Crefeld, Jülich, Cleve, Duren, Montjoie and Erkelenny were then occupied with more or less resistance. The movement was not successful at Mainz, Rheydt, Coblenz, Triel, Wanne. The situation was very confused and the news was consequently unreliable. London opinion had it that the movement would not succeed.

The revolt was started without the foreknowledge of Dr. Josef Matthes and Dr. Dorton, the two principal Rhineland Separatists. Immediately after the fall of Aix, Dr. Matthes assumed control of the movement. Dr. Dorten was declared to be on the point of starting a movement for an independent Palatinate Republic, but there was no confirmation of this report.

The position of the Berlin Government was most obscure. Beyond making a protest to the French authorities for the disarming of the German police in Bonn, Chancellor Stresemann maintained an ominous

silence. The French returned the arms they had seized to the police.

Unconfirmed rumors were abroad that the Berlin Government had offered to recognize a Rhineland Republic within the Reich. The offer, which may have been made, is not likely to be accepted owing to the fervent hostility of the Separatists toward Prussia, which is the dominating State in the Reich.

Bavaria. Crown Prince Rupprecht was once again hailed King of Bavaria at a public function. If the complete disruption of the Reich does take place, it is certain that Bavaria will become a declared monarchy.

Relations between Berlin and Munich (capital of Bavaria) were badly strained. President Ebert of Germany discussed General Lossow, commander of the Reichswehr (Reich Defence Force) in Bavaria, and replaced him with General Baron Kress von Kressenstein. Dr. von Kahr, Dictator of Bavaria, reappointed General Lossow to command of the Reichswehr, thus openly defying Berlin. By establishing a trusteeship authority over the Federal troops garrisoned in Bavaria, Dr. von Kahr virtually "kidnapped" 12,000 men. Baron von Kressenstein asked the Berlin Government to relieve him of his uncomfortable position. Dr. von Kahr and Minister President von Knilling declared that Bavaria was not disloyal to the Reich and laid the blame for the existing tension on the shoulders of Dr. Gessler, Federal Minister of War. Berlin took no action against Bavaria and it was thought in well informed circles that a policy of reconciliation would be instituted by Chancellor Stresemann.

Saxony. Chancellor Stresemann was reported to have sent 50,000 troops to General Müller, Reichswehr Commander in Saxony, and instructions to restore and preserve constitutional conditions in the Free State. These orders were transmitted by General Müller to the people and to the Government. The position appeared to be that the Berlin Government intended to crush a revolt by Communist Saxony with the utmost severity in order thereby to please monarchist Bavaria.

Thuringia. The Republic of Thuringia, on the borders of Bavaria and Saxony, asked Berlin for military protection in case of trouble between her two neighbors. (Minister President Zeigner of Saxony stated a fortnight ago [Time, Oct. 22] that he would oppose monarchical activities by force of arms.) Minister President Fröhlich of Thuringia stated

that he thought Saxony should leave Berlin to deal with Bavaria, but that if Bavarian troops cross the frontier "they will certainly find us Thuringians allied with our neighbors, the Saxons, for defense of the Federal Republic."

RUSSIA

Tzar's Head

According to a book written by General Dietrix who, on orders from Admiral Kolchak, made an investigation of the circumstances of the murders of the Tzar and his family, the heads of the Imperial Royal Family were cut off, preserved in alcohol and delivered to the Tcheka.

General Dietrix's account of the murders agrees in the main with other reports, but sheds new light upon the unlovely incident. Hitherto no one has been able to explain the discovery of the religious icons which were found some distance away from the pyre upon which the bodies were burnt, and the failure of various investigators to find any teeth among the ashes. The icons, which were worn around the necks of the Imperial Family, were evidently displaced by the act of decapitation and the missing teeth were carried away with the heads. That the heads of the Tzar and his family were removed is said to be proved "beyond doubt," as ropes, which were around the necks of the bodies, were cut in several places, thus showing that a knife had been used in severing the necks.

Secret agents are reputed to have discovered that when Golostchokov (the man who had charge of the heads) told his secretary about the decapitations, the latter clapped his hands with joy and shouted: "Now, at least, our livelihood is assured! If necessary to get out, we can go to America and exhibit the heads of the Romanoffs in the music halls."

Recognition of Debts?

M. Scheinemann, President of the Russian State Bank, arrived in Paris fully authorized to recognize all foreign debts contracted by Tzarist Governments, with the exception of War obligations.

In a nutshell, Russia will repay its debts to France, providing she can obtain at least a ten-year moratori-

Foreign Affairs—[Continued]

um and credits for the promotion of economic reconstruction. She will refrain from supporting Communist propaganda in France and will restore in part the property of French citizens which was nationalized when the Bolsheviki seized power in 1917. The part that the Soviet Government desires to retain as national property will be paid for in various ways, such as by concession grants, principally in oil, a commodity which France lacks. All this is made dependent upon recognition of Russia by France.

The French Government, however, believes that M. Scheinemann's mission is to establish relations with French banks instead of with the Government. It was reported that he had opened negotiations with La Banque des Pays du Nord and that, unless he can conclude an agreement with the Imperial Bank of Russia in Paris (independent since the Bolshevik régime came into existence), relations will be established with the French bank.

EGYPT

Acumen

The whole of Egypt was stirred by reports, originating in the Italian press, that the British Government had practically decided to depose King Fuad and replace him with ex-Khedive Abbas Hilmy, who was deposed in 1914 owing to his penchant for the Central Powers. Further investigation of the source of the news revealed the fact that the deposed Khedive, now living in Geneva, Switzerland, had invented it and himself sent it to an Italian press agency.

At the same time that the Khedive sent the false report to Italy, the attention of the Egyptian people had been focused upon him on account of the return to Egypt of his mother, by permission of the Egyptian Government. Shortly before her arrival, King Fuad, while driving through the streets of Alexandria, was greeted with "Vive Khedive Abbas Hilmy!" This event forced the Gov-"Vive Khedive Abbas ernment to forbid a feminist welcome to the ex-Khedive's mother and so incensed public feeling. Moreover, the body of the ex-Khedive's son, Prince Abdel Kader, who died recently, was due to arrive in Egypt. Again the Government forbade any public demonstration, which further incensed sections of public opinion. Then on top of these three incidents



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ABBAS HILMY

He is Khedive of Propaganda

came the press report from Italy. Truly, as was reported, the ex-Khedive showed "considerable acumen!"

No anxiety was felt, however, in Government circles concerning the position of King Fuad.

SPAIN

The Purging

King Alfonso signed a Royal Decree forbidding politicians, especially Ministers and former Ministers of the Crown, to accept positions on boards of directors or to act as legal counsel for large corporations.

The despatch from Madrid said that this move of Captain General Primo Rivera, Spanish Dictator, was met with popular enthusiasm and that when the period of three months appointed by Rivera for the temporary functioning of the Military Directorate terminates he will be forced to continue his office by popular acclamation.

Nevertheless, Count Romanones, former Premier, expressed the opinion, in a letter to the press, that he is entitled to administer his private fortune, invested in various enterprises in Spain. He also protested against the censorship which prevented him from publishing an article on constitutional rights in his newspaper.

The Marquis de Cortina, director

of the Banco Españo Credito, and a former Cabinet Minister, said that he would rather pay the maximum fine of 25,000 pesetas (\$3,362.50) than resign his post.

The Union Phoenix Insurance Co. canceled all its policies held by the Government on public property and declared it reserves complete liberty to name directors.

Captain General Primo Rivera extended indefinitely the expired Treaty of Amity and Commerce with the U. S., pending the conclusion of a new agreement.

The story behind this action states that the U. S. Ambassador has introduced into Spain the refrain:

Sí, no tenemos de mañanas, No tenemos de mañanas, hoy.

Mañana means tomorrow and when Ambassador Moore tried to see Dictator Primo Rivera about the commercial Treaty, sentinels on duty turned him away with Mañana, Mañana (tomorrow morning). When the U. S. Ambassador finally saw General Rivera he said: "Spain only lacks two words in its vocabulary, one is 'no' and the other is 'yes'." The story continued: "General Rivera saw the point, and when Mr. Moore a minute later asked bluntly whether the American treaty was to be drawn up promptly General Rivera was ready with an answer, and it was not 'mañana'."

POLAND

Perpetual Peace

The Cabinet approved a most interesting diplomatic document—a "perpetual treaty of peace" with Turkey. It was explained by the Polish authorities that "perpetual treaty" is not regarded as a meaningless phrase in Poland.

The reason for this statement is that Turkey, of all the nations of Europe, refused to acknowledge the annihilation of Poland at the time of the Third Partition (1795) and until the deposition of Sultan Abdul Aziz (1876) the Polish Ambassador was always invited to the various ceremonies of the Turkish Court. During the 123 years in which the Polish State was non-existent, Turkey was a warm friend of the Poles, many of whom settled in European Turkey and fought at different times for the Star and Crescent. All these manifestations of friendship to the contrary, perpetual

treaties of peace are unadulterated diplomatic chicanery; on Sept. 12, 1683, Vienna was saved from the Turk by John Sobieski, King of Poland (1674-1696); the future may hold an analogous situation.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

A Trip to Paris

President Thomas G. Masaryk of Czecho-Slovakia, accompanied by Foreign Minister Eduard Benes, arrived at the Station du Bois de Bologne, which was draped into a blaze of gold and red for the historic reception. On the platform were waiting President Millerand of France, Premier Poincaré and a large number of notables. Greetings having been exchanged, the two Presidents entered an eight-horsed state carriage which had not been used since the visit of King George and Queen Mary in April, 1914. Foreign Minister Benes and Premier Poincaré entered another carriage; then the chief of the Czechs and Slovaks was driven up the Avenue du Bois du Bologne and down the Avenue des Champs Elysées, which was lined with troops. Bands, playing national anthems and patriotic airs, French "vives" and Czech "nazdars" rent the air.

President Masaryk, his son and his secretary were lodged in the Palace of the Quai d'Orsay and occupied the Royal apartments, equipped for the first time in history with two bathrooms. Foreign Minister Benes and the rest of the Presidential suite were put up at the Hôtel Crillon on the Place de la Concorde.

One of the first acts of President Masaryk in the French Capital was to lay a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Poilu which lies under the Arc de Triomphe in the Étoile. In the afternoon he paid a state visit to the French President at the Elvsée and afterwards both Presidents went to the Hôtel de Ville, where an official reception was held and a toast drunk to the "1,000-year-old friendship of Bohemia and France" and to the rebirth of Bohemia as the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia. Later special military maneuvers were held in honor of the Czecho-Slovak President's visit.

A number of important political conferences took place while the Chief of the Czecho-Slovak Republic and his able Foreign Minister were in Paris. No details of these conferences were given, but it was reported that the foundations of Franco-Czech military and commercial accord were laid. Strategically Czecho-Slovakia, with her frontiers on five countries (Hungary, Austria, Germany, Poland, Rumania), is of great importance to France. The two new Republics of Eastern Europe (Poland and Czecho-Slovakia) now take the place of Imperial Russia, formerly the counterbalance to a powerful Germany. They are a counterbalance to a weak but turbulent Germany and buffer States between France and Russia. Moreover, Czecho-Slovakia is chief of the Little Entente, upon which France looks with maternal pride. It was rumored that France had agreed to pay 250,-000,000 francs (\$14,500,000) to the Czecho-Slovak Government as its share of 1,200,000,000 francs (\$69,-600,000) voted by France as a loan to Poland and members of the Little Entente.* Presumably this payment is to ensure Czecho-Slovak readiness in case of trouble with Monarchist Bavaria in particular or Germany in general. France is also anxious to counteract growing British influence at Prague.

After a stay of four days in France the President and his suite left for Belgium, where the Chief of Czechs and Slovaks received a hearty welcome, conferred with King Albert, Premier Theunis and Foreign Minister Jaspar; then left for England.

The French press was extravagant in praise of the Czech President, comparing him to Abraham Lincoln, and his visit to that of the Tzar in October, 1896, when Félix Faure was President of France. Most of the Paris newspapers contained long eulogies of the President, who started life as a blacksmith and not only became President of his country but was instrumental in bringing about its independence from Austria-Hungary and its creation as the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

The Radical press, however, declaimed a presupposed intention to float a public loan for Czecho-Slovakia and reminded its public that "Charity begins at home." L'Oeuvre expressed the hope that "Masaryk will cost less than the late Tzar's dinners with President Félix Faure."

*Poland received 400,000,000 francs, Rumania 250,000,000, Yugo-Slavia 300,-000,000; total, including Czecho-Slovakla, 1,200,000,000.

CHINA

Double-Crossed

Two weeks ago the Chinese Government told the foreign Diplomatic Corps at Peking that the Military Governor of Shantung had been dismissed; last week President Tsao-Kun promoted the dismissed man to a higher military rank and to membership in the honorary body of retired officers. This made the Diplomats angry, as Tien Chung-Yu, ex-Military Governor of Shantung, was held by them to be personally responsible for the bandit outrage which occurred near Tsinan last May. Obviously his promotion to a higher rank was a flagrant violation of the spirit contained in the last Chinese note to the Diplomats (TIME, Oct. 22), which gave them to understand that Tien Chung-Yu had been punished.

This action of the President led to the resignation of Acting Foreign Minister Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, who, as the author of the Chinese note, felt himself to have been "double-crossed" by his chief. Dr. Koo (one of the best known Chinese statesman) was formerly Chinese Minister to the U. S. and represented his country at the Washington Arms Conference (Nov. 12, 1921—Feb. 6, 1922). His resignation is a loss to the Tsao-Kun Administration.

JAPAN

Official Thanks

Viscount Shimpei Goto, "Roosevelt of Japan," Japanese Minister of Home Affairs, wrote to *The New York Times*:

"I am grateful to the *Times* for this opportunity to thank the American people for their marvelous generosity in our time of terrible trial. Their noble action has struck chords in our hearts which will vibrate forever.

"Their countrymen in Japan, the American Ambassador, Mr. Woods, his entire staff, and other American residents stayed with us through the darkest hours of our calamity like soldiers at posts of duty, giving aid and comfort to our stricken people. Disasters may hurl down monuments of stone and bronze, time may wear them into dust, but nothing can destroy our precious memories of American service and heroism during the most appalling convulsion of the elements in all recorded history."

(Signed) "GOTO"

LATIN AMERICA

Storm Threatening

The air is charged with thunder and no man can tell when the first bolt of lightning will flash across the Mexican political sky, now dark with clouds.

Señor Alberto J. Pani, who recently succeeded General Adolfo de la Huerta as Secretary of the Treasury, drew up a series of charges against his predecessor in a paper For the Information of the President. Señor Pani said: "I believe that it is urgent on your part to dictate measures that will relieve us of an immediate financial catastrophe."

He then went on to describe minutely the state of Mexican finances, charged a waste of 10,000,000 pesos (\$5,000,000) per annum and stated that there was a deficit of 37,241,788.64 pesos in the budget for the first nine months of this year, which had been made good by a transfer of 37,224,878.22 pesos from funds which should have been applied to the exterior debt. He dealt with remedies to correct the situation. President Alvaro Obregon, in a paper entitled *Presidential Comments*, backed up the charges made by Senor Pani against General de la Huerta. Said he:

"The above report reveals with sensible eloquence that . . . without authorization of the real owners and without previous notice to this Presidential office, several millions of pesos were taken from sources of income which were destined exclusively for payment of the exterior debt, which funds should be sacred

"We are facing material and moral bankruptcy which we never before have known. We must act with energy and perseverance that must be felt in intense form so that the Administration may repair the errors."

General Adolfo de la Huerta then made a cutting rejoinder to his accusers: "I am not surprised by the declarations of General Alvaro Obregon nor the report of the stupid and unjust Alberto J. Pani. It is well known that they only waited until I was accepted as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, nominated by the Mexican people, to pretend to stain my name. There is more yet. Treacherously and cowardly they have threatened to take my life. What less than that, they start with trying to take away my honor, which I always tried to keep clean and pure. They are trying to prevent a breakdown in the Treasury, but the whole nation knows that for three years I have known how to attend to the necessities of the Administration. . . . The presentation of his [Pani's] libelous statement has the object of covering incompetence to solve the financial problem which is now in his charge. Later next week with calmness I will demonstrate to the entire nation the inconsistency of the charges made on financial grounds, and I am waiting calmly the vertet of the nation after they hear my answer, point by point, to the report of Alberto Pani. . . These and other statements that will be startling I will make known to the nation—that is, if the hidden



ADOLFO DE LA HUERTA

hand, following the same road as with Francisco Villa, does not take my head from my shoulders."

The significance of this quarrel lies in its analogy to events which preceded the fall of the Diaz régime in 1911. Will President Obregon be forced by internal dissension to tender his resignation to Congress as did General Diaz? President Obregon and General de la Huerta became bitter enemies after 16 years of personal friendship. Then came upon the scene General Calles, another conspirant for the Presidency, a fact which necessitated Presidential steps for the enforcement of law and order. On top or all this Señor Miguel Aiesio Robles, Minister of Commerce, tendered his resignation to the President. Señor Robles was a particularly warm friend of President Obregon and it was he who hid Obregon in his own house during the last days of the Carranza régime.

Thus the approach of the Presidential election finds murder already in the air; the future is as uncertain as it is portentous.

MUSIC

Banned by Boston

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston announced that the Chicago Opera Company will not be permitted to perform Strauss' Salome in Boston during the coming season. This reaffirms a decision which forebade the giving of Salome a year ago.

The opera (a play by Wilde, set to music by Richard Strauss) is said to be "a danger to public morals." The Strauss score, though, has had, in other cities, small public appeal. It is a true masterpiece, but one of recondite perplexities. It moves only persons of considerable musical culture, folk whose morals (generally speaking) are not in need of any spoiling. The lyrics of the play, in French, are understood by few, and are in addition not half so lascivious or persuasive as the text of the average A. H. Woods farce. The operatic pantomime, when well done, evokes a scholarly mood and more estheticism than erotic thrills. The scene of the head is moderately horrible after the fashion of the traditional Grand Guignol, but is certainly not of a sort to lead bashful youth astray. Mary Garden's stilted dance might be witnessed by the frailest virtue without danger.

New Orleans Shoemaker

The work of discovering humble youths with fine voices and of financing them along the path to glory, went on apace. A few weeks ago (Time, Oct. 8), the young New Yorker Raggini, whose friends raised money for his studies by selling shares in his future. Now it is Antonio Benninatti, New Orleans shoemaker.

Antonio came to America eleven years ago with his family. When he reached the age of employment—an early age—he went to work for his brother, Nazareth, a shoemaker. But Antonio became only an indifferent cobbler. He learned to sole a shoe only passably, and regarded the putting on of O'Sullivan and Cat's Paw heels a sad bore. He had a great passion for Caruso records, and at times when he should have been hammering and stitching he cranked a phonograph and listened, rapt. At his work he always sang.

Had his brother been well read, he would have cried (in angry Italian): "Shoemaker, stick to thy last!" As it was, Nazareth only shook his head and prophesied that singing would make Antonio a bad

shoemaker, and that the young man would come to no good end.

But a lady with a musical ear and money in her purse passed the cobbler's shop one day and heard Antonio's voice. She stopped. It was a very good voice. She sought out the youth and told him he must become great. She interested other well placed folk in her find. Funds were raised to enable Antonio to study in Italy. A fortnight ago he sailed to enroll in the Conservatory at Milan.

Something New

Concert-goers heard the other evening what was to most of them a new instrument. It was the a cappella chorus—group singing unaccompanied. Specifically, it was the Sistine Choir (TIME, Oct. 22), in its Manhattan début. One does not think of voices without accompaniment as an instrument of rich and dramatic musical utterance. The church choir, smug, monotonous, leaves an abiding impression on the American ear. Even the best of oratorio choruses do not escape the stilted, churchy dullness. A fine operatie chorus, like that of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is not an independent unity; it works essentially in conjunction with the orchestra. There have been one or two unaccompanied ecclesiastical choruses before, and good ones (the Paulist Choristers, for instance). But it was left for the Sistine Choir to demonstrate what a remarkable instrument the a cappella chorus is. Yet it is one of the oldest of instruments; the earliest school of our music, the medieval, was exclusively one of unaccompanied voices. The name Sistine Choir is one of the oldest and most august in music.

The grey and venerable old director (Rella), garbed in ecclesiastical red, standing before his surpliced singers, signaled with his arms, and promptly, without a single instrumental note to give the pitch, sounded a full vocal chord of perfectly true intonation. The choir sang with strong and vivid nuances. The basses were marvelous, sometimes like a deep bell note; the tenors were rich and full; the treble voices, of boys and men, were of that clear, sexless beauty that is characteristic of male sopranos and altos. Sometimes in the piano passages the voices moved with the exquisite nuances of violins; then sounded great, chanted chords as incisive as those of an orchestra. The Sistine Choir upheld the grandeur of a great name.

ART

A Doll House

Mary, Britain's domestic queen, universally beloved for her interest in better housing of the poor, is to receive the most magnificent doll's



© Keystone

QUEEN MARY
She houses the poor

house ever made as a token of affection from her subjects.

Sir Edwin L. Lutyens, designer of the Cenotaph, London's great war memorial, conceived the idea, enlisted the coöperation of the greatest artists and artisans in England to

carry it out.

The house is a miniature model of a completely furnished royal palace, eight feet high, and everything in it is on a scale of one inch to a foot. Thumb-nail paintings by Orpen, Sargent, Lavery, Cope, Holliday, of the Academy; murals by Nicholson; decorations by Edmund Dulac; etchings by Stanley Anderson; a staircase by Frampton, the sculptor; miniature books, with hand-written extracts by over a hundred British authors, including an original play by Barrie; music specially composed by Dame Ethel Smyth and other great ones; replicas of the royal jewels by Miss Winifred Whiteside, a 19-year-old miniaturist; tiny grand piano, Rolls-Royce car, typewriters, telephones, rugs, tapestries, kitchen utensils, bathroom and plumbing fixtures, heating system, electric elevators, completely appointed wardrobes, golf clubs, guns and foils-everything necessary to royal existence-are there. All is English-made and in the best English taste.

A complete royal family of sixinch dolls, representative guest and a corps of servants will inhabit the palace. The walls can be raised and lowered. In January the doll's house will be publicly exhibited for a fee, and the proceeds will go to the Queen's charities. It will find a permanent home in Windsor Castle.

Largest Canvas

The largest canvas in the world is being used by Renimel, French artist, for his great panorama of the battle of Château-Thierry. Life-size American soldiers will appear in the foreground, with the river, town, surrounding hills and the enemy in perspective. It will be exhibited in Philadelphia in 1926.

Women

Women of many nations are represented in the 33rd annual exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, at the Fine Arts Society, Manhattan. Among the foreigners: Annie Swynnerton, England; Olga de Boznanska, Poland; Emma Ciardi, Italy; Marie Laurencin (famous modernist), Suzanne Valadon (former acrobat and Renoir model), France. The National Arts Club prize of \$100, offered by John G. Agar for the best work of art in the show, went to Medea, a sculpture by Alice Morgan Wright. The figure-painting prize was won by Theresa Bernstein's Milliners. Mary Cassatt has a brilliant exhibit.

Sir Christopher

The 200th anniversary year of the death of Christopher Wren, architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, Chelsea Hospital, Hampton Palace, London, was celebrated on Oct. 20 (Wren's birthday) at William and Mary College, Virginia. Wren designed the main building of the College—his only work in America. Cass Gilbert, distinguished architect of the Woolworth Building, made the principal address.

In Missouri

Four large murals by Frank Brangwyn, distinguished English painteretcher, were placed in the rotunda of the Missouri State Capitol, Jefferson City. They depict four epochs in Missouri history: The Landing of Laclede, The Pioneer, The Home Builder, Industry. Artists declared them outranked by no mural painting in the U. S. except the Sargent and Puvis de Chavannes decorations in the Boston Library.

BOOKS

Lummox

Miss Hurst Describes a Heavyweight Pippa

The Story. Bertha was a big, blonde, Baltic lummox; one of those inarticulate girls; a strong, hardworking, silent, lonely servant-apimpassive—regarded by mistress after mistress as just a good plain cook-yet possessed of a certain dumb, unconscious power of understanding. She passed through the lives of many other people, and, somehow, altered them all.

Born in a dark sailors' boarding house in Front Street, her first place was with the Farleys, rich, etiolated, precise. Rollo Farley, the pallidly esthetic son of the house seduced her—she gave him the inspiration for his one great poem. Then he got engaged to a girl of his own class who had a head like a beautiful egg, and forgot Bertha. Bertha moved onshe was always moving on. She bore a son to Rollo—a son who was adopted at the age of two weeks or so by the Bixbys of Detroit. As soon as she was well, Bertha took service with the Musliners-and, after solving a critical domestic difficulty for them, moved on again—this time to the Wallensteins, whom she found in the throes of another kind of trouble. Old Mrs. Wallenstein, kosher of the kosher, hated her wasteful, Episcopalian daughter-in-law and was cordially hated back, and the life of Wallenstein, fils, was ground to pieces between the two women. Bertha did her best for that family, too, but tragedy overtook them-and she moved once more. Front Street again—saving a gutter-child from horror—scrubwoman's tasks — discovery that the Bixbys, with her son, had moved to New York—the fantastic adventure of Willy-and Bertha's anonymous gift of a battered concertina to the son she never spoke to -a gift that put him on the path of music and led him to become a great pianist, later. Passage of years-Bertha at last returned to Front Street—to find the old landmarks changed, the old boarding house gone, herself growing old.

She was still strong, but-"Too old," said employer after employer. She sank from poverty to povertyjobs got fewer and fewer. Accident rescued her at last—and put her in charge of the motherless little Meyerbogens-children of an enormous, kindly, widowed baker at Corona-

* Lummox — Fannie Hurst — Harper (\$2.00).

tion Point. They appreciated herat last she began to belong to a real family. And there settled, for the time at least, and, fairly content, we leave her.

The Significance. One of the best paid and most popular short story writers in America, here accepts and adapts expressionistic technique for the purpose of telling a simple and



FANNIE HURST She is popular and well paid

moving story. The result is by far the best work Miss Hurst has doneamazingly clever, astonishingly vivid in spite of occasional verbal extravagances, admirably sincere in intent.

The Critics. John Farrar in The Bookman: "An extraordinarily fine achievement."

Charles Hanson Towne in the International Book Review: "A slash here, a slash there, and we have a perfect picture. Vivid as lightning and as terrifying. . .

The Author. Born in St. Louis in 1889, Miss Hurst received a B. A. degree from Washington University 20 years later. Now she enjoys Manhattan and has a scatter-brained puppy to amuse her. She says that she has sympathy for "the shoulders of charwomen as they scrub at night and the silhouettes of figures who sleep on wharves." She has tried the stage, and has worked in a Childs restaurant and in a sweat shop "for atmosphere."

What Sells Books? Advertising? Good Reviews? Lecturing?

What is it makes you read one book instead of another, gentle readers?

We don't mean the book that Aunt Ella sent with best Xmas wishes and which you simply have to read before she visits you again. Or the book you read because you liked the previous books by the same author. But the average book—what is it that calls it to your attention-what is it that makes you go into a bookstore or a library and pick one particular volume out of the hundreds for your perusal?

A large fortune awaits the person who can show the average publisher with any definiteness the surest means of bringing a book to public attention. This fortune will doubtless wait unclaimed for years upon

"Advertising—nothing but advertising—that's what sells 'em," says a salesman in one of the biggest Manhattan bookstores—and others echo his cry. Newspaper advertising, advertising in the various literary supplements, in the magazines. Yet publishers will tell you of overadvertised books-books that do not repay proportionately the cost of their advertising, as others do. "Well, that," says an advertising man, "merely shows how badly planned and conventional most book advertising is. Advertise books as you advertise shaving cream and see the difference!" Pressed, he frankly admitted he did not know exactly how this was to be accomplished.

"Good reviews sell books," say one party, including of course the reviewers. Others shout: "No! Reviews have little or no influence!" They cite cases, proffer statistics. "Word-of-mouth advertising's the only thing that counts. A friend says a book is good, so you try it out on his say-so." But what starts the word-of-mouth advertising? It must

start somewhere.

"Personal appearances of the author help—lecture tours and all that." Perhaps — but A. S. M. Hutchinson never went on a lecture tour before writing If Winter Comes. And Joseph Conrad is as innocent of

self-advertising as is E. M. Hull.

And some books sell—and some books do not—and nobody quite knows why. And one man's prediction is as good as another—and still publishers vainly strive to ferret out the how and wherefore.

Well-what do you think?

S. V. B.

Jeffery Farnol Altered, He Is Liked No Less

A real play-boy is Jeffery Farnol. He has reached middle age, but he has still that enthusiastic curiosity about life, that eagerness for romance that made The Broad Hightwo of the most thoroughly refreshing of "escape" books. I met Mr. Farnol when he was in America two years ago to report the Dempsey-Carpentier fight. He has changed in appearance since then. Today he seemed a quiet, stocky, dark little man in a dark suit, peering through thick glasses, with shoes that were rugged and might have been prescribed for the Boy Scouts. Before, as I recall, he wore splendid shirts and vivid suits, and his manner was boisterous in the extreme. Both times I liked him immensely. He is like his books-breezy, enthusiastic, cordial. Since Sir John Deering, his new novel, just about to be published, he has written twelve chapters of another. The one after that, he informed us, will have for its locale New York City.

It was interesting to see together three of the gayest spinners of romantic yarns. Lloyd Osborne, the son-in-law and collaborator of Robert Louis Stevenson, florid, tall, grey; George Barr McCutcheon, always jovial and kindly; Farnol, shorter than either of them, quite unimpressive until he bubbles over with some sudden enthusiasm for an anecdote.

We accused Farnol gently, of being a prohibitionist. Most of his interviews since he arrived have been devoted to this subject, which, considering the attitude of most Englishmen toward the Volstead Act, is unusual indeed. I asked him if his liking for prohibition was not because it made life so much more adventuresome; but he assured me that his feeling was based entirely upon observations of the havoc caused by the drinking of hard liquor in small towns of England and Scotland.

Well—it's fine to meet a romantic novelist again, after all these able young gentlemen whose text-book is What Every Young Man Ought to Know. I fancy such things do not greatly worry Mr. Farnol. He takes he facts of life for granted and proceeds from that basis to write of the hings which lead away from life. Only think what a book Carl Van 'echten or Floyd Dell might have 'ritten if either one of them had een, like Jeffery Farnol, a stage-and and a scene painter on Broad-'ay for two years—or perhaps it 'ould have cured them. At any rate, t us thank Heaven for the Jeffery 'arnols, the Oppenheims, the Bunans, the McCutcheons. J. F.

Good Books

The following estimates of books much in the public eye were made after careful consideration of the trend of critical opinion:

THE EAGLE'S SHADOW -- James Branch Cabell — McBride (\$2.00). Mr. Cabell's first novel, long out of print, now republished in a new, revised edition with an introduction by Edwin Bjorkman. A light, urbane comedy, concerned with three wills, the power of money, a beautiful and vituperative heroine with numberless suitors, the disadvantages of proposing by mistake. The scene is laid in Virginia in the remote and fantastis days of Roosevelt's Presidency. A neat satiric trifle that hardly shows its age and is of interest to others than collectors of Cabelliana.

THE ABLE McLaughlins-Margaret Wilson—Harper (\$2.00). No less than three Prize Novels of various sorts adorn the Autumn publishing list, but this is far and away the best. In fact, this novel of a family of Scotch Covenanters, pioneering in Iowa in the sixties and after, is a most striking, capable and original piece of work. The story of Wully McLaughlin and his Chirstie, whose sad betrayal by ne'er-do-well Peter Keith is the tragic impulse of the book, is full of power and sincerity. The whole pawky community of McLaughlins, McNairs, McIlhineys, Stevensons is finely and thriftily characterized with touches of humor tart as crab apples. A first novel that well deserves the prize it won from hundreds of competitors.

THE LENGTHENED SHADOW—W. J. Locke—Dodd Mead (\$2.00). Beautiful Suzanne Chastel was heiress to the Grabbiter fortune under strange conditions. Till her 25th birthday she must pass six months of each year with Mr. Peter Moordius—six months Mr. Timothy Swayne—nor could she marry without the written consent of both guardians, nor either guardian without the written consent of the other. Peter Moordius was a fascinating rake, possessed with the seven devils of gambling; Timothy Swayne, a typical Locke hero, whimsical and lame. Peter's daughter Valerie knew strange secrets—the four lives knotted together in an astounding coil-over all flung the ominous shadow that grim old Joseph Grabbiter cast from his grave. In the end sleek villainy was chastened with poisoned darts, lame virtue rewarded, though unexpectedly. Mr. Locke's 28th volume displays all the characteristic literary traits that have won him so large an audience. It ranks just below the best of his output.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

Unseeing Eyes. Even as middleaged inhabitants speak with awed respect of the blizzard of 1888 so will cinema citizens mention Unseeing Eyes. It is up to its chattering teeth in snow. From the Winter sports at Quebec, the hero and the girl start in an airplane. Forced down on a frozen lake, Lionel (Lionel Barrymore has the lead) lopes away on his snowshoes for aid. The blizzard breaks. The girl (Seena Owen) goes snow-blind and wanders into a spider's nest of villains. Fights of varying ferocity follow, airplane rescues, refugees.

There is a novel beauty to the snow photography which offers an unusual frame to a rather usual picture plot. In Lionel Barrymore the directors selected a particularly capable snowman.

Richard the Lion-Hearted. There is certain utility in historical motion pictures even though their dramatic values are moderate. The most determined dissenter of the schoolroom cannot fail to ingest romantic staples such as Jeanne d'Arc, Peter the Great, Lincoln and a hundred others, including the hero herein discussed. The development of this mental negative into an actual picture on the screen clarifies modern proconceptions of the past. If the representation is authentic the picture returns permanent profit to the spectator.

Such is the major value of Richard the Lion-Hearted. Readers of Sir Walter Scott's The Talisman will recall the story as somewhat diffuse of dramatic transposition. There are central characters in superfluity. The King figures in the spotlight but he is too ancient for throbbing sentiment. Accordingly, Sir Kenneth, Knight of the Leopard, is included to play foil for Lady Edith Plantagenet. An amazing trick dog is present. Many hundreds of film feet are devoted to the Sultan Saladin, Saracen opponent of Richard in the Third Crusade. The scene is Palestine.

There are the usual battles with the usual result. The acting is normally cinemesque.

On the Banks of the Wabash. One of those general store pictures with all the veteran cinema commodities cluttering the counter. Cranberry Corners, moonlight on the river, stage rubes, a fire, a flood, faithful love are most prominent. The flood and the faithful love of the benign Mary Carr are the only bits worth while.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

White Desert. A primitive tragedy of jealousy on a lonely North Dakota farm condensed into four acts and five characters makes doubtful entertainment. At the end the theatregoer finds himself gazing on a corpse, two people desperate from unhappiness, another a trifle crazy, a fifthvery old. The theatregoer is inclined to wonder if life is like that and whether a nifty here and there would not have helped. As a matter of fact the author, with a relentless logic, has shown that life under the circumstances could not possibly have been otherwise. Though he has created an artistic cross-section of stark bitterness, he is too pessimistic, too penetrating, to be widely popular. Possibly thereby he proves his tragedy is true.

John Corbin: "The actors, one and all, creep snugly into the skins of their parts and live there."

Percy Hammond: "An interesting, faithful and well acted tragedy."

For All of Us. William Hodge, like William Jennings Bryan, has a faithful following. Both are good actors; both deal exclusively in sweetness and light; both are harrowingly obvious. Hodge has succeeded where Bryan failed because he is shrewd enough to dress his platitudes for the theatre and label them "amusement."

In his current play he has the part of an Irish ditch-digger who cures by homemade homilies paralysis in a wealthy banker. This artless theme will undoubtedly stir the heart strings and purse strings of thousands. To the faintly intelligent it will be incredibly banal. One almost expects Mr. Hodge to rush from the stage after the final curtain, shake each individual visitor by the hand and kiss good-bye the little girls in pigtails.

The Shame Woman. Lulu Vollmer (author of Sun Up) has come forward with her second study of Carolina mountain types. The brilliant promise of her first play is only sluggishly sustained. The Shame Woman deals with the seduction of two girls by the same man at an interval of 20 years. In each of the villain's words critics detected the echoes of "10-20-30" melodrama. The production was chiefly notable for the excellent performance of Florence Rittenhouse in the title part.

Percy Hammond: "Periods of in-

The Dancers. The progress of the two women chiefly concerned herein is much like that of a mountain cable railway. One starts at the peak and slips downward; along the adjoining track the other climbs steadily to the top. The motive power is a man's love. Both are dancers; the first of the type usually called "nice," whose blood is burned with ragtime rhythms; the second, a cabaret performer. A London flat, a Canadian



KATHLENE MACDONELL
She goes up

barroom, a bridal suite at the Savoy, and a music hall dressing room in Paris are the successive backgrounds. Romance is omnipresent.

Richard Bennett makes a stable but never startling hero. Kathlene Mac-Donell is rather better as the cabaret performer. Florence Eldridge, rather monotonously emotional at first, comes sharply to life when her time comes to die. Nothing in her life becomes her like the leaving it.

Heywood Broun: "Amply excel-

Heywood Broun: "Amply excellent to move us sometimes and to entertain us much."

Percy Hammond: "First-class, old time, British Melodrama, done in a smart new-fashioned way."

Ginger. Productions like this incubate and hatch the musical comedy population. Little Everest Smudge, aged 13, watches from the top gallery. Hope surges to his heart. "I'll go on the stage," he whispers to himself. "I could do better than that. God knows I couldn't do worse."

The Grand Guignol.* Manhatta had steeled itself too sternly again the advent of this reign of terror. The horrors failed to horrify. A cordingly those who came to crim remained to scoff, and the opening was declared just another one of those things.

It is possible that the début pr gram was deliberately temperate deference to the inexperience. American audiences in theatrical te rorism. Frantic screeds from to offices of the promoters asseverate that the true spine shatterings wou begin with the second week's bi Mild scepticism greeted these prorises. The cynical theatrical popul tion dared the visitors to rearrangits smooth marcel into a prickly porpadour.

Yet the Grand Guignol occupies unique niche in the theatrical world faithful followers of the drama can hardly omit it from their agenda are retain the while their self-respective for the casual amusement seeker the entertainment is only mildly recommended. Particularly if his linguist equipment is limited to "oui" are "Zelli."

Percy Hammond: "Rather r spectable and not particularly flecreeping."

John Corbin: "The protagonis roar very gently."

Ziegfeld Follies. The very fir night of their life the new Follicarried on until after 2 a.m. M Ziegfeld threw all his beautiful ba talions, all his comics, all his scener all his singers into the initial attac After five hours of combat there we casualties. Sufficient members su vived to form the nucleus for anoth of the greatest shows on earth. (the general staff this season a Fanny Brice, Edna Leedom, Ha Ward, Harland Dixon, Bert an Betty Wheeler, Brooke Johns, Pa Whiteman. Though with the possib exception of Miss Brice and M Whiteman none of them have attained Who's Who, they are extraordinari entertaining. The chorus, with the most extensive personnel in histor seems again to have that fatal gift beauty which is as Lethe to Manha tan and wandering millions from the outlying villages.

The New York Times: "It will a great Follies when it is cut down if a theatre."

Alexander Woollcott: "Florer Ziegfeld has done it again."

* The Grand Guignol is a French repertocompany operating normally in a convertedurch at the end of the Rue Chaptal, Parl They specialize in farce and bizarre tragedy.

Wickedness

Bad Plays Listed—The Managers Bulge

There can be little question of the morality of the American stage. John Roach Straton, Charles Sumner and the other "reformers" of this wicked world have precluded the survival of any element of general reputability in our amusements. Their activities have put SIN in the headlines and they find themselves powerless to take it out.

The theatrical managers have seized upon this national wave of immoral curiosity. They now have three ways (if one is to judge by fallible experience) of catching the communal eye of an avid but selective public. One is the judicious compound of the Semitic and the Hibernian*; another is the conservative use of the name Shakespeare; the third is the extravagant employment of courteous incontinence.

Observe, in support of the urge to vicarious immorality of the American nation, the following more or less popular plays: Rain, The Lullaby, Windows, Red Light Annie, Tarnish, The Dancers, Seventh Heaven, Chains, White Desert, A Lesson in Love, Casanova, The Crooked Square, Nobody's Business, The Shame Woman. All are at present discussing across New York footlights some element of sexual immorality.

Blue law agitators find the dust of the dramatic street walker a persistent irritant to the public eye. They maintain that tolerance has been instrumental in the retreat of the brassière in musical revues and the advance of the shifty nifty.†

Their opponents proclaim that Art and the public, hand in hand, are recipients of equal benefit. Art gains freedom of expression; the public is armed with facts to face a universal problem. With immorality out in the open even the dull-witted citizen can get a shot at it.

With the exception of a variety of indictments, hearings, and fines in the case of *The God of Vengeance* (an explicit display of sexual misdirection), the Manhattan municipal authorities are dormant. Meanwhile the managers' pockets bulge increasingly with purple proceeds.

The matter boils down to a question of Art as an expression of national impulse or of national consideration. At present the impulse remains financially dominant. The American public has evinced an increasing preference for the Devil over the deep blue sea of censorship.

W. R. & J. A. T.

The Best Plays

These are the plays which, in the light of metropolitan criticism, seem most important:

Drama

Casanova—Since his memoirs are banned by the book censors the great philanderer must, perforce, make his bow to America across the footlights. Lowell Sherman is his living medium; Katharine Cornell, his vision of delight.

RAIN—Jeanne Eagels has virtually set herself up for life in the interesting business of discrediting South Sea missionaries.

SEVENTH HEAVEN — A faithful soul, lifted by a wave of love off the reefs of despair, is deposited at last in the calm lagoon of love. Helen Menken is the star; War-time Paris, the locale.

SUN UP—Feudal hatreds of the Carolina mountains disappear before a primitive patriotism.

Tarnish—Severe discussion of the sex problem demonstrating that men are mostly to blame.

Comedy

AREN'T WE ALL?—One of those supremely smart trifles at which the English are inimitable. Cyril Maude is the chief trifler.

THE CHANGELINGS—The accident of birth is made the axis of a capable comedy. The roster of the cast reads like a benefit: Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Ruth Chatterton, Laura Hope Crews, etc.

IN LOVE WITH LOVE—Essentially small beer made pleasantly stimulating by the performance of Lynn Fon-

MARY, MARY, QUITE CONTRARY—Mrs. Fiske is Mary; her contrariness is devised by St. John Ervine; and the whole is blended into being by David Belasco. The result is an exceptionally gracious comedy.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—Never a bedpost to tie the action to and yet the funniest farce since Fair and Warmer.

Tweedles—The protagonists of Seventeen in another of the same by Booth Tarkington.

WINDOWS—John Galsworthy, a little below his best, dissecting the emotions of a wayward girl in highly respectable surroundings.

Musical Shows

For those who seek their laughter set to music the following productions are particularly recommended: Poppy, Ziegfeld Follies, Music Box Revue, Wildflower, Greenwich Village Follies, Battling Buttler, Scandals.

RELIGION

Novena

A novena* for world peace, fostered by the National Catholic Women's Council and approved by the American hierarchy, is now being held and will continue until Nov. 10. The prayers include that of the late Pope Benedict and the prayer to St. Michael the Archangel.

Organ in Synagogue

Last Friday the beauty of the services in Emanuel Synagogue, Hartford, were enhanced by the playing of a pipe-organ.

Previously the organ had been played only at festivals. Strictly orthodox members of a Jewish congregation hold that music should not be played at services until the Temple of Solomon is restored. Furthermore, organ-playing demands manual labor on the Sabbath.

The innovation was adopted by vote of trustees and congregation. It is expected that some members of the minority will resign.

Nicæà Endorsed

Senator George Wharton Pepper is one of 50 Pennisylvanian laymen of the Episcopal Church who have documented themselves as endorsing the Apostles' and Nicene creeds. Their action is directed against spiritual radicals who, say they, "disseminate doctrines which tend to unsettle the minds of some of our people."

Tews

In Manhattan, the biennial Ameriman 'Jewish Congress finished three days' business and adjourned. Officers re-elected: Nathan Straus, Honorary President; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, President; Bernard G. Richards, Executive Secretary. Vice Presidents: Samuel Untermyer, Aaron J. Levy, Joseph Barondess.

Palestine Mandate. Prompted and advised by Israel Zangwill, the Congress urged Great Britain to enforce, fully and soon, the conditions of the mandate over Palestine granted Great Britain by the League of Nations in 1922. Britain's obligation under this mandate is to assist Jewry in establishing in Palestine a Jewish national home. Prime accessory to this end is a loan to the Jews to develop the resources of their ancestral land. Such a loan has been projected, but delayed, by Sir Herbert L. Samuel's

^{*} As in Able's Irish Rose.
' 'Nifty' is a recently concocted slang
term, synonymous to "wise crack," and meaning "joke."

^{*} Technically, a novena is a nine days' devotion to obtain a special grace.

Palestine Administration. Mr. Zangwill and the Congress gave assurance that the loan would speedily be taken up by Jews the world over, would be generously supplemented by donations and private investment.

Education. Discord between orthodex and reformed Jews clanged harshly when the committee on education reported that less than 25% of Jewish children receive religious education, and proposed a national committee to survey progress and distribute information on this subject. Champions of orthodoxy protested, fearing invasion of parental rights. Agreement was reached upon the formation of an education committee of purely informative function.

Union

Congregationalists, through their National Council, have invited Presbyterians to merge with them. There are no immediate prospects of the consummation of this union, which would create probably the strongest Protestant denomination in the U. S.; but there is every reason to believe that the union will be effected within two or three years.

The basis of union is the so-called "Cleveland Plan," developed by a committee of Congregationalists and Presbyterians in that city. It provides that no creed shall be binding upon the entire membership, but that all individual churches in the union denomination shall regard as valid the creed and ministry of every other—church in the union.

This proposal, greeted with enthusiasm by most Presbyterians, now goes to a special Presbyterian committee (which includes J. Ross Stevenson of Princeton, William Pierson Merrill of New York) and will thence be reported to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church next May.

The union church would have 2,600,000 communicants and as many more adherents, principally north of the Mason and Dixon line. Its average annual donations would be close to \$75,000,000. (The present ratio of Presbyterians to Congregationalists is about two to one.)

In Revolutionary times great efforts to unite these churches were inspired by Jonathan Edwards (Congregationalist) and John Witherspoon (Presbyterian President of Princeton College).

This year's meeting of 2,800 delegates to the National Council of Congregational Churches at Springfield, Mass., has been regarded as one of the most important in a century. Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter, famed, good-humored, heavy-set orator of

Centre Church, Hartford, was elected Moderator.

The retiring Moderator, William E. Barton of Oak Park, Ill., opened the subject of Church union. He began by rejecting overtures from the Episcopalians. Episcopalian bishops will not admit the validity of Congregational consecration or ordination of ministers, but they offer to re-ordain them if a merger can thereby be effected. Said Dr. Barton: "I would consider it equally a compliment if it were suggested to me that my children would appear to him [i.e., an Episcopalian bishop] more nearly legitimate if I would consent at this time to a supplemental marriage at the hands of a justice of the peace... Any movement for re-union which is to include the Congregational Church must meet us on a level. We shall assume no spirit of arrogance . . . nor can we admit any implication of their superiority over

President Coolidge was elected Honorary Moderator. The next meeting (in 1925) will be held at Washington. Moderator Potter refused to guarantee that the Honorary Moderator would be present.

S C I E N C E

More Digging

Archeological and paleontological digging in Africa and Europe (TIME, Oct. 22) has its counterpart in the Americas, and also in China, whence comes the report from Roy Chapman Andrews that his expedition has discovered the eggs of the dinosaur.

China. Mr. Andrews, accompanied by his wife Yvette, heads the third Asiatic expedition of the American Museum of National History. Leaving Peking last Spring they went to the railroad's end beyond Kalgan in the Khingan mountains. By motor they passed through the gateway of Inner Mongolia and across the Gobi Desert, 1,000 miles. Some went to Urga, present capital of Mongolia; Andrews and the main party turned south to the Altai ranges to fossil fields located last season when the skull of Baluchitherium, giant primitive rhinoceros, was discovered.

Wildest hopes of the size and importance of fossil deposits have been confirmed. Asia is the center of dispersal of mammalian life. That was a theory. It is in process of being proved. The existence of a land bridge between Asia and North

America has unquestionably been established. Until these deposits were found, the chief source of dinosaur remains was in the Rocky Mountain states.

Two tons of fossils have been despatched to America, including the skull of a creodont, the largest known primitive carnivorous animal, measuring 33 x 21 inches; teeth and jaws of coryphodon, lophidon and other large carnivorae; several skulls of the rhinoceros-like titanotheres; some complete skeletons of dinosaurs of the inguanodon type. The discovery of several fossil dinosaur eggs gives definite proof that the prehistoric reptiles were hatched from eggs. As eggs contain over 90% water, they are rarely fossilized. The deposits were distributed through the Mesozoic and early Tertiary eras, roughly 5,000,000 to 15,000,000 years ago.

Mr. Andrews owes his position as leader of the Asiatic expedition to a unique combination of scientific authority and practical resourcefulness in big game hunting and openair life. He is as thoroughly at home in these as the late Theodore Roosevelt, the late Paul J. Rainey, Martin Johnson, Carl E. Akeley and other famous sportsmen. He is 39 years old, a graduate of Beloit College (1906) and an M. A. of Columbia (1913). He has been associate curator of mammals in the American Museum of Natural History for over 15 years, has taken part as special naturalist or director in several expeditions for the Museum in Alaska and the Orient. The first Asiatic expedition of the museum went out 1916-1917, the second 1919, and the present one, beginning in 1922, will last until 1927. At the end of the present season the expedition will take a recess for refitment and an American lecture tour. In the party this year are J. B. Shackelford, photographer and cinematographer, equipped with special Akeley cameras, Dr. Charles P. Berkey, geologist, Dr. Walter Granger, paleontologist, and other scientists.

Later on the expedition may continue southward into Eastern Turkestan and Tibet. In the same region, southwest of Urga, is the site of Karakhoto, buried capital of the Mongol emperors, discovered by the Russian scientist Kozlov (TIME, March 17), who is now on another expedition to central Asia.

Books descriptive of the earlier scientific adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are: Across Mongolian Plains—Camp and Trails in China, Whale Hunting with Sun and Camera.

Philippines. The Philippine arche-

pelago was inhabited by Chinese before its present natives, according to findings of an archeological expedition of the University of Michigan, headed by Dr. Carl E. Guthe. Hundreds of pieces of pottery of the Ming, Tang and Sung dynasties were unearthed.

South America. The alleged Tertiary human skull discovered in Patagonia (TIME, April 28, May 12) was declared nothing but a piece of solid sandstone, shaped with curiously human-like features, by Prof. Elmer S. Riggs, paleontologist of the Field Museum, Chicago. "Only one of nature's little jokes," said he.

Thomas E. Duffy, American chemical engineer, prospecting in the desert of northern Chile, near the Peruvian border, found a great collection of Indian relics in tombs, including beautiful wood and stone carvings, statues of an unknown heavy wood, turquoise jewelry, hundreds of mummified bodies. Experts of the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia, dated them provisionally at 1800 B. C.

Guatemala. At Quirigua, many remarkable monoliths elaborately carved, and huge statues of turtles and other animals were found by Profs. William Gates and J. J. Waterman, American experts in charge of archeological work for the Guatemalan Government. On some of the monuments the figures are all male; on others, all female. There is an entire absence of representation of weapons of war, indicating the advanced and peaceful state of culture. The United Fruit Company, which has big plantations throughout the region, is helping to protect the Guatemala ruins.

United States. Vertebrate fossils and bones of great significance were the product of the Albert Thompson expedition of the American Museum of Natural History in the Snake Creek fossil quarries of western Nebraska: 1) A tooth of a native ape, the only one known in the New World. 2) Skull and jaws of a gigantic camel, much larger than the modern Bactrian. It is attributed to the Pliocene period (about 1,500,000 years ago). 3) Skull and bones of three-toed horses, fossils of a dwarf rhinoceros, a giant pig, and the moropus or clawed ungulate, all belonging to the lower Miocene period (2,000,000 or more years ago). The Nebraska fossil fields are among the richest in the world. They were discovered in 1877 by James H. Cook, an old Indian scout, the first fossils were taken out in the '90's, and the American Museum has been working them for six years, securing thousands of bones of more than 150 species of animals, many of which were previously thought confined to the Old World. Mr. Thompson has been excavating at Snake Creek for six months.

A new skeleton of Diplodocus Carnegii, the 85-foot saurian which waded through the swamps of Utah approximately 10,000,000 years ago,



 \bigcirc International

Mrs. Andrews
She crossed the Gobi

has been hewed out in 25 tons of sandstone, near Vernal, Utah, by Dr. C. W. Gilmore, of the U. S. National Museum. It was hauled 152 miles over mountains to a railroad. It will take five years to clean and mount. The original specimen of the species is in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh. Diplodocus stood 16 feet high at the hips, weighed 18 tons in the flesh, had a tiny snake-like head and an elongated neck and tail composed of scores of vertebrae and tail-bones varying from three feet to one inch in length. It browsed on trees, bushes.

Strange three-toed tracks were found on blocks of sandstone on a farm six miles from Leesburg, Va., quarried to make a walk on the estate, formerly owned by President James Monroe. Smithsonian Institution scientists, investigating, declared it the footprint of a dinosaur's hindleg, the fourth toe being too short to make an impression. Further digging in the quarry may reveal new finds. Comparatively few traces of dinosaurs have been found in the Eastern states.

MEDICINE

British "Doctors' Strike"

Fourteen thousand "panel" doctors serving 15,000,000 people under the British national health insurance scheme voted to strike Jan. 1 if a cut in their stipend proposed by the Government is ordered. Under the National Insurance Act adopted when David Lloyd George was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1911, five parties are concerned—insured workingmen, employers, insurance societies, doctors, the Government.

When employed, workmen contribute five pence a week to the National Health Fund, women four pence. Employers duplicate these amounts. The workmen must join an "approved society"—fraternal or commercial insurance organizations. The physicians who take insurance practice are assigned a panel of patients to whom they undertake to give all necessary medical service. They have been receiving 9s. 6d. a year for each patient, of which the approved societies pay seven shillings three pence, the Government making up the remainder. The Government is now in financial straits and proposes that the panel doctors' fee be 8s. 6d. per patient, the societies to pay all of this. The societies urge a still further reduction to the pre-War figure of 7 shillings.

The panel doctors flatly refuse any cut. They declared they will resign in a body and have appointed a Strike Committee of 200 practitioners. They are backed up in their fight against "medical slavery" by the British Medical Association and its organ the British Medical Journal. Health insurance was initiated in Germany some 25 years ago and has been widely introduced in Europe. But it has generally been opposed by the medical profession, and with particular violence in the U. S.

Ether Day

The 77th Anniversary of the first public demonstration of the use of ether anæsthesia in surgery was celebrated at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. It was there, on Oct. 16, 1846, that Dr. William T. G. Morton (1819-1868), then a young dentist studying medicine, anæsthetized a patient with ethyl ether, while Dr. Warren, senior surgeon, removed a tumor. Others (Long, 1842, Robirson, Liston, Jackson) have disputed with Morton priority in the use of ether, but the consensus of medical opinion has awarded him the honor.

EDUCATION

Bankers

Success has crowned the efforts of faculty and students at Manual Training High School (Manhattan) in founding and maintaining their own bank. Nearly all of the 6,000 pupils now have accounts with their school bank, which last week showed "a balance of \$8,348.39."

The work of the bank is done by 25 students picked for their diligence, integrity. The President this year is a girl—Margaret Stein. Its purpose is to encourage thrift; but, secondarily, it is calculated to develop the desire and ambition to become a banker.

At Springfield

Federal immigration authorities ordered out of the country 17 foreignborn students enrolled at the American International College, Springfield, Mass. The students were postquota entrants to the U.S. Chancellor McGowan attempted to stave off his pupils' deportation by urging that their status as students afforded a refuge from the rigors of quota law.

The American International College, founded 1885 in Lowell, Mass., as the French Protestant College, assumed in 1905 its present name and its character of a non-sectarian, coeducational preparatory school for immigrants.

A high school course and advanced training in languages and philosophy are offered, at low fees, to foreigners. Originally for French-speaking peoples, the college now enrolls 30 or more races and nationalities. Never more than 10% of the students are American born.

The aim is to train the foreign-born for work among their fellows here and in their home lands.

In France

Latin and Greek, much to the disgust of the Socialists, have won in France. Léon Bérard, Minister of Public Instruction, has pronounced them compulsory in his new national curricula.

But to allay Socialist anger he has also decreed that sewing, knitting, weaving and saddlery shall be equally compulsory. Before receiving diplomas, girls must know how to mend their frocks; boys, their shoes.

Thus ends a two-year debate in the French chambers of Parliament. The old teaching won; but advocates of

domestic science and manual training have entered, as it were, a pin point.

At Radcliffe

Dr. Ada Louise Comstock, sometime dean of Smith College, was inaugurated as the third President of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass. Among those officially present were: President Parks of Bryn Mawr, President Lowell of Harvard, ex-President Briggs of Radcliffe, President Neilson of Smith.

The last decade has given to the Western World, said Miss Comstock,



© Paul Thompson
Dr. Comstook
Intolerant of ineptitude

a bitter revelation of the cloudiness, incompetence and ineptitude of the human mind. The theme of her address was that folk are not as bad as they are stupid. Her solution? More education.

7-4 vs. 8-4

Parents, pupils, teachers, usually agree upon the desirability of seven years instead of eight for the period of elementary and secondary school training. In some localities the eighth grade has been abolished. The new system is called "7-4 schooling" as opposed to "8-4."

In Louisiana the State High School Inspector experimented. To the pupils of three average 8-4 communities and of three 7-4 communities he submitted eight standard educational tests. The 7-4 pupils scored 8.1 points higher on average, though an 8-4 school was individual high scorer. Percentages of failure in college were studied; 7-4's and 8-4's appeared identical.

LAW

Levy Mayer's Memorial

Mrs. Levy Mayer, widow of the celebrated Chicago attorney who died a year ago, presented \$500,000 to Northwestern University (Evanston, Ill.) for the erection of a new Law School building. It will be named Levy Mayer Hall, and ground for it will be broken early next Spring.

The Dean of the Northwestern University School of Law is Colonel John H. Wigmore. He is the author of a Treatise on Evidence—the most celebrated treatise of its kind ever written. During the War, he was General Enoch H. Crowder's righthand man in the formulation of the principles governing the Selective Service Draft. He is widely acquainted with the jurisprudence of other countries as well as with that of the U. S. No law teacher is better known to the profession.

This is not the first large gift which has been made to the Northwestern University Law School under the régime of Dean Wigmore. Some years ago Judge Elbert H. Gary (U. S. Steel) gave a large amount of money for library purposes. The library is named after him.

The late Levy Mayer was a personality as interesting as Dean Wigmore. For years he was a leader of the Chicago Bar, specializing in business and corporation practice. He was also an authority on theatrical law. He was reputed to have had an income comparable to that of Samuel Untermyer or Max D. Steuer, both of whom are said to make (in Manhattan) at least \$500,000 per annum.*

Shoes, Hat, Pants

In Los Angeles, Charles S. Chaplin, screen comedian, obtained a temporary injunction preventing the showing of films in which one Charles Amador copies the old time Chaplin make-up, including his famous silly derby hat, half-portion mustache, baggy pants, enormous and weird shoes and nimble bamboo cane. Amador contended that neither Chaplin, nor anyone else, for that matter, is entitled to a monopoly of such a make-up, which was used among the natives "even in the time of King Tut-ankh-Amen." While a tem-

^{*} Mr. Steuer, in an affidavit made by him upon an application for counsel fee in a divorce suit, recently stated that he never obtains less than \$1,000 a day for his appearance in court. This leaves out of account his fees for office work and advice.

orary injunction was obtained, there as been no permanent decision.

Though it would be difficult to ame a case directly in point, it ould seem clear that, on principle, e courts should protect the goodill and good repute which have een built up by Mr. Chaplin in his stinctive make-up, on principles of e law of unfair competition. An nalogy is found in the case of Weinock v. Marks, 109 Cal. 529, 42 acific Rep. 142, decided by the upreme Court of California, the me state where the Chaplin case omes up. In the Weinstock case, the efendant resorted to the erection of duplicate building alongside the ercantile house of a successful ader. It was built so similarly as deceive the public. Injunctive reef was granted to the plaintiff and le court commanded the defendant distinguish his building from that which the plaintiff was carrying n his business, so as to sufficiently dicate to the public that it was

While the Chaplin case comes to ne legal fraternity in an entirely new uise, it seems reasonable to believe nat the mere circumstance that the chemers have concocted a kind of eception heretofore unheard of in risprudence is no reason why a ourt of equity should be either unilling or unable to deal with the sitation. The plain intent was, of ourse, to palm off Amador as anther Chaplin, or as Chaplin himself, nd this very kind of thing has been orbidden repeatedly by the Court of ppeals of New York State. (White tudio, Inc. v. Dreyfoos, 221 N. Y. 6, where the court said: "Unfair ompetition may result from repreentations or conduct which deceive e public into believing that the busess name, reputation or goodwill of ne person is that of another"; citg numerous authorities.)

Absolutely no question of copyght or patent is involved, but simy the question of whether, upon inciples of unfair competition, as unciated by courts of equity, Amar is acting conscionably and equitly in wearing shoes, a hat, trousers, 2., identical to those adopted and miliarized to all the world by

arles Chaplin.

Strike

The lawyers of Sicily have gone on kike, and no cases are being heard fore the courts because of the lack counsel. The reason for the strike tax has been imposed upon Sicili attorneys for the exercise of their Defession. The Royal Commissioner r used the lawyers any relief. They Wked out.

THEPRESS

A Better Senate

Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, favorite regular Republican son of Wisconsin, stated in a Chicago address that "the leading 96 newspaper correspondents in Washington are much better qualified to be United States Senators than are the present incumbents."

Having paid this tribute to the source of news he turned to inveigh against the newspaper publishers for whom the correspondents work. Said he: "When we compare the British



@ Paul Thompson SENATOR LENROOT " Publishers exaggerate "

press with our own, the first thing that attracts our attention is the greater importance given by them to the serious news of the day, especially relating to matters of government, while sensational news regarding individuals is given a minor place.

"With us a murder, an elopement, a scandal gets screaming headlines, and the news of really national importance is usually given second place. I have talked with many publishers concerning this, and the answer always is: 'We give to our readers what they want, and if we don't do it they will buy some other paper that does."

The Senator from Wisconsin believes that the publishers grossly exaggerate the perversions of the publie mind.

Among the 96 Washington correspondents worthy of the Senatorial toga are: Carter Field, Charles Michelson, David Lawrence, Mark

Sullivan, Harold Phelps Stokes, William Hard, Richard V. Oulahan, Louis Seibold, John W. Owens, Arthur S. Henning, Theodore G. Jos-lin, Robert Barry, Frederic W. Wile, Edward E. Whiting, J. Fred Essary, Gus J. Karger, Charles S. Albert, Roy A. Roberts, Samuel G. Blythe.

Three Princetonians

Recently three Princeton undergraduates called on ex-President Wilson. Since Mr. Wilson's retirement from office, there are very few people, and still fewer journalists, who have had the privilege of personal interviews with him. The three undergraduates were journalists, however, for they went back to Princeton and wrote of their experience for the University paper, The Daily Princetonian.

In their article appeared: "The Princetonians found Mr. Wilson in excellent spirits and good health and willing to converse on many topics. He recited several limericks for the amusement of the three undergraduates during their visit." That and nothing more.

Unappreciant of news value, the three Princetonians did not realize that a limerick from the lips of an ex-President is as rare as a cowslip from Mars. They allowed their fellow-students and the world at large to live on, unillumined by those historically unequaled verses. were guilty of poor journalism.

Two limericks that Mr. Wilson enjoys reciting are:

There was a young girl from Missouri Who took her case to the jury;
She said: "Car twenty-three
Has injured my knee,"
And the jury said: "We're from
Missouri."

There was a young Prince of Siam Who delighted in Omar Khayyam. He said to his Omar, "You are my Homer," And Omar Khayyam said "I am."

"Nose Quack"

The attention of the New York Daily News, Manhattan gum-chewers' sheetlet, which is ordinarily fixed upon sensational murder, scandal and theatrico-anatomical intelligence, was trained with beneficial effect upon Dr. Henry J. Schireson of Chicago, who gained much publicity by reducing Actress Fanny Brice's Hebraic nose to Celtic curvature two months ago at Atlantic City.

Dr. Schireson entered Manhattan in search of other wealthy clients with unsatisfactory noses. His hotel telephone went into action immediately, hopeful clients flocked. The News learned of his advent, ferreted out his past, found him to be a notorious quack with numerous jail and workhouse record and no New York State medical license, crowned him "King of Quacks," strewed its picture and news sections with the acrid headlines of a public-spirited exposé, "drove Schireson out of town."

Honesty Best

It has become increasingly fashionable for newspapers to print articles supposedly written for them by noted athletes. The public has long suspected that most of the signatory athletes received their rate-per-word without even touching pen to paper.

The New York World, ever sensitive to the limits of public gullibility, published two stories on last week's horse race. One was "BY STEVE DONOGHUE, England's Greatest Jockey (As told to O. H. P. Garrett of The World)"; the other was "BY EARL SANDE, America's Leading Jockey (As told to G. F. T. Ryall of The World)."

Honesty Without Pay

The Fourth Estate* (magazine for journalists) gave credit to The New York Times for a piece of profitless

honesty.

The story told by The Fourth Estate was that the Chevrolet Motor Co. offered to pay for nine pages of advertising in the Times, if the Times would publish a 16-page supplement composed as follows: Six pages of "reading matter" on the History of Transportation and The Conquest of Times prepared by the Chevrolet Co.; nine pages of Chevrolet advertisement; one page of advertisement to be sold to another advertiser by the Times

vertiser by the *Times*.

"NO!" answered the *Times*. "As long as large newspapers of the country permit themselves to be victimized by these space grafters, we can hardly expect the smaller papers to uphold the principles of sound advertising. On the other hand if the large papers will consistently refuse such propositions the precedent will be established which will give confidence and power to the smaller city

publisher."

All credit to the *Times*. But "several large newspapers in Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Des Moines, St. Louis accepted the offer."

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Situation

The status quo of business can often be determined by the prophecies of various business groups. Some manufacturers are stoutly insisting in public that the stock market no longer accurately discounts the future, while privately they are trimming their sales for 1924. Most merchants, whose sales have not yet started to decline, apparently foresee limitless prosperity ahead.

A prophet of a different sort is Leonard P. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Co., whose predictions as to the trend of business have in recent years proved so accurate and courageous that his remarks are always worth listening to. His mouthpiece, the fortnightly bulletin of the Cleveland Trust, now expresses its opinion that 1924 will be a year of diminished prosperity, and cites the obvious decline in output of iron and steel, automobiles, tires, cotton, wool, shoes and building construc-It also declares that shorttion. term interest charges are about to begin a long decline, and that in consequence food prices should re-spond by commencing a gradual rise. The bulletin very sanely concludes:
"There is good reason to believe at the present time we are not headed for any drastic period of depression, but nearly all the familiar indication point to a loss active iar indications point to a less active year in 1924 than that now drawing to a close. It seems probable that general business will decline to levels lower than the present ones before it will again recover to any such pitch of activity as it reached last Spring.'

Decreasing Oil Production

Evidence accumulates that the vast over-production of oil in the new California fields has at last been halted, and that new supplies of petroleum there are declining considerably. According to S. A. Guiberson, Jr., Chairman of the Prorating Committee of the Southern California Oil Producers' Association, California output is now about 834,000 barrels daily. He also characterizes as untrue rumors in the financial centers that huge amounts of new well petroleum were being "shut in."

Joseph Jensen, geologist for the S. C. O. P. A., estimates a daily average production in November of 821,307 barrels; December, 748,807; January, 1924, 734,000; and so on down a gradually declining scale to September, 1924, at 517,900 barrels daily. He also estimates California consumption of oil at 441,800 barrels for November next; December, 442,950 barrels; and so on up to 451,000 barrels daily in July, 1924. On this basis, California should absorb all its own production by August, 1924, or thereabouts.

Efficient Freight Movemen

The freight movement this Fall habeen the heaviest in the history of the country. For 16 consecutive weeks car loadings have exceeded 1,000,000 cars, yet since last June there has been a surplus of cars ir good condition averaging over 50,000 cars.

This unexpectedly successful handling of unprecedented freight has been possible owing to new purchases of equipment, and more adequate repair work. On Jan. 1, 24.1% of total locomotives awaited repairs while on Oct. 1 this had been reduced to 15.3%. Similarly 9.5% of freight cars awaited repairs on Jan 1, compared with 6.7% on Oct. 1 During the same nine months 134,636 new freight cars and 2,963 new locomotives; on Oct. 1, 64,601 new freight cars and 1,242 new locomotives were still on order.

Early in the year, the railroads promised to spend \$1,100,000,000 in new equipment and necessary improvements during 1923. They seem to be carrying out their pledge to

the last cent.

The railroads are severely held to task when a period of heavy traffic causes car shortage and delays ir shipments, but get little praise when it is efficiently handled.

Merchandise Boom

As frequently predicted in these columns, the merchant has little complaint against the year 1923, whatever the stockbroker or the mar ufacturer may think of it. Especially to the mail order and chain store organizations has this year been profitable thus far, with the best merchandising months still to come. Department stores have likewise shared in the general pressperity

the general prosperity.
Sales by Sears, Roebuck & Co. for the first nine months this year totaled

\$151 millions, as against \$121 millions for last year—a gain of 25.12%. In the same comparative periods, Montgomery, Ward & Coshow sales of \$90 millions and \$50 millions—a gain of 51.60% over last year. F. W. Woolworth Co. has rule 14.83% ahead of 1922 in the first nine months, with sales of \$125 millions against \$109 millions. During the same period the S. S. Kresg stores increased their sales 27.57%

This bright immediate prospect for efficient merchandising organization accounts for the fact that chain stored shares have consistently moved upwards in the stock market, while practically all other shares were experiencing considerable declines. The mail order shares have, however, declined with the general market.

the McCrory stores, 26.40%.

1

^{*&}quot;Edmund Burke said that there were Three Estates in Parliament, but in the Reporters' Gallery yonder there sat a 'Fourth Estate' more important far than they all."—Heroes and Hero Worship (Carlyle).



A Statement of Circulation

Subscriptions to TIME, The Weekly News-Magazine, have been solicited almost entirely from people whose names appear on lists such as:

Who's Who **Journalists** Social Registers

Directory of Directors Chambers of Commerce Graduates of Universities Men of Professional Standing National Associations

In less than eight months, more than 35,000 have ordered TIME to be sent to their homes or offices.

We believe this record has never been approached. Certainly it has never been equalled by any publication which appeals exclusively to intelligence.

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> Roy E. Larsen, Circulation Manager

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- 15. Sport

13. Business

14. Aeronautics

16. The Press

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A Dog

Joe Lynch, champion bantamweight boxer of the world, had agreed to risk his title against Joe Burman, Chicagoan. The day before the fight, Lynch reported himself disabled. Asked how that happened, he stated that in stepping from a taxi his feet had become en-



© P. & A.

ABE GOLDSTEIN

He dizzied and dazzled

tangled with his pet collie, he had lost his equilibrium, collapsed upon the sidewalk, arisen with a subglenoid dislocation of the shoulder.

Sportdom listened with suspicion to Lynch's tale. Burman scurried to the Boxing Commission, "weighed in" properly, was declared world's bantamweight champion. Promoter Tex Rickard went scouting in Harlem for a substitute for Lynch, returned to Madison Square Garden with a spindly Jew named Abe Goldstein

Putting his slender arms into rapid motion, Abe Goldstein dizzied and dazzled Joe Burman during eight of twelve rounds, was declared winner and champion, went to bed with kindly feelings toward Joe Lynch's pet dog.

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried, John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn. Weekly Contributors—Steven V. Benet, Prosper Buranelli, John Farrar, Nancy Ford, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexander Klemin, John A. Thomas, Wells C. Root, Rev. Theodore L. Safford, Prof. I. Maurice Wormser. Published by TIME, Inc., B. Hadden, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; H. R. Luce, Sec'y-Treas, 236 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rates, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.09; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 236 E. 39th St., New York; New England representatives, Sweeney & Price, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Powers & Stone, 33 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Circulation Manager, Roy E, Larsen. Vol. II, No. 9.

A Race

A hooded spectre will haunt Benjamin Irish to the end of his days. The spectre is Zev, American three-year-old, who looked through his white hood at the hindquarters of Mr. Irish's Papyrus for only the opening seconds of the International race at Belmont Park, L. I. Zev won by five lengths.

Three factors conspired to beat the English horse. A) His voyage and race under totally unfamiliar conditions. B) The smooth plates and the felt spats he wore which deadened his action in the muddy going. C) Zev.

The Crowd. The sport of Kings, like other royal prerogatives, has reverted to the people. More than 45,000 saw the race for an aggregate admission of \$482,000. The social curve extended from masses of Social Register representatives to the masses themselves. Many English groups were noticed regaling themselves with lunch hampers and tea as they had learned to do at Epsom Downs.

Viewpoints. Said Steve Donoghue, English rider: "The best horso won under the conditions."

Earl Sande, Zev's jockey: "Never at any stage of the race was I worried."

Basil Jarvis, English trainer: "Every one has been wonderfully kind to us and we shall never forget."

Sam Hildreth, Zev's trainer: "It wasn't much of a race."

Hotspur, racing editor of the London Daily Telegraph: "It was a long way to come and receive a beating so complete. The better horse won."

David Lloyd George (in Louisville): "Papyrus was severely handicapped as a result of his long sea voyage and having to run over a dirt track."

Finance. Zev added \$80,000 to his racing receipts by the victory. His life total reads \$254,936. The sum stands at the top of track winnings for American horses, breaking Man o'War's record by \$5,471. Three horses in turf history have done better: Ksar (France), \$320,000; Isinglass (England), \$291,275; Donovar (England), \$277,215.

France. Paris viewed the American victory with disdain. French racing men assert uncompromisingly that their three-year-old Epinard is the best horse in the world.

Time of the race $(1\frac{1}{2} \text{ miles})$: $\frac{1}{2}$ min. 35 $\frac{2}{5}$ sec.

Trophy. The gold cup won by Ze was presented by the Americal Jockey Club as a perpetual challeng cup for international three-year-ole racing.

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Calvin Coolidge: "Said Town Topics: 'The G. O. P. slogan next summer may be: "Keep Coolidge!"'"

The Duke of York: "The baby Crown Prince of Yugo-Slavia, born to King Alexander and Queen Marie on Sept. 6, was christened in Bel-grade. I traveled from London to officiate as godfather."

Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson: "Newspapers dubbed me 'America's host-ess' because I have entertained during the past two years at my home at No. 127 E. 73rd St., Manhattan, Lady Astor, Georges Clemenceau, David Lloyd George."

Evangeline Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army: "In Manhattan, I was operated upon for abscesses of the nasal passages."

Samuel Goldwyn (originally Samuel Goldfish), cinema producer: "The Goldwyn Pictures Corporation (formerly headed by me) unsuccessfully sought an injunction restraining me from using my name in any private cinema enterprise. The name is legally my own, although I was born 'Goldfish' and later acquired the 'Goldwyn' by process of combining the first syllable of my name with the last syllable of the surname of Edgar and Archibald Selwyn, my of Edgar and Archibald Selwyn, my business associates."

Manuel, King of Portugal, who abdicated in 1910: "A despatch from Paris stated that I 'hold my own' there, described me as a welcome guest to highest political circles because of my shrewdness in observing, my constant correspondence with German, Italian, Spanish notables— a semi-aesthete, a brilliant conversationalist, an amusing and instructive host."

Charles (Chick) Evans, Jr., former amateur and open golf champion; who was accused in August by a Chicago Board of Trade man of giving him a bogus check for \$7,500: "In Chicago I offered to file a voluntary Patition of hankruntary putting as petition of bankruptcy, putting my liabilities at \$275,000, my assets at \$50,000. In two years I have lost \$50,000. In two years I have lost about \$385,000 speculating in grain. Largest of my debts was \$200,000 lost to Arthur W. Cutten, wealthy grain merchant, who did me many favors early in my career as a golfer. Mr. Cutten crossed this debt off my ist and was quoted as saying to me: Keep out of the grain market from 10w on'."

Charles Evans Hughes: "A Chi-ago nose specialist said that upon ny face and upon that of Miss Mary lickford reposed the two most perect nasal appendages in the world. Miss Pickford's,' said the doctor, 'is pproached only by that of Diana, Roman goddess of the chase.' He stated that mine was 'of the perfect Grecian type."

Gabriele d'Annunzio, Italian soldier-poet: "In a chapel designed by me in the garden of my villa at Lake Garda I hêld night rites alone, burned laurel, scattered the ashes over the grave of an unknown soldier there. A newspaper despatch said that the ceremony excited artistic circles, that it was proposed that others perform similar rites for me when I die."

AERONAUTICS

Loop Record

Mme. Adrienne Boland, French aviatrix, established a world's record for women, looping the loop 98 times



O Johnson, Buenos Aires MME. BOLAND She looped

within a period of 58 minutes—a wonderful feat, though men have done better. Lieut. Maynard, famed American flying parson (now dead), made more than 400 successive loops, and Paul Fronval, French pilot, is said to have surpassed even this.

The loop is by no means a difficult stunt. Tail spins and Immelman turns are far more difficult. An integral part of military acrobatics, and serving many a pilot in the tricky maneuvers of an air fight, such stunts have scarcely a place in civil aviation. Perhaps their sole object is to teach a pilot how to get out of an involuntary stunt.

Speed Limit

Is there a limit to airplane speed? Since the Pulitzer race, this is a subject of keen controversy.
"No limit," say the engineers with

What's COMING this FALL

Will business boom or slump? How about bonds? Stocks—up or down?

These vital questions are answered for you in the Babson Barometer Letter, just off the press. It gives you the plain facts on the present situation and forecasts developments this fall that you may see what's coming and govern yourself accordingly. Extra copies of this letter are available for distribution to interested investors.

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"A limit soon," say the medicos. When a machine is turned sharply, it is inclined to the center of the turn much like a bicycle turning a corner. Centrifugal force throws the blood outward. It leaves the brain and rushes to the lower parts of the body, even as far as the feet. This, according to Major L. H. Bauer, Commandant of the Aviation Medical School at Mitchell Field, was the cause of Pilot Williams' loss of consciousness in the Pulitzer race a fortnight ago. At greater speeds there would be no recovery of consciousness-in other words, death.

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MILESTONES

Married. James Waterhouse Angell, son of President James Rowland Angell, of Yale University, to Miss Jane Norton Grew, of Boston, at Wellesley, Mass.

Divorced. Miss Corinne Griffith, cinema actress, from William M. Campbell, cinema director, at Mineral Wells, Tex.

Died. Thomas Jennings, 70, miner, at Delague, Colo. He was a brother of Hughie Jennings, 53, assistant manager of the New York National League Baseball Club, former manager of the Detroit Amercan League Club.

Died. Victor Maurel, 75, French paritone, pronounced by Verdi the greatest male operatic artist he ever heard, in Manhattan of ptomaine.

Died. Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador to the U.S. from Dember, 1917, to April, 1918, at Mexco City. He was a cousin of the late President Carranza.

Died. Philip Cosgrave, brother of President William T. Cosgrave of the Irish Free State Executive Comnittee, at Dublin.

Died. Colonel James Alexander fcCrea, 48, Vice President of the ennsylvania Railroad, at Pittsurgh, of pneumonia. (See page 3.)

MISCELLANY

"TIME brings all things"

At Annapolis, midshipmen cheered oudly into an amplifying telephone ansmitter. The Naval Academy potball eleven, playing Penn State State College, Pa., heard the loud leers clearly issuing from a broad-ster on the sidelines.

At Cateau, France, Henri Maller, e Mayor, posted a bulletin on the cade of the Hôtel de Ville:

cade of the Hôtel de Ville:

"So long as I am Mayor, persons opposite sex will not be permitted dance together. Boys must dance the boys, and girls with girls. If is true that one dances for exercise, at difference will this rule make? there is any reason other than creise for dancing, dancing should is be allowed."

At St. Etienne, France, a wealthy funer was overcome by the fumes o grapes he was stamping in a huge v. Two workmen were overcome in they went to aid him. The witner were revived; but Oriol, the iner, was dead when lifted from vat.



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WHAT ABOUT OILS NOW?

Last March we advised our clients to liquidate all producing oil stocks. This advice was based on impending heavy over-production and anticipated price-cutting.

We have since maintained that attitude consistently. Oils since have declined terrifically to new low levels.

WHAT NOW?

A thorough discussion of prevailing oil conditions with reference to companies severely affected by prevailing conditions and to companies in a position to benefit from them has just been prepared for our clients. It should be of great benefit to holders or intending purchasers of oil securities. A few copies are available for FREE distribution.

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POINT with PRIDE | VIEW with ALARM

After a cursory view of Time's summary of events, the Generous Citizen points with pride to:

An anniversary of an anaesthetic. (P. 19.)

Abolition of the eighth grade.

A Mexican Presidential candidate who has tried to keep his honor "clean and pure." (P. 12.)

A hooded spectre. (P. 24.)

The grandeur of a great name upheld by the Sistine Choir. (P. 13.)

A palatial doll house for Britain's domestic Queen. (P. 13.)

The creator of a big, blonde, Baltic lummox. (P. 14.)

A possible G. O. P. slogan in Town Topics. (P. 25.)

"Perpetual peace" between Pole and Turk. (P. 10.)

The coronation of the King of Quacks by a vigilant Manhattan sheetlet. (P. 21.)

The passing of a fanatical scruple in India. (P. 8.)

The complacency of merchandisers. (P. 22.)

A notable improvement in the Spanish vocabulary. (P. 10.)

Plans for a large modern building around 14th and K Streets, Washington, D. C. (P. 6.)

Ninety-six Washington correspondents regarded as worthy of the Senatorial toga. (P. 21.)

The man with whom the President first talked railroads. (P. 3.)

Latin and Greek. In France they still go hand in hand with sewing, knitting, weaving, saddlery. (P. 20.)

French "vives" and Czech "naz-• dars" rending Paris air in unison. (P. 11.)

A letter from the Japanese Minister of Home Affairs. (P. 11.)

Having perused well the chronicle of the week, the Vigilant Patriot views with alarm:

An irresponsible speech and absurd motion at Brockton, Mass. (P. 6.)

The thunder-charged political atmosphere of Mexico-Presidential conspirants. (P. 12.)

Boston's mayor—he accepted Fatty Arbuckle (Time, Oct. 22), he rejected Salome. (P. 12.)

A threatened medical strike that would endanger the health of 15,000,-000 Britons. (P. 19.)

A tax that made lawyers walk out. (P. 21.)

Our country's growing urge to vicarious immorality. (P. 17.)

Wet vs Dry. It drove all other topics from the stage at West Baden, Ind. (P. 4.)

The ulterior motivation of Mr. Pinchot's prohibition posture. (P. 5.)

A "nose quack." (P. 21.)

Disagreement among the overlords of the public purse. (P. 3.)

Forensic friction between a touring Briton and a touring Gaul. (P. 7.)

The soaring index figure of France's h. c. of l. (P. 8.)

Iron, steel, automobiles, tires, cotton, wool, shoes, building construction. (P. 22.)

The carrying out of a Shipping Board threat—experts are sceptical.

The Rhineland—inscrutable chaos. (P. 8.)

Three Princetonians who overlooked something as rare as a cowslip from Mars. (P. 21.)

A French Mayor who could think of only one respectable reason for dancing. (P. 27.)

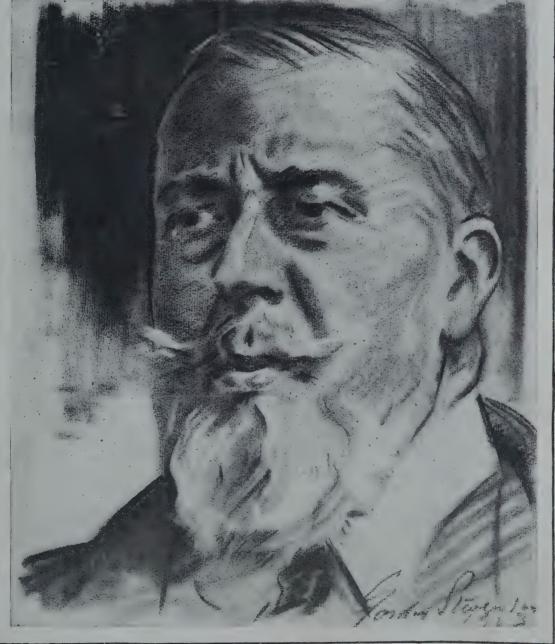
The existence of a "White House Desert." (P. 6.)

ERIODICAL ROOM SENERAL LIERARY UNIV. OF MICH.

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The Weekly News-Magazine







VOL. II NO. 10

GIULIO GATTI-CASAZZA
Voices and temperaments do his will
See Page 14

NOV. 5, 1923



Gold! -in your telephone

"SPEECH is silvern, silence is golden", says the adage—but you can't get the men who made your telephone to believe it. They know that gold in the telephone assists in the perfect transmission of speech.

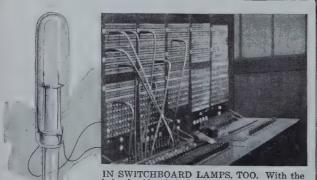
It is a fact that a mixture of gold, silver and platinum is used in this instrument. So fine are the materials and careful the workmanship that you would think a telephone some masterpiece of the jeweler's art.

But if you consider its strength of construction and remarkable lasting quality, your telephone seems as though hammered out on a blacksmith's forge! PRETTY COST-LYVOICE CUL-TURE: Pouring the mixture of platinum, gold and silver which is to play a part in telephone conversations, GOLDENCUP
CAKES: Nothing
light about these
cakes of solid gold.
The jars contain precicus metal too—gold
in the central jar and
gold and platinum
particles in the other
two—salvaged from
old telephones at a
saving of many thousand dollars a year.

RIBBONS OF PRECIOUS MET-AL: A feature of this metal valuable to the telephone is its power to resist corrosion and wear—and so keep smooth the path of the voice currents.



No. 5 of a series on raw materials.



IN SWITCHBOARD LAMPS, TOO. With the help of gold and platinum wires, these tiny lights flash your signal to the operator. The use of platinum means a tight seal between the glass and the lead-in wires.



DRAWING THE METAL INTO WIRE: This process is helped by the high degree of ductility of platinum—an inch cube of which could be drawn into a thread encircling the globe twice at the equator.

HERE IT IS! The two points on the upright springs are the precious metal. Every time you take the receiver off the hook, these springs move to the left til the points make contact—a path over which the voice currents travel.

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 10

Nov. 5, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Coolidge's Week

The President's official acts were not numerous. He

¶ Approved the national budget for next year as submitted to the Cabinet. Its details will not be made public until Congress assembles, but it is known to include provision neither for a soldier bonus nor a "pork barrel" bill.

¶ Wrote to the League of Remembrance that he was in thorough synnathy with the observance of a two-minute silence on Armistice Day.

minute silence on Armistice Day.

Received a call from David Lloyd George at the White House and said of the former Premier: "It has been a fine thing for our people to become better acquainted with this eminent leader in civilization's struggle to maintain itself."

¶ Let it be known that he would not approve that portion of the plan for reorganizing the Executive Branch of the Government by which it is proposed to merge the War and the Navy Departments. This plan had been drawn by Walter F. Brown, Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee (TIME, Oct. 22).

Booms

December, January, February, March, April, May, June—seven months and a trifle more before the Republican National Convention, barely eight months until the Democratic Convention. Now is the time for all good politicians to lay their plans for advancement. Seven or eight months is none too much time on which to prepare for a National Convention. With an eye on the future national politicians are swinging into their stride.

Coolidge. The White House was the scene of a luncheon of first rate political significance. There was John T. Adams, Chairman of the Republican National Committee. There was Fred W. Upham, its Treasurer, still burdened by the deficit of the Republican Party contracted in 1920. There was C. H. Huston, Chairman of the Party's Ways and Means Committee. And with them were the expected "angels" of the next Republican campaign: William Wrigley, Jr., multimillionaire in chewing gum; E. T. Stotesbury of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Frank W. Stearns, wealthy dry goods merchant of Boston, long a backer of Mr. Coolidge; James H. Stanley, lawyer, of Denver, and Republican pillar in the West.

They lunched, and left without giving interviews. Chairman Adams later said: "I was there and I did not hear political questions mentioned. The President naturally wants to meet socially the various men who are connected with the Party

CONTENTS

Page

National Affairs 1- 6
Foreign News 7-13
<i>Art</i> 13
Music14-15
Books
Cinema 17
The Theatre
<i>Education</i> 19
Religion
Law
Medicine21-22
Science
The Press 23
Business and Finance24-25
Sport 25
Aeronautics 26
Imaginary Interviews 27
Milestones 30
Point with Pride 31
View with Alarm 32

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organization and who come to Washington from time to time. In that sense every luncheon and every interview which Mr. Coolidge has with anybody might be called a political conference."

Meanwhile, it was understood, Secretary Mellon conferred with Republican leaders in Pennsylvania to have the delegation of that state to the next Convention go uninstructed. This is a direct blow at Mr. Pinchot, extra-dry Governor of Pennsylvania.

Pinchot. Following the conference at which Secretary Mellon rounded up the Pennsylvania delegates as uninstructed, Mr. Pinchot countered with another blow aimed at the Administration's enforcement of the Volstead Act (Time, Oct. 29). The Governor wrote to the Secretary asking: "Will you let my state officers go into plants operating under Federal permits? Will you revoke such permits where my officers present proof of violations?" And the Governor added: "As Governor of this Commonwealth, in honor bound to use every power I have for the welfare of its people, I cannot remain silent if the Federal Government, under whose present activities these conditions have arisen, is merely to continue doing as it has done before."

Mr. Mellon's reply concluded with a reference to "the futility of unjustified criticism based upon an imperfect understanding of the facts."

During the week William J. Bryan paid a social call on Mr. Pinchot at Harrisburg, exclaiming: "There's an old phrase that is used to express hearty approval—'Strength to your arm!' That's the way I feel."

Lowden. The former Governor of Illinois, Frank O. Lowden, quietly nursed his boom, which may get him the Republican nomination if the other aspirants lock horns. At New Orleans he encountered Governor Parker of Louisiana. A reporter approached Mr. Lowden and asked about his candidacy. The gentleman from Illinois shoved out his hat. "See

this," he demanded, "right in my hand—that's where my hat is—and it's going to stay there."

Underwood. Quite different from the submarine jockeying for position that goes on among his Republican opponents and Democratic rivals, Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama is out in the open with his candidacy. He toured Texas, the supposed stronghold of William G. Mc-Adoo, and at Nocona made this speech:

"I have led the Democratic Party in both houses of Congress for years. I am a Southern man, bred and born. We are approaching the time when the Democratic Party must name the nan to carry its banner in the next election. It has been 80 years since the South elected a President of the

United States.

"I am going to give the South a chance to select a Southern man to carry the banner of Democracy. If you don't think I am the man to carry this banner, send your delegation to the Convention pledged for another Southern man, but let him be a Southern man."

One of the objections made to Mr. Underwood has been that he is not sufficiently Dry. But he declared himself for the enforcement of prohibition, saying: "No man shall say of me, if the authority shall be placed in this hand of mine, that men in high office are not trying to enforce the law."

Ralston. C. A. Greathouse, Democratic National Committeeman, furthered the boom of the present Senator and former Governor of Indiana by a modest disclaimer of Samuel Ralston's ambition coupled with an assertion of Mr. Ralston's worth: "I understand Senator Ralston's frame of mind and feel altogether safe in saying that he is not a candidate for the nomination and will not be a candidate. . . . The nation is heavily in debt and the only way to get rid of debts is to pay them. Senator Ralston understands the remedy of hard work and oldfashioned economy, and if the nation is educated up to that kind of an executive, the people may call him without regard to his personal aspira-

McAdoo. President Wilson's sonin-law, William G. McAdoo, busily engaged in rounding up delegates to the Democratic National Convention, took himself to Manhattan. There he conferred with David Rockwell of Ohio, one of his pre-convention campaign managers, and received the assurances of Thomas B. Love, Democratic National Committeeman from Texas, that the Lone Star state would be solidly behind him at the Convention. Mr. McAdoo has the most votes lined up for the Democratic Conven-



© Paul Thompson
FRANK B. Kellogg
He possesses two primary qualifications

tion of any candidate, but he has far fewer than the necessary 729½. New York is adverse to his advances and he places his main confidence in the West and South, if Ford and Underwood do not make too much headway against him.

Ford. A third party Convention to nominate Henry Ford was called to meet Dec. 12 by the Ford-for-President clubs. It is most unlikely that Mr. Ford wants to run on a third party ticket, but he may permit a third party Convention just to impress the regular Parties with his strength. Meanwhile Eugene V. Debs, Socialist. declared: "I can think of no man less fitted for the Presidency than Mr. Ford"; Lloyd's of London insured a group of Manhattan business men against Mr. Ford's election in 1924—the premium \$38,000, the policy \$400,000, odds of 9½ to 100; Henry Ford himself declared: "I'm for President Coolidge if he will enforce the prohibition laws"-an endorsement which Mr. Ford can always get out of with little difficulty.

THE CABINET

The President's Choice

President Coolidge picked a successor to Colonel George Harvey, Ambassador to Great Britain. In picking his man, the President went far afield. He chose one from the home state of Magnus Johnson and the Farmer-Laborites. And he chose their political enemy, Frank Billings Kellogg.

It was known that the President wanted a Westerner for the post. Former Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois (Time, Oct. 15) was first sounded out but declined to consider the offer. Then Mr. Kellogg was chosen, and, although official announcement of the choice is still lacking, it is understood that only assurance from Great Britain that Mr. Kellogg will be acceptable is awaited before the announcement is made. The late President Harding is said to have had Mr. Kellogg in mind for the post. This rumor may well be taken with a grain of salt; for the same is said by Republicans of most of Mr. Coolidge's acts and it constitutes a form of protection against criticism.

The Man. Frank Kellogg, 66 years old, "frail in figure and nervous in demeanor," was Senator from Minnesota for the term 1917-1923. Last Spring he retired involuntarily, having been defeated for reëlection by Hendrik Shipstead, Farmer-Laborite. He became a lame duck by a margin of more than 80,000 votes.

Born in Potsdam, N. Y., he has lived in Minnesota since his youth. He had only a common school education; then studied law. He made his fortune—he is a millionaire—as a corporation lawyer. But he is also a "trust buster." He was counsel for the Government in dissolution suits against the Standard Oil Co., the Paper Trust, the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger. He has been President of the American Bar Association (1912-13).

In the Senate he was a mild reservationist on the League of Nations question and in favor of Mr. Harding's World Court proposal. He knew President Harding intimately, in fact, was a member of the "golf cabinet." Mr. Kellogg held a post in the Foreign Relations Committee, and is an expert on international law. After he became a lame duck, he declared that he was "not a candidate

for any appointment, didn't want any job and would not accept one."

He possesses two primary diplomatic qualifications: great wealth and a fondness for official entertaining. He and Mrs. Kellogg have no children.

The Politics. The appointment of Mr. Kellogg, it is said, will net the Republican regulars nothing; it will alienate the radicals of the North-Senator Frazier, Republican insurgent from North Dakota, and Senator Wheeler, Democratic "Progressive" from Montana, both exclaimed: "The appointment shows the President is not a Progressive "and promised to vote against Mr. Kellogg's confirmation as Ambassador by the Senate. Gordell Hull, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, delivered his usual caustic comment: "I wonder what Newberry will be appointed to." Otherwise comment was more of surprise than of disapprobation.

Colonel Harvey was scheduled to sail for the U. S. on Nov. 3.

Stage Whispers

Lord Curzon called across the sea in a stage whisper to America: "Are you still willing to help us find a solution of the reparations mess? Yes? But you wouldn't be, if France won't join us, would you?"

Secretary Hughes called back: "Sure, we're willing to help, but, of. course, it's no use if France doesn't come in!"

And Poincaré reluctantly grumbled: "Yes, we'll help."

So the matter was settled.

Colonel George Harvey, Ambassador at the Court of St. James, was preparing to sail for home. Before he left, he attended a farewell dinner of the famous Anglo-American Society, The Pilgrims. There he made a speech in which he said two things: 1) that our Administration has been accused of having no foreign policy; 2) that our Government had exhibited its policy and offered its services to Europe when Secretary Hughes, in a speech at New Haven last December, made a proposal for reparation settlement.

In New Haven Mr. Hughes had said:

Why should the nations concerned with reparations not invite men of the highest authority in finance in their respective countries, men of such prestige, experience and honor that their agreement upon the

amount to be paid and upon a financial plan for working out the payments would be accepted throughout the world as the most authoritative expression obtainable? Governments need not bind themselves in advance to accept the recommendations.

Mr. Hughes had added:

I'have no doubt that distinguished Americans would be willing to serve on such a commission.

Hardly two days after the Harvey speech in London, the Hughes proposal was dramatically revived, by



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COLONEL FORBES

"Every charge is false!"

the publication of two notes which passed, about three weeks ago, between Lord Curzon, British Foreign Secretary, and Secretary Hughes.

The publication was a form of reply to the assertion that Mr. Hughes had no foreign policy. But there was another reason. Great Britain, France and the U. S. knew very well one another's attitude. But France had no intention of yielding to a reasonable solution of the reparations question. Only to let the whole world know that France's holding back alone prevented the solution, could move France to reconsider.

So Lord Curzon formally asked whether the Hughes proposal was still open. And Secretary Hughes formally replied that it was—if France assented.

The reply from the Secretary of State to Lord Curzon asserted that our Government is entirely willing to take part in an economic conference "for the purpose of considering the questions of the capacity of Germany to make reparations payments and an appropriate financial plan for securing such payments."

Four conditions Mr. Hughes placed on this acquiescence:

1) That Germany was not to be "relieved of her responsibility for the War or her just obligations."

2) That the findings of the conference should be advisory and not binding on the Governments involved.

3) That the question of German reparations should in no way affect the standing of allied debts to the United States.

4) That France must be a party to the conference—or in diplomatic language—"that the questions involved cannot be finally settled without the concurrence of the European Governments directly concerned."

The publication of this note places the United States once more in the position of having an active foreign policy. Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois criticized the plan chiefly on the grounds that it was folly to deal with a man of M. Poincaré's "intractability." He may well have voiced the first argument of Hiram Johnson's campaign for the Republican nomination in 1924.

CONGRESS

A Pretty Mess

Congressional investigators functioning in Washington brought forth sensations in an investigation of the Veterans' Bureau. Senators Reed of Pennsylvania, Walsh of Massachusetts and Oddie of Nevada as a special investigating committee of the Senate held hearings at which Major General John F. O'Ryan, counsel for the committee, presented evidence which he has been gathering since last March. The evidence heard accused Colonel Charles Robert Forbes, retired head of the Veterans' Bureau, of extravagance, mismanagement, gross corruption. Colonel Forbes' defense was scheduled to be heard

Colonel Forbes was a personal appointee of President Harding. He is a civil engineer by profession, schooled at Phillips Exeter Academy and Columbia University. In 1912 the Government despatched him to Honolulu in connection with the great military works of Pearl Harbor. He became Territorial Superintendent of Construction. During the war he served for 18 months, most of it at the front, and was made chief signal officer of the Ninth Army Corps. He received six decorations. He was appointed head of the Veterans' Bu-

reau less than two months after President Harding was inaugurated. He resigned last Winter on account of ill health, after a trip to Europe. He is a 32nd degree Mason.

At the first hearing of the investigating committee he appeared and clashed violently with General O'Ryan and with Frank T. Hines, present Director of the Bureau. Said Colonel Forbes: "I have come 3,000 miles and out of sick bed to be of such service as I can, and at the same time to protect my own interests and integrity which are being attacked." But it was not until a later hearing which he did not attend that the gravest charges were made. Some of the charges:

That Colonel Forbes employed Matthew O'Brien, an incompetent architect of San Francisco, to draw plans for a hospital; the plans were unusable, but O'Brien received \$64,000 and is suing the Government for

\$13,000 more.

That scandalous arrangements had been made for doing dental work for veterans, by which dentists collected fees of \$5,627,000 in 1921.

That (this in following charges by Elias H. Mortimer of Philadelphia) he got a "loan" of \$5,000 from Mortimer, without security; Mortimer was acting as agent for several construction companies who were anxious for contracts on veterans' hospitals.

¶ That he had gone on a "junket" across the continent, his railroad bills being paid by the Government, the remainder of his expenses, amounting to \$5,400, being paid by

Mortimer.

¶ That he gave advance copies of plans and specifications for a hospital to a construction firm of which he was Vice President to give it an advantage over other bidders.

¶ That while on the Pacific Coast he engaged in drinking and other disgraceful parties, after one of which, on a dare, Forbes and a woman jumped into Hayden Lake near Spokane.

¶ That he made arrangements with various construction companies that he should receive one-third of the profits on Government contracts

which he granted them.

¶ That he asked Mortimer to dispose illegally of \$5,000,000 worth of drugs and 67,000 quarts of liquor, the property of the Veterans' Bureau.

Colonel Forbes was scheduled to be heard later in reply to these charges. He declared: "Every charge and every word of testimony, especially that of Elias H. Mortimer, reflecting on my personal or official integrity, is entirely false. . . . The only thing I ask the public is to withhold judgment until my witnesses and I are heard and full documentary evidence produced."

PROHIBITION

A Program

William D. Upshaw, Congressman from Georgia, Baptist, author of



© Underwood
Congressman Upshaw
** Stop all manufacture **

Earnest Willie, or Echoes from a Recluse, formerly a Vice President of the Anti-Saloon League, last Winter caused an Upshaw uproar. He protested against drinking of spirituous refreshments, even in the Capitol, by members of Congress. Indications are that he will renew his efforts in the next Congress, for, addressing the W. C. T. U. last week, he reiterated his opinions and laid out a program:

"The appalling picture of commonwealths flouted by the friends of liquor, the Federal Constitution flagrantly violated and our national flag daily defied, which we see on every hand, does not mean that the patriotic friends of sobriety cannot ultimately win. . . . I propose a rum-proof, booze-tight, clean-up program.

"First: Declaration of total abstinence by all officials with appointive power and the executive guillotine for

every Federal appointee, high and low, who privately or publicly drinks the liquor which our Constitution has outlawed. The President uttered wholesome, worthy sentiments in his conference with the Governors... The friends of national sobriety were eager and are yet eager for him to smash every bottle in official Washington.

"Second: Make buyers of liquor equally guilty with sellers.

"Third: Make jail sentence plus fine imperative in case of every of-

"Fourth: Confiscation of all liquor in bond with fair payment by Government

"Fifth: Stop all manufacture of liquor by private individuals or corporations, the Government making only necessary alcohol for scientific and medicinal purposes.

"Sixth: Separate prohibition enforcement bureau with commissioner carrying full responsibility and amenable only to the President.

"Seventh: Put all prohibition enforcement officers under civil service, requiring total abstinence pledge.

"Eighth: Immediate deportation of all aliens who violate the prohibition law.

"Ninth: Employ Navy and Army, if necessary, to stop the debauching of American shores by rum-runners, domestic and foreign."

Representative Upshaw is an evangelist by profession. During the Summer it is his custom to conduct "revivals" in one or more of the Washington churches. He believes that "common sense should be a big part in religion" and has been known to adjure the male members of his audience to "take off your coat if there are no holes in your shirt. So long as the weather remains warm I intend that no one shall suffer!"

SUPREME COURT

'Twixt City and State

By the Eleventh Amendment of the Constitution the judicial powers of the United States do not extend to any suit "commenced or prosecuted" by the citizens of one state against any other of the United States. The interpretation of this amendment was recently brought into question before the Supreme Court in a controversy between the state of Georgia and the city of Chattanooga.

The deep seat of the trouble is that 80 years ago Georgia, in trying to

open up the northwestern part of her territory, built a railroad—the West-ern and Atlantic from Atlanta to Chattanooga. This road is under lease to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, but it is still the property of the State of Georgia. Now Chattanooga wants to condemn land for a street through the railroad yards of Georgia's railway. Georgia asked the Supreme Court for an injunction to prevent it. Chattanooga countered by denying the Supreme Court's jurisdiction under the Eleventh Amendment. Last week Georgia filed a brief declaring that although the Eleventh Amendment prevented the citizens of one State from suing another, there was nothing in the Constitution to prevent one state from filing proceedings in a federal court against the citizens of another. Chief Justice Taft and his associates must shortly set forth a solution.

KU KLUX KLAN

A Keynote Speech

The City of Dallas was the scene of the Texas State Fair. One day of Fair was devoted to the Ku Klux Klan. From 75,000 to 200,000 (according to the persuasion of the estimator) assembled wearing little red "100% American" buttons. Dragons, Klabees and Cyclopses were present in robes of gold, purple, scar-let. And Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans made a keynote speech. Said

"The streams of population that have been and are pouring in upon us are age old in racial character and capacity. We are the melting pot. Into it has been poured, almost promiscuously, every dross ingredient of citizenship that the earth produces, the good and the bad.
"If this nation is to continue its

chartered course and obtain its destiny there will have to be a harmonious assimilation . . . It means intermarriage upon a basis of physical, mental and moral equality. . . We already have at least three powerful and numerous ele-ments that do now, and forever will, defy every fundamental requirement of assimilation.

"First there is the Negro, ten and a half million in number, about a tenth of the whole population. They have not, they cannot attain the Anglo-Saxon level. Both biology and anthropology prove it . . . records, authoritative and unemotionally scientific, show the Negro to be specially susceptible to tuberculosis and alarmingly vitiated by veneral infections . . . There could never be intermarriage between the whites and blacks without God's curse upon our civilization.

"Another absolutely unblendable



@ International. DR. H. W. EVANS "Their homes are not American"

element is the Jew . He has been a wanderer upon the face of the earth . . . to him patriotism, as the Anglo-Saxon feels it, is impossible. Persecution has been his lot. . . . As a race the Jews are law-abiding. They are physically wholesome stock. They are a family people, reverently and eugenically responsive to God's laws in the home. But their homes are not American. . .

"No nation can long endure that permits a higher temporal allegiance than its own Government. The hierarchies of Roman and Greek Catholicism violate that principle Do you realize, my friends, that the illiteracy of Europe is practically confined to Catholic countries? . . Is it unfair to suggest that Catholicism, if not actually desiring that condition, thrives upon ignorance?"

IMMIGRATION

Better Beds

H. H. Curran, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, went to Washington with a request. He saw Commissioner General of Immigration W. W. Husband, he saw President Coolidge, and he saw General Lord, Director of the Budget. What Mr. Curran wanted was \$1,500,000. The chances are that he will get at least a good part of it.

The appropriation asked by the Commissioner from Ellis Island was for the purpose of constructing a third story on one of the buildings of the immigration station to carry 1,500 extra beds, so that two and three tier bunks can be done away with, for painting the buildings, for reconstructing medical examination rooms, for water mains, for fire proofing for a sea wall.

POLITICAL NOTES

Hobble, hobble crutches stumped up the pavement to the White House. Secretary of the Navy Denby had come for a Cabinet meeting, wounded like Achilles from an operation on a tendon of his left foot.

An inquisitive reporter went to the White House, said he had heard that Secretary Hughes was to resign. Was it true? The inquisitive reporter was informed, 1) that the President was certain the rumor was unfounded; 2) that the President does not deny rumors of changes in the personnel of the Administration.

A Governor Suspended

With 22 charges the State House of Representatives of Oklahoma passed a bill of impeachment against Governor J. C. Walton. The charges varied from placing his private chauffeur on the payroll of the Health Department to attempting to prevent a meeting of the legislature, and to accepting a bribe of \$6,000 for approving a legislative bill. Except on one charge, that the Governor refused to permit the capital punishment laws to be carried out (he has pardoned and paroled almost 300 prisoners), the vote on every count was heavily against the Governor. On the capital punishment charge the vote was 51 to 42 against the Governor; on the other charges the Governor received from 7 to 25 votes.

As soon as the first charge was approved and transmitted to the State Senate, that body passed a resolu-tion suspending Governor Walton and making the Lieutenant Governor official head of the State. Mr. Walton took the suspension question to court. The State Supreme Court ruled, 5 to 4, that he must stay suspended.

Humbuggery

Has a Candidate Any Right to Be Honest and Sincere?

On March 10, TIME printed the following note on its PRESS page:

Frank R. Kent, of the Baltimore Sun, has a habit of writing articles for his paper that would be produced in toto in TIME would space and the copyright law permit.

In November he wrote a series on the Anti-Saloon League and told more secrets about that organization than Marco Polo did about China.

In December he obligingly did the same for the Ku Klux.

Now Mr. Kent expounds daily on "The Great Game of Politics." If this series appears in book form, the volume will gain high mention in at least one review.

Last month Doubleday, Page & Co. produced Mr. Kent's The Great Game of Politics in book form.

Says the author in his preface:

"The purpose of the book is merely to disseminate political information and not to propose panaceas for present-day political evils.
. . . All I have tried to do is to tell a plain reporter's story of the political game as I have seen it at close range and in many different parts of the country. . . ."

The book is in two parts: 1) The party machine described-from the precinct executive to the boss; 2) Candidates and their ways.

In the latter section, Mr. Kent announces that he will tell "why even men of the highest type cannot afford to be entirely natural and open while running for office."

This sentence comes as something of a shock to the political neophyte. "Surely there are some honorable men in politics."

But Mr. Kent proves his point beyond question. He heads his chapter HUMBUGGERY IN EVERY CAM-PAIGN and proceeds as follows:

"No candidate and no campaign are exactly what they seem. . . .

"Often the candidate is a natural demagogue and faker; often he is at heart an honest and courageous man, but, whatever his type or character, when he goes before the voters he loses frankness and lacks candor.

"A downright, outspoken candidate, who honestly, openly and fearlessly expresses exactly what he believes to every group of voters on every issue, declining to dodge or evade, and refusing to appeal to prejudice or cater to class, would be overwhelmingly beaten by the candidate on the other side, who would promptly take advantage of such honesty to gather for himself the

large number of voters alienated by the other fellow. . . .

"No man, however genuine, can afford in a fight to give his opponent the tremendous advantage that complete frankness about himself and his views would give. Hence, as a matter of self-preservation, all candidates deceive the voters more or less—some to a large extent and on important issues, others to a small degree and on trivial questions—but they all humbug a little."

The ignorant reader is still skeptical-and a little bit indignant. So Mr. Kent cites a concrete case:

"Here is an illustration given me by a man who ran for mayor in one of the great cities of the country a few years ago. A better man has seldom been nominated anywhere, nor one with higher purposes, greater sincerity, or a finer sense of public service. The fight was a hot one and concededly close. He had for weeks been going about the city speaking nightly in five or six different places. One night about 10 o'clock he found himself in a small hall in which there were about 300 persons. It was not until he reached the meeting that he learned that his audience was composed exclusively of anti-vivisectionists.

"'These people,' whispered the ward executive, as he was being introduced, 'don't care a damn about the tax rate, or the schools, or the health department, or any other issue of the campaign. All they care about is this anti-vivisection stuff. If you are with them on that, they will be with you, and if you are against them, they will be against you to a man. They are worth about 1,500 votes. There are no reporters here and if you say the right thing we can get them all.'

"What this candidate really believed and would like to have said was that he was wholly and strongly opposed to the anti-vivisection movement, that he considered it the worst sort of nonsense, that anti-vivisectionists generally are misguided, softheaded people who are working against the real interests of humanity and checking the advance of science.

"What he did say was this—that he was extremely interested in the subject—that there was much merit in some of the arguments against vivisection, that he was greatly impressed with the character of the men and women in the anti-vivisection movement, and that, if elected mayor, he promised to look thoroughly into the question and, if satisfied of its soundness, to give the movement his cordial support!

"What he said to me afterward was that this speech cost him his selfrespect, and yet he saw no way out of it at the time, and if he had to do it over again would have said the same thing. 'If,' he said, 'I had only myself to consider, perhaps I would have had the nerve to say what I really believed and risked defeat. But if I am defeated I am not the only sufferer. It means the defeat of my running mates. It means the loss of control of my party. It means disappointment and loss to the men who have financed my campaign and put up the money to make my fight. It means a blow to the hundreds who have worked and fought for me and to thousands who have some sort of stake in my success.

"' Had I the right to kick the bucket over merely to gratify my own personal desire to be absolutely honest and sincere?"

In Illinois

The great game of politics is played everywhere, but nowhere with greater zest than in the State of Illinois. Governor Small (who had previously been State Treasurer) was indicted for embezzlement of state funds, in 1921. He fought trial for nine months, but when it finally took place, (1922) he was acquitted. Subsequently three of the jurors and the sheriff who had charge of the jury at the trial were given places on the state payroll. In 1923 a saloon keeper confessed having given a cash bribe to one of the three jurors. They were indicted. Two other men, one a labor leader, the other a detective, were subpoenaed to give evidence. They declined to talk on the ground that it might incriminate them. The State granted them immunity. They still refused to talk. They were sentenced to six months in jail for contempt of court. They jumped bail, one was recaptured, the other gave himself up. They went to prison.

Last week Governor Small par-oned them. There is little doubt doned them. that he had no legal right to do so, but the State Supreme Court will not convene until December and nothing can be done meanwhile. This act, said the Chicago Daily Tribune, "adds a cubit to Small's colossus of nerve . . . The executive clemnerve . . . ency is extended to jailed citizens whose virtue is their silence on the methods by which a Governor was acquitted of embezzlement."

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

Dark With Shadows

The question of the Ruhr was engulfed by its cognate problem of reparations, and the whole was overshadowed by the preliminaries which are to lead to a conference. The Ruhr occupation will, almost certainly, figure very largely in the conference. Meanwhile the French are in possession and are gradually persuading the industrialists to open their factories and start deliveries of reparations. See REPARATIONS.

REPARATIONS

The U.S. Takes a Hand

¶ General Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, made a speech in London urging a conference to settle the European problem of reparations, and pleaded for the active support of the U. S. Said he: "The greatest issue in international relations not only of Europe but of the whole world has come to the front. We are back in August, 1914. It is again the scrap of paper. . . . A very grave responsibility rests on France before history."

¶ U. S. Ambassador Harvey, in the

course of a farewell speech at a dinner of the Pilgrims in London, reiterated the Hughes offer of U.S. mediation in Europe, which rested principally on the unanimity of the Allies in extending an invitation to the U.S. to join in a reparations conference. Said Ambassador Harvey. "Well, Mr. Hughes did it. He did it publicly. America came to the door of Europe and, lo and behold, the door was closed. The United States was not wanted. What could the United States do? What could any self-respecting nation have done? The United States went home. . . . We are willing to 'come in,' as the saying is, as soon as we are asked, but surely we cannot be expected to smash in the door."

¶ In a communication to the British Government (see page 3) U. S. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes stated the willingness of the U. S. to take part in an "international economic conference" of all the European Allies. This news was received enthusiastically in Britain and Italy, but the attitude of France was un-

¶ Premier Baldwin of Britain, in a speech at Plymouth, referred to the Hughes Note and to Premier Poin-

caré of France:
"I had the pleasure of meeting the

French President of the Council, M. Poincaré, in Paris and establishing with him relations which make it perhaps not too difficult for me to say what I am going to say now. He represents today the opinion of practically the whole of France, and I beg of him to consider for himself,



@Wide World DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN He works for the world

for his nation, for us and for the world, once and twice and thrice, before he refuses this invitation. [Cheers.]

"As to Germany . . . we cannot contemplate with any satisfaction the disintegration or disruption of that country, which must put back for years her powers of reparation. Nor can we contemplate the breaking off of any part of Germany into a separate State, which would at once break

the Treaty of Versailles."

¶ Premier Poincaré, in a Sunday address at Sampigny and as Foreign Minister in an official communiqué, said that France accepted the invitation of a world conference with U.S. participation. With tears in his eyes he declared that France would not countenan a reduction of her reparations claim on Germany and would not evacuate the Ruhr until she has been paid "the total of our repara-He also expected the conferees to offer remedies for the German financial chaos and suggest means whereby Germany can resume payment of reparations.

The Star, London evening news-

paper, represented in a cartoon the popular British view of the reparations tangle. Poincaré is about to roll Baldwin in the mud of humiliation, but is held back by a stern glance from "Big Brother Sam," who stands behind "Little Stanley."

Another view depicted the attitude of the parties to the forthcoming conference: Germany wants to prove that she cannot pay; France wants to limit the discussion to how Germany can pay; Belgium wants to find out what Germany ought to pay; Britain wants Germany placed in a position to pay; the U. S. intends to find out what Germany can pay; Italy stands aside and applauds.

THE LEAGUE

New Naval Treaties

Russia, Turkey, Spain, Greece, Brazil, Chile, Holland and some other countries, who are not parties to the Washington Naval treaties, were invited to a conference which will be held at Geneva under the aegis of the League on Jan. 21, 1924.

The object of the conference is to "prepare the provisional text of a treaty supplementing the Washington Armament Treaty."

All-Round Nansen

Of all the noted statesmen who are on occasion to be found in Geneva, none is personally more impressive strongly-built, white-haired Fridtjof Nansen, Norway's all-round scientist, author, explorer, public servant.

He is now in the U.S. where he is likely to impress Americans to the amount of \$1,170,000, which is to be used not for himself, nor for Norway, but for those Greeks whom the fortunes of war have driven from Asia Minor to Thrace.

The position of the refugees is at present precarious. Until last June they were supported by the U. S. Near East Relief organization. The League of Nations later took action to arrange loans of more than \$4,500,-000 to settle these victims of the Greco-Turkish War on the 1,250,000 acres granted to the League for that purpose by the Greek Government. But none of the money was spent on relief, with the result that the refugees, although they are likely to be able to support themselves six months hence, have no means to tide themselves over the coming Winter. Dr. Nansen estimates that \$2,250,-

000 will be enough to end perma-

nently relief work in the Near East. He has a promise from the Greek Government to subscribe \$180,000 a month, and believes that America will give the balance (\$1,170,000).

WORLD COURT

Next Session

The next meeting of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague was fixed for Nov. 12. is an extraordinary session called by Judge Loder of Holland, President of the Court, to settle differences between Czecho-Slovakia and Poland relative to their common frontier.

It will be the first time in the history of the Court that the U.S. Judge, John Bassett Moore, will be absent from the bench, Judge Moore having been obliged to go to America.

COMMONWEALTH

(BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS)

Anglo-Americanism

What U. S. Ambassador George Harvey said to the Pilgrims (see page 7) about Anglo-American friendship is not likely to be forgotten easily throughout the Commonwealth. Referring to the late President Harding's speech at Vancouver last July, Mr. Harvey said: "In that speech Mr. Harding referred to the interchange of residents between America and Canada and declared: 'The ancient bugaboo of the United States scheming to annex Canada disappeared from all our minds years and years ago. Heaven knows, we have all we can manage now.'

"President Harding also said: "'Our protection is in our fraternity. Our armor is our faith. The tie that binds more firmly year by year is the ever increasing acquaintances and comradeship, and the compact is not of perishable parchment but of fair and honorable dealing

which, God grant, shall continue for

all time.'

"So spoke the best beloved of all American Presidents. I need hardly add that what he said of our nearest neighbor, our very good neighbor, as he depicted her, applies with equal force, equal truth and equal sincerity to every other commonwealth of the empire, and it is not without significance that, quite naturally, President Harding speaking to Canada referred to England and America as 'your mother country across the sea and your sister country across the hardly visible border.'

"Surely I can do no better than to

leave last in your minds tonight this unconscious linking together by the great American Magistrate, as of one stock and one spirit, all elements comprising our mighty race, and that I do with assurance and satisfaction, since I know the voice of our President in his last vital utterance to have been the voice of the people, of the whole people, of our great republic."

Ex-Premier's Progress

The past week saw ex-Premier George, his wife and daughter at Marion, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Wash-

ington, Richmond.

Marion. Mr. George laid a wreath on the tomb of President Harding and afterwards called on Mrs. Harding. Speaking from the platform of his train, he said: "I came to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of one who in his public life became beloved to the people of this country and the world."

Cleveland. In a speech at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon Mr. George thanked Newton D. Baker, former Mayor of Cleveland and former Secretary of War, for his speech of good-will, in which he urged American coöperation in Europe. Mr. George also thanked him for his coöperation during the War. The rest of his speech was spent in backing Mr. Baker's plea.

After lunch he laid the cornerstone of Cleveland's new public library, which function President Harding was to have undertaken had he lived. Noticing the intertwined Star Spangled Banners and Union Jacks, Mr. George said to a crowd estimated at 25,000: "As long as these two flags wave together I have confidence in

the future of this old world."

Mr. George also received a long telegram from William Joseph Simmons, Emperor of the Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan, who said he was working for Anglo-Saxon

Pittsburgh. Despite rain Mr. George had an enthusiastic welcome from Pittsburghians. His inevitable speech was based on his visions of the last war and the one which he declared is coming. Taking his cue from Camille Desmoulins, "the journalist of the French Revolution," who, when hundreds of people were being guillotined, suggested one committee of mercy among the innumerable committee for this and that, Mr. George remarked: "Oh, for God's sake, let us have a committee of mercy in the world to put an end to war and slaughter, its folly, its terrors, and the despair which is simply clouding the firmament of God's sky."

Washington. Here Mr. George talked to President Coolidge, ex-President Wilson, Secretary of State Hughes, Chief Justice Taft, Secretary of Treasury Mellon and a host more people, among whom William Jennings Bryan, who entertained at breakfast. All the conversations were said to have been informal. To reporters Mr. George expressed himself hopeful of the European situation since the Allies had accepted the U. S. offer of mediation on the capacity of Germany to pay reparations, but later waxed sceptical.

Richmond, Va. From here Mr. George and party visited the scenes of the Civil War. The ex-Premier admitted to Judge John T. Goolrick, Confederate veteran, that Marshal

Foch, of all the generals in the War, was "the closest to Lee."

Notes

U. S. Ambassador Harvey, who is about to retire, unveiled a picturesque signpost commemorating the wives of William Penn and John Harvard, given to the villagers of Ringmer in Sussex by Lady Demetriadi, who is a descendant of William Penn's first wife, a daughter of Sir William and Lady Springett of Ringmer. At the unveiling ceremony Mr. Harvey said: "To the motorist it is far more advantageous in a material sense to have a signpost pointing the way even to London than a monument showing that somebody has gone to Heaven. This moved his cheerful audience to laughter.

Subscriptions for the stock issue of £8,000,000 (\$36,000,000) to finance the recent amalgamation of the Rothermere and Hulton newspapers were oversubscribed \$414,000,000.

Ambassador Harvey invited the Duke of York to meet some British journalists at the Marlborough Club. This was said to be the first time a Royal Prince had ever been asked to eat dinner with guests exclusively journalists.

Among those present: Charles P. Scott, director of the Manchester Guardian; Henry Wickham Steed, former editor of the London Times; Sir Arthur Willert, former Washton correspondent of the London Times: Times; Sir Philip Gibbs; T. P. O'Connor; John L. Balderston, of The New York World; L. R. Holmes, The New York Times; Joseph Grigg, The New York Herald, Arthur S.

Draper, New York Tribune; Hal O'Flaherty, Chicago Daily Tribune; John Steele, Chicago Daily News; W. H. Milgate, Detroit News; Robert M. Collins, The Associated Press; Lloyd Allen, United Press; Frazier Hunt, International News Service; Sidney Thatcher, Philadelphia Public Ledger; J. P. Collins, Boston Evening Transcript.

Ex-Premier Herbert H. Asquith, at Liverpool to attend a conference of the Liberal Party, was approached by a number of Liberal students from the Liverpool University, who asked him to address them. Mr. Asquith refused. Thereupon the students "kidnapped" him, and took him to the University. He accepted the situation with good grace; made a witty speech in which he said he was "glad to see such signs of vigorous youth and vigorous adolescence"; was then allowed to depart.

The latest political anomaly was seen as the opening of a bye-election in the Warwick and Leamington division. There were three candidates: Labor, the Countess of Warwick; Liberal, George Nicholls, farm worker; Conservative, Captain Anthony Eden, soon to become related by marriage to the Countess of Warwick. The vacancy occurred by the elevation to a judgeship of Sir Ernest Pollock, K. C.

Lady Astor is beginning to be known as the "nuisance of British polities". Last week the National Unionist Conference passed a resolution asking the Government to proceed immediately with the reform of the House of Lords. During debate Lady Astor voiced her approval of the measure and added that "one of the things the country was 'up against' was that so many members of the House of Lords thought that they had an hereditary right to legislate." Loud cries of "no" from many delegates greeted her speech.

Sir Auckland Geddes, Ambassador to the U. S., now in London, said in answer to inquiries after his health by a correspondent of *The New York Times:* "My eye trouble, I am glad to say, is very much better. You see how I look. As a matter of fact, I received six months' leave of absence from the Foreign Office."

"Then you may be back before

Christmas," it was suggested.
"Well, I might be," he replied,
but I do want to see my boys when

they come home for the Christmas holidays."

Ex-Premier Andrew Bonar Law, who resigned the Premiership last June, was reported to be confined to his bed with serious throat trouble. A bulletin, signed by Sir Thomas Horder, famed cancer specialist, and Dr. Gould May said "the patient was suffering from an exacerbation of his recent feverish chill, necessitating continued confinement in bed."

Premature

At Lahore, India, when Police Superintendent Horton and his assistants were in the act of arresting Dhanna Singh, notorious leader of the Baba Akalis (Sikh zealots), a bomb which Singh was carrying exploded, blowing him and five policemen to pieces. Superintendent Horton escaped with injuries.

FRANCE

Low Finance?

Hardly had Czecho-Slovakian President Masaryk and Foreign Minister Benes shaken the dust of France from their shoes (Time, Oct. 29) than the French Government announced that it would ask Parliament to vote a loan of 1,500,000,000 francs (about \$90,000,000) to Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, Yugo-Slavia (formerly the Little Entente) and to Poland.

The despatch from Paris, an-

nouncing this news, commented thus:

"It should be understood it is not a question of money being sent out of France but of credits to be expended in this country, in all probability largely for military equipment, since the French are anxious to see the new Polish Army, which will number half a million, well equipped."

U. S. critics pointed out that France thus slaps Uncle Sam on both cheeks. Once by openly bolstering up militarism in defiance of the oftrepeated principles of the U.S. Once by giving credit in terms of actual wealth when she owes the U.S. \$3,917,325,975 "about which she apparently proposes to do nothing." It must also be remembered that France is faced with two important problems: 1) raising more money for the Ruhr; 2) paying interest on her debts.

These hostile critics assert that France is following King Edward VII's policy of the encirclement of Germany, but with different intent. Another manifestation is in Central Europe, where the abnormal strengthening of the Little Entente is likely to have derogatory effects upon the loan now under way for Hungary.

Revenge

Commandant de St. Quentin, exdirector of aeroplane manufacture and commander of the air force units attached to the Second French Army, has written a book entitled *The War of* 1924.

In this book, written in the form of a novel, Commandant de St. Quentin predicts a proclamation of war by Germany on France and Belgium. Two thousand aeroplanes, each carrying two tons of bombs, a crew of four men and having a maximum cruising range of eight hours, will make the first attack. The aeroplanes, he says, are in Russia. He also predicts that the civil population will suffer more than the soldiers.

GERMANY

Internal Chaos

The general situation in unoccupied Germany was one of indescribable chaos. From almost every corner of the Vaterland came news of food riots, Communist revolts, rival clashes, many people killed and injured.

The Central Government was confronted with the gigantic task of subduing the Reds in Saxony and Thuringia, the Monarchists in Bavaria, the Reds in Lübeck and Hamburg, the Socialists in the Palatinate; to say nothing of the Rhineland and the Ruhr rumpusses. On top of all this, the Government tried to grapple with the financial and food problems, both of which were growing hourly more serious. Not one constructive sign, apart from reparations, was visible in the great panorama of panic.

The Rhineland

The success of the Rhineland Separatist movement, which broke out actively a fortnight ago, varied considerably. It is not possible to say definitely whether the Separatists will ultimately be successful in setting up an autonomous republic.

Of the points which stood out as concrete facts: The Republic was firmly established in Coblenz, where the Provisional Government was established. Earlier in the week the Separatists were thrown out of Coblenz by men loyal to the German

Reich, but were able to regain the town with the assistance of the French. Another established point is that the French and Belgians actively supported Separatist troops by preventing the loyalist element from attacking them. For the rest, towns are won and lost every day, but as the occupational troops back the Separatists, they are naturally able to hold the positions won.

There was a good deal of talk about France and Belgium recognizing a Separatist State, but there was also much violent sentiment in both countries against such a step. Britain was avowedly against the recognition of the move and declined to tolerate it in that section of the Rhineland which she occupies. These facts had the effect of making both France and Belgium hesitant; recognition was postponed. It was thought, however, that both countries will recognize the new and hardly formed State in the near future.

Chancellor Stresemann, interviewed by loyal Rhinelanders, promised that he would never sign away their inheritance or sell them to the enemy. He also promised them financial assistance to the maximum capacity of the Reich Government. It was also reported, with fairly good foundation, that Herr Stresemann was trying to arrange a plebiscite with a view to creating an autonomous Rhineland State within the Reich.

It appears that the Separatists are certain to win their cause providing that they are backed up by the French and Belgians, because, on last week's record of events, the movement was failing until the occupational armies openly assisted.

Hugo Junior

Hugo Stinnes, Jr., age 26, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Manhattan aboard the United American liner Resolute. The second son of the Wagnerian industrialist of Germany is a director in many of his father's concerns, particularly shipping. But he has not yet developed his beard.

Young Stinnes speaks English "fluently but with an accent." Approached by reporters who exhorted him to "say something," he reached into his pocket, extracted copies of the following typewritten statement, distributed them:

"It is the first time in my life that I am coming to the United States. My house has several business connections in the States. The reasons for my coming over are to meet my business friends and to get a personal impression of your famous country, about which I have heard so much."

Not satisfied, one reporter urged



©Underwood Young Stinnes

Did he snap, or smile?

that he "ought" to say something "as your father is the richest man in the world."

All present agreed that Hugo Junior met this advance with: "Well, I can't help that!" But he was variously reported as having both "snapped" and "smiled" as he spoke.

He said no more.

Notes

A Berlin correspondent of the Svenska Morgenblad, Stockholm journal, reported that President Ebert of Germany had bought a château in Switzerland. From this it was deducted that the President will shortly resign.

With the mark at one trillion for 50 centimes the Swiss Bourse decided to discontinue quoting it.

COOLIDGE FOR FIFTY MILLION BUSHEL WHEAT CREDIT FOR GERMANY. COOLIDGE WARMLY FAVORS AMERICAN WHEAT FOR STARVING GERMANY. Such were the headlines appearing in the German press to put heart into suffering Teutons. In Berlin, U. S. magnanimity was the

sole topic of a single day. The announcements were premature, being possible but not yet probable. In any case relief measures, if undertaken, will be upon a sound economic basis.

Chancellor Stresemann arranged to visit Chancellor Seipel of Austria at an early date. Austrian support in a German plea to the Vatican for intervention in the Ruhr was said to be the object of the visit.

Herr von Rechenberg, former Governor of the East African Colonies, suggested to Chancellor Stresemann that he pawn the Crown Jewels of the Imperial Family and those of the Princes of German States. This would net the Reich, according to Herr von Rechenburg, 2,000,000,000 gold marks, or more gold than is in the national treasury.

Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, German Ambassador to the U. S., returned from a visit to his native land. He expressed faith in the Republic and felt sure of the failure of Communists, Separatists and Monarchists. He was, however, apprehensive of the coming Winter, in which, he said, thousands of Germans will starve.

ITALY

Fascismo's Birthday

Preparations for the first anniversary of the triumphal entry into Rome of the Fascisti on Oct. 31, 1922, were scheduled to take place on that date this year. The projected festivities were:

1) A grand parade of the Fascisti from the Roman province together with representatives from the other Fascisti organizations in Italy to pay homage to the King and to the Unknown Soldier.

2) Five hundred aircraft to fly over Rome during the parade. Among these will be the famous sernissima esquadrille (the first squadron under Gabriele d'Annunzio to raid Vienna during the War), with its original pilots and machines. One of the pilots is Aldo Finzi, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

3) The striking of special gold coins, the size of a British pound sterling, valued at 100 lire (about \$5) to commonweap the event

\$5), to commemorate the event.

4) A public burning on Capitol
Hill of State securities offered by
patriotic Italian subjects. Their
names are to be inscribed on a roll
of honor as an example to all Italy.

Foreign News-[Continued]

NETHERLANDS

Navy Bill Beaten

The Second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament defeated the Naval Bill (Time, May 19, Aug. 6) by 50 votes to 49. Had it not been for the fact that one of the 100 members which forms the membership of the Second Chamber was missing, the result might have been a draw. Premier Jonkheer Dr. C. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck tendered the resignation of the Cabinet to the Queen, who requested the members to remain in office until certain items on the Parliamentary agenda had been settled. A new Cabinet is, however, inevitable.

The Navy Bill, which provides for a larger Navy, has been the subject of violent political discussion from last Spring until the present time. The bill was allegedly born from the fear caused by the British project of a naval base at Singapore, which, part of the Dutch claimed, menaced their large East Indian Empire. Opponents of the bill, however, considered the need of economy to override every other consideration. Presumably the bugaboo of danger to the Dutch in the Far East has been laid to rest, especially since the British Government is willing to come to an agreement with the Dutch about Singapore.

AUSTRIA

Election Results

General elections returned the Christian Socialists (Government Party) to power with 82 seats. The Socialists got 59 seats; Pan-Germans 8

The main significance of the elections was the eradication of the Communists from Austrian politics and the crushing defeat of the Pan-

Germans.

The annihilation of the Communists was due to the opposition of agrarian Austria and to the growing prosperity of Vienna. This is unimportant, because Communism has for a long time fought a losing fight. The end, or what appears to be the end, was therefore anticipated.

The defeat of Pan-Germanism (which lost six seats) is of course plain: no nation would be mad enough to think of uniting with a financially and politically chaotic Germany when its own economic life is improving under the aegis of the League of Nations. The decline of

Pan-Germanism (Union with Germany) has been in ratio to the increased prosperity of the nation.

The fact that the Monarchists did not win a single seat in the new Parliament is insignificant. The true position of the monarchical movement in Austria is revealed in the fact that it is said to be the most efficient, powerful and rich political party in Austria. Political inexpediency, in view of the sentiments of the Little Entente, alone has kept it quiet. Apart from this there are many Monarchists within the ranks of the Christian Socialists. The State Chancellor (Premier), Dr. Ignaz Seipel, leader of the Christian Socialist Party, is himself a Monarchist at heart.

YUGO-SLAVIA

Russian Alliance

Serbia (now aggrandized into the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes), on whose account Russia entered the war, sent M. Balugtchetch, Yugo-Slavian Minister to Greece, to negotiate with the Soviet Government a treaty of recognition. No doubts were expressed but that his mission would be successful.

If this should become a fait accompli, Yugo-Slavia will once again enjoy the support of the greatest of Slav nations. With Pan-Germanism dead and buried and Der Drang nach Osten but a blurred memory, Russia, and with Russia Pan-Slavism, will be able to play an unrestricted rôle in the Balkans. Premier Pashitch of Yugo-Slavia is probably more aware of this than any living man. His reason for wanting to recognize Russia, after having withheld that honor so long, is that Communism has been so modified that it will not present any grave danger to the Yugo-Slavian State.

RUSSIA

Imperial Russia*

In America the Macmillan Co. published last week a book by one Mme. Anna Viroubova dealing with her twelve years at the Imperial Russian Court, her experiences under the Kerensky régime and under the Bolshevik autocracy. There can be no doubt but that this authoritative book is of historical importance.

It is not the genre of book that will

be generally popular with the Russian émigrés, scattered among the nations of the world, outcasts of Soviet Russia.

Most particularly does it deal with the confidence that the Tsarina Alexandra Feodorovna shared with the author; with the noble work done by "my Empress"; with the blindness and kindness of the Tsar; the pathetic illness of the Tsarevitch; and with many other details, pleasant and unpleasant, connected with the Romanov Family.

In glowing terms Mme. Viroubova describes the popularity of the Tsar with the Russian people; with almost pathetic directness she depicts the gradual chilling of this apparent deep-rooted loyalty of the masses; she describes, perhaps too perfunctorily, the reasons for the fall of the dynasty. Says she: "Russia, like eighteenth-century France, passed through a period of acute insanity. . . . This insanity was by no means confined to the ranks of the so-called Revolutionists. It pervaded the Duma, the highest ranks of society, Royalty itself (not meaning the immediate family of the Tsar), all as guilty of Russia's ruin as the most blood-thirsty terrorist." Bringing her intensely religious mind to bear on the ruination of her country, she continues: "When His avenging hand has so plainly been laid upon all of the Russian peoples how dare any of us lay the calamity entirely at the doors of the Bolsheviki? We Russians look on the appalling condition of our once great country . . . and we cry weakly that the Tsar was guilty, Rasputine was guilty, this man and that woman were guilty, but never do we admit that we were all guilty of the blackest treason to our God, our Emperor, our country." Coming on top of the statement: "... when millions of men, Russians, Frenchmen, Belgians, Englishmen, were giving up their lives in the cause of freedom, the aristocracy of the Russian capital was indulging in a reckless orgy . . ." it is a fairly conclusive condemnation of Russian aristocracy, notoriously self-indulgent.

Few students of Russian history have been able to believe all the scandalous rumors about the Empress' relations with Rasputine. Yet one historian of note says: "Ministers who sympathized with the national aspirations were dismissed at the bidding of an irresponsible knot of people who exploited the sinister hold attained by Rasputine over the mind of the Empress." Mme. Viroubova

^{*} Memoirs of the Russian Court—Anna Viroubova—Macmillan (\$3.50).

Foreign News-[Continued]

roundly denounces such a contention. She says: "The police know how many days of each year Rasputine spent in Petrograd and how much of his time is spent in Siberia." In short Mme. Viroubova proves that the relations between the Imperial Family and the fanatical monk were essentially correct. That the Empress was influenced by the man, she does not disprove; indeed, both she and the Empress were unable to understand that the secret of his psychic power was vested in his hypnotic ability. The reduction of the Rasputine legend to the bounds of reality must now be treated as a fait accompli. This is backed up by a statement (Appendix A) from Vladimir Michailovitch Roudneff, Kerensky's Minister of Justice.

Anna Viroubova's book is fair beyond words and contains no unjustifiable censure of anyone. It is, however, impossible to escape from the fact, although the authoress does not say so, that the Tsarina unnecessarily enhanced her own unpopularity with the aristocracy by her total unconcern over hostile gossip which she did

nothing to check.

The Tsar, in spite of a warm defense, stands strong in character but irresolute, weak where action was necessary, blind to the most obvious intrigues fermenting within the Empire. It is significant to remember that some of Mme. Viroubova's views on the Tsar have been warmly upheld by no less a man than René Viviani, Premier of France in 1914, who with M. Poincaré as President of the French Republic made the worldfamous visit to the Tsar immediately before the outbreak of the Great War.

Excerpts from the sayings of the Tsar:

To Mme. Viroubova: "I have come to believe that the higher a man's station in life the less it becomes him to assume any airs of superiority. I want my children brought up in this same belief."

To the intriguing Mlle. Tutcheff: "But you do not know the man (Rasputine) and in any case, if you had criticisms to make of anyone known to this household you should have made them to us and not to the public."

The Tsarina: "War!" . . . And I knew nothing of it. This is the end of everything.

"' You know, Annia [Mme. Viroubova] . . . all is finished for our Russia. But we must not blame the people or the soldiers for what has hap-

Tsarina and Tsarevitch: "Can't I have a bicycle?" "Alexei, you know



© Wide World Boris

you can't." "Mayn't I play tennis?" "Dear, you know you mustn't." "Why can other boys have everything and I nothing?"

"You rich girls"

Excerpts about the Tsar:

"I can recall but one instance in which the Tsar of all the Russias ever felt the need of touching one kopeck of his illimitable riches. It was . . . at the Feodorovsky Cathedral, Tsarskoe Selo, . . . everyone, of course, dropped a contribution, large or small. The Emperor alone was quite penniless. . . . "

About Prohibition: " . . . a word on the immense service he rendered it (the army) at the beginning of the War in suppressing the manufacture and sale of vodka.... The Emperor did this entirely on his own initiative, without advice from his ministers or the Grand Dukes. The Emperor said at the time: 'At least by this will I be remembered."

About Rasputine's death: "The Emperor was affected less by the deed itself than by the fact that it was the work of members of his own family [Grand Dukes Dmitri and Yusupoff]. Before all Russia,' he exclaimed, 'I am filled with shame that the hands of my kinsmen are stained with the blood of a simple peasant."

The Union Grows

The People's Soviet Republic of Khiva in Turkestan, which heretofore has only been allied to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics by a treaty of amity and commerce, became a Socialist Soviet Republic and federated to the Union.

An Export Company

The Russian Trade Delegation in London announced the formation of Russo-British grain-exporting Company, composed equally of Russian and British interests. The Board of Directors will consist of four Russian and four British members. The object of the company is to finance the exportation of grain from Russia and sell it in Britain, France, Italy and Southern European countries. The "Big Five" * British Banks were reported to be willing to extend credit up to £1,000,000 (about \$4,500,000) for the use of the com-

The Press

For an account of the Soviet press and of American newspaper liason with Russia, see under THE PRESS, page 23.

BULGARIA

Matrimonially Inclined

Under the headline—YOU RICH GIRLS, HERE COMES KING SEEKÍNG A BRIDE!, the New York American printed a Universal Service press despatch which announced the imminent world tour of Tsar Boris of Bulgaria. According to this report, the King will go to Rome, Paris, Brussels, London, Berlin, Copenhagen looking for a princess with whom to mate. If he is unsuccessful, he will come to the U.S. and "unite the Saxe-Coburg und Gotha dynasty with the new aristocracy of wealth."

Tsar Boris III is 29 and popular and is loved by the peasants as much as his father, Tsar Ferdinand, was hated by them.

He is a good sportsman and par-

^{*} Barclay's Bank, Lloyd's Bank, London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, London Joint City and Midland Bank, National Provincial and Union Bank of England.

ticularly fond of riding and hunting. He believes that to rule he must hold his crown by deeds and not only

by heredity.

There have been frequent rumors of an "American visit" during the past two years. Generally he has shaken his head, laughed a denial, or said he was too busy, when questioned about marrying an American bride. The late Premier Stambuliski was very keen for him to make a match with an American girl—"beautiful and wealthy."

Air Force Destroyed

The military air force of Bulgaria was destroyed when the sole aeroplane left to Bulgaria by the Treaty of Neuilly (1919) accidentally crashed. Two officers were killed.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Anti-Foreign

After singing English, French and Italian songs at the City Hall, Prague, Roland Hayes, American Negro tenor (TIME, Oct. 8, Music), gave another concert. His accompanist stated in the German language that the first number would be a Negro song. Up jumped an irate Czech and demanded: "What's become of the Czech language?" Bedlam was let loose. The pianist repeated the announcement in English; the noise and confusion grew worse. Finally, Roland Hayes himself came forward and politely reminded the objectors that their money was waiting for them at the boxoffice. The intractable Czechs took the hint and departed.

JAPAN

New Embassies

Asking only a nominal rental, the Imperial Household of the Mikado offered the U.S. a perpetual lease on a two-acre estate adjoining the site of the old U.S. embassy, in Tokyo, destroyed by fire during the great earthquake. U.S. Ambassador Woods is now en route for his native land with the Japanese offer and plans for a new embassy in his pocket.

The proffered land, which was stated to be the finest site in Tokyo for an embassy, was once the property of the late Prince Ito, an Elder Statesman, to whom it had been presented for life by the Mikado.

The British embassy in Tokyo sent plans for a new embassy on the old site to London. The new building will cost about \$2,000,000.

ART

Archipenko

The esthetic gods of yester-year go fast. Rodin (died 1921) was only a sentimental impressionist in sculpture, according to the critics of insurgence. The great names of today



©Vanity Fair

IVAN MESTROVIC

He began as shepherd

were unknown a decade ago. The post-impressionist sculptors who have received the critical accolade—men whose work would be incomprehensible to a Canova or a Thorwaldsen—are Aristide Maillol, whom Clive Bell, English oracle of modernism, Sheldon Cheney and many others consider the greatest sculptor alive; Bourdelle and Gaudier, other Frenchmen; Jacob Epstein (an American, by the way) and Eric Gill, an Englishman; Grancusi, Bohemian carver of geometrical solids; Mestrovic, the Serbian; Archipenko.

Alexander Archipenko has just seen the Statue of Liberty for the first time. He came here to found what he claims will be "the only modern Art school in the world," because America, young, unspoiled and the only great country not gravely crippled by the War, is the place to look for the great Art of the future. He is a Ukrainian, born and bred in Kiev. In Berlin he recently closed a school to which flocked students from all over the world. At Prague he did a bust of Masaryk, President of Czecho-Slovakia. His bust of his wife (a native of Berlin), who accompanies him to America, is in the Leipzig Museum

Archipenko is the quintessence of

cubism, the sculptural analogue of Pablo Picasso. He represents a movement which has as yet scarcely penetrated the American consciousness, but is the dominating mode in Continental Art today. Archipenko will never have a great popular following, but he has made his reputation with artists. He experiments with bizarre media for sculpture—glass, wood, papier-maché and paint, polished sheet-iron reflecting surrounding men and things. He uses symbolism, hieroglyphics, simplification, expresses cerebral intangibilities, "models the atmosphere" by leaving holes in matter.

Whether America will take this alien creed to her bosom is a moot query. That Archipenko will arouse violent opinion on both sides is patent. A hint of what he may expect at the hands of orthodoxy was contained in a review by Lucia Fairchild Fuller, A. N. A. (painter), when Archipenko's cubistic statue of a soldier was shown in Manhattan in 1921: "The thing is worthless. Only a fundamental degeneration could have produced it, and it is an ominous sign when any sane human being finds it of interest."

Mestrovic's Chapel

In Ivan Mestrovic another branch of the Slavic race has brought forth a genius fully as original as Archipenko: Mestrovic began life as a shepherd in Dalmatia, and at 18 was apprenticed to a marble-worker in Spalato. The western world has seen exhibitions of his work at Rome (1911), London (1914), Paris (1919). His greatest feat to date is the statuary, presented by the sculptor to the Serbian Government, for the colossal national temple at Kossovo, where the Turks crushed the Serbs in 1389. The figures for this project were to have been exhibited in America, but this was prevented, and the groups are now in Belgrade until the temple can be erected.

Mestrovic's latest tour de force is a great memorial chapel at Cavtat, near Ragusa, on the Dalmatian coast of Yugo-Slavia. It is dedicated to a prominent Serbian family named Racic, of tragic history. Mestrovic was the sole architect, sculptor, wood-carver, mosaic worker, decorator. The chapel is an octagonal, domed structure, with transepts, surmounted by a broaze angel on a cupola. The decorations are sculptures, reliefs, broaze doors, mosaics, depicting angels, madonnas, crucifixes, caryatides, in a peculiar, archaic style partaking of Egyptian, Byzantine and Italian primitive influences.

MUSIC

The Metropolitan Gatti Dominates the Heights to Which He Has Brought His House.

Thaïs. Mme. Jeritza opens the Metropolitan opera season Monday, Nov. 5, in Thaïs (Massenet). Aida (Verdi) will be given on Wednesday; La Tosca (Puccini) on Thursday; Die Meistersinger (Wagner) on Friday; Roméo et Juliette (Gounod) on Saturday afternoon, and Rigoletto (Verdi) on Saturday night.

Story of Thais. Athanaël, a Cenobite monk living in the Theban desert near Alexandria, worships God through self-mortification. On a visit to Alexandria he meets Thais, beautiful courtesan who worships Venus. Nicias, a young Sybaritic philosopher, has bought her love for one week. The monk Athenaël perceives in a vision that his mission is to spiritualize Thais, to make her the bride of Christ. His ancient comrade, Pelamon, says: "My son, ne'er mingle with the people of this era"; Nicias laughs in scorn; the mob throws stones; yet he succeeds in reforming Thais. Thais sees the emptiness of pleasure, is led in ecstacy to a convent. Then Athanaël leaves her, but finds that he loves her in the flesh. Madly he denounces God, says nothing is real "but life and passion in the human," returns to the convent. But beautiful Thais is converted and dies singing "I see God."

In the novel of Anatole France the monk continues to exist, shameless and bitter; in the opera he is for-

ontten

Singers. On hand are Sopranos Jeritza, Matzenauer, Easton, Bori, Delaunois; Contraltos Waketield, Howard; Tenors Gigli, Martinelli; Baritones Scotti, Wolf, Danise, Didur; Bassos Rothier, D'Angelo.

Gatti. The season finds the Metropolitan high in the joys of tranquillity, prosperity, prestige. It is the 16th year of Mr. Giulio Gatti-Casazza's directorship. Few cares there are to vex the brows of impresario and Board of Directors. Deficits, the bane of opera, are not heard of. There are no violent dissensions that break upon the public ear. People of musing memory may be diverted to go back to the very different state of things that prevailed during Mr. Gatti's first years.

In 1908 it was announced that the opera manager, Mr. Conreid, had resigned because of ill health. A new manager was needed—more than a manager, a giant, a prodigy. Metropolitan and deficit had become synonymous words. For years the organization had staggered along under heavy losses. Philanthropic patiences were said to be verging on exhaustion. With financial evils

there were bickerings and tlisturbances. And when you have singers and musicians dissensions become wars and disputes pitched battles. Some subtle intelligence and masterful hand was needed to put the Metropolitan on its feet. The process normal to good business—and the Directors of New York's opera have always been business men—was to pick the best known success in the field of operatic management. Such a well known success was not far to seek.

TIME

In Milan, Signor Giulio Gatti-Casazza, a marine engineer by profession, had taken hold of La Scala Opera House in a time when that historic institution was in a bad situation, in a couple of years had rehabilitated it in an extraordinary manner, had brought a régime of order and economy, at the same time had increased the quality of performances immensely. Here was the obvious man for the internationally minded Directors of the Metropolitan. Many of their customers thought that they should have patriotically selected an American, but they seemed of the opinion that it was better to save money under a foreigner than lose it under an American—a rather sensible American point of view—and they engaged Gatti-Casazza for a trial term of one year. And so there came to New York's opera the tall, heavy, gravely dignified, reserved, aristocratic man, whose sagacious beard is gray now after the passage of 15 years but whose deep-set eyes retain all of their studying intentness.

Gatti's coming gave promise of many ructions. He was an Italian, the first Italian to direct at the Metropolitan. There had long been a New York opera feud between the Italians and the Germans. At the first mention of the new impresario it blazed to new heights. The Germans were powerful and combative. Large sections of the New York musical world concurred with them indignantly that the rule of an Italian would mean the ruin of Wagnerian opera at the Metropolitan. Gatti, too, had a reputation for keeping singers sternly under discipline. The singers at the Metropolitan, like most singers, loved discipline not at all. They knitted their brows and waited. The new manager stipulated in his contract that he would bring with him Arturo Toscanini, then already famous. This orchestra conductor enjoyed a well earned renown for handling singers without gloves.

Gatti's first year was in a vague sort of co-partnership with Andreas Dippel, who directed the German operas. The German and Italian factions lined up according to the logic of this double management. There were intrigues, counter-intrigues, petitions to the Board of Directors, blasts in the newspapers. At the end of the season Gatti was reëngaged. The Board of Directors made it clear that he would continue as sole manager.

The sources of his victory lay in various factors. Under his guidance the German operas grew better. It might have been noted in the first place that Gatti was an ardent Wagnerite then, as he is today. He had made a specialty of Wagner at La Scala. And he had brought with him a prodigious Wagnerian conductor in Toscanini. And then he was a first-rate master of economical management, the sort of man who would shrink a deficit. It did not take the clever business men on the Board of Directors long to observe that. They supported him vigorously. With such sure support an impresario is in a favorable position to deal with singers. The gentleman from Milan understood the art of handling vocal artists. With an unbending dignity and awe-inspiring aloofness, he squelched the natural operatic tendency to loud quarrels, public statements of righteous indignation, webs of intrigue, various forms of sabotage. People who were not amenable to reason went. There was no appeal from his decision.

In a few years his victory was complete. He continued in the work of abolishing the deficit. The standard of performances increased constantly. A war with Hammerstein came and, after many qualmy moments, was carried to victorious conclusion. Chicago opera competition was met without any serious loss of prestige. The great stars whom Gatti found waiting for him when he took the directorship passed with the years—Caruso died and Farrar left the organization. Stars as great have not arisen to take their places, yet the standing of the opera has gone higher. Titta Ruffo and Galli-Curci have created no new glories for the Metropolitan. Among the newcomers only Jeritza has achieved something like old time Metropolitan stardom. It is here that we encounter an interesting phase upon which the coming season will have large bearing.

Gatti, in the beginning of his reign, placed himself as an enemy of the star system, of the domination of a company by a few famous and favorite singers. He gave emphatic attention to orchestra, chorus, ballet, production. The Metropolitan had always enjoyed fine orchestra conducting. This Gatti sustained with Toscanini and then with his present German conductor, Arthur Bodanzky. In Moranzoni, Papi and Haesselmans he has now a first-rate set of Italian and French conductors. Under Giulio Setti the Metropolitan chorus became a model. The productions—Samuel Thewman is the present stage manager—have kept to a high standard.

The Chicago Civic Run by Industrialists, Its Glories and Losses Are Great

Boris Godunov, with the Russian, Feodor Chaliapin, in the title rôle, will open the Chicago opera season on Thursday, Nov. 8.

This and L'Africaine are the sea-

son's novelties. Mary Garden will also revive Massenet's Cléopatre. One opera in English, Theodore Stearns' Snow Bird, is included in the general repertoire, which is predominantly French and Italian.

The Chicago Civic Opera Company is the descendant of the old Chicago Opera Company which gave New York's Metropolitan such a hard fight several years ago. But if the Eastern organization keeps on its way, tranquil in security and prosperity, the Mid-Western company faces infinitely disturbing questions and doubts. A little history will not

come amiss.

The Chicago Opera Company, as all know, sprang out of the storied Hammerstein venture. The formidable Oscar, putting on opera at the Manhattan Opera House of New York, gave the Metropolitan management many bad dreams. But Hammerstein had no millionaires behind him. Opera war cost money. Finally he sold out to the Metropolitan. chief orchestra conductor had been the shrewd and able Cleofonte Campanini, who now took the Hammerstein idea to Chicago. Chicago is the natural enemy of New York. Chicago would rival New York on the heights of opera. Campanini understood Americans as no American understands them, and with subtle persuasions he lined up Chicago capital that never failed him. Chief among his backers was Harold McCormick of the Harvester Trust, then the husband of John D. Rockefeller's daughter and now of Mme. Ganna Walska. The Chicagoans, not content with conflict at a distance, invaded enemy territory. They gave New York seasons, competing with the home organization for metropolitan patronage.

Campanini achieved fine success. He assembled a company of old Hammerstein stars and new ones of his own, one of the most brilliant companies ever assembled, with Mary Garden, Galli-Curci, Titta Ruffo, Muratore, Raisa, Baklanoff and others. He put on opera equal in general to the Metropolitan's best and in many respects more interesting. His New York seasons were awaited in the Metropolitan home grounds with eagerness. Though he did not make money for the company,

did not "break even," he, nevertheless, achieved glories for Chicago, kept the peace in his company with suave authority, displayed great genius in the handling of financial backers. But the Chicago company was too much of a one-man affair, and when Campanini died several years ago, chaos commenced.

Mary Garden, with her enormous prestige, was made manager. One might have guessed that a soprano was a sorry person to direct an



© International SAMUEL INSULL He was secretary to Edison

opera company, with its natural animosities between singers; that Miss Garden, with her inspired caprices, least of all was of a temperament for the job. Feuds and scandals immediately broke out. Muratore and Garden conducted a duel that was immense. There had been bad blood of long standing between Garden and Cavalieri, Muratore's wife. deficit became a sum for awe and admiration. The New York appearance, especially ill-managed, lost heavily. The financial backing was not kept in line. Harold McCormick drew out. Garden grew disgusted with managership. One season (1921-22) was enough for her.

Thereupon the Chicago Civic Opera Company was formed with the idea of transforming the old organization into a truly municipal Finances were raised by many small subscriptions made by inconspicuous people. The New York season was abandoned, but there were tours to cities such as Boston, terri-

tory not covered by the New York company. Samuel Insull was made manager. Mr. Insull is an interesting figure. The millionaire chief of the Commonwealth Edison Co., he had begun life as an office boy in the office of a Thomas A. Edison representative, had attracted the notice of the electrical wizard, had become his secretary. From this post he had risen to magnateship in electrical service companies. He attacked opera managership with little experience in music but much in industrial organization.

Last year, under Mr. Insull's management, the company achieved much popular success in Chicago. It played to packed houses. But the deficit at the end of the season was nearly a million dollars, it is said. For the coming season the organization must reduce the deficit.

A Soprano

A month ago, TIME gave an account of the activities of Roland Hayes, Negro tenor. Last week a Negro soprano, Miss Louetta Chatman, was well received at her first appearance at Aeolian Hall, Manhattan. Although not the first Negro to be heard in recital, she was the first to have been trained by a teacher of her own race—Wilson Lamb.

Perosi's Psalms

Is Perosi sane once more?

It was announced that Lorenzo Perosi (Time, May 19) would conduct a concert of his own composition at the Roman Cathedral of Fabriano. It was to be his new rendering of the Psalms for the dead, the performance lasting minutes.

The leading music critics of Italy traveled twelve hours to hear him.

Months ago the mad Perosi, greatest of all living liturgical composers, retired to a Franciscan monastery, where the Brothers of the Brown Cowl have lavished care upon him.

His single concert has now roused the critics to unprecedented enthusiasm, for his setting of the Psalms is tempestuous, passionate and far removed from the character of his earlier work, such as the famous Stabat Mater, which the Vatican choir is now giving to Americans. The soprano part has almost insuperable difficulties.

When it was suggested to Perosi that he should compose a new and more elaborate work, he is said to have covered his face with horror. "Never," said he. "Besides, I am soon starting for a tour of America."

Is Don Lorenzo Perosi sane?

BOOKS

Janet March She Was Bored

The Story. The Marches' position in the Middle-Western metropolis of St. Pierre was assured—weren't they the children and grandchildren of old Andrew March who had always saved his pennies and whose name was still a by-word for the good old rock-bound kind of success? And Bradford and Penelope March were advance for their day—they let their children call them by their first names and believed in their being healthy and, as far as possible, free. But Janet, their daughter, was an absolutely modern model with the latest stream-line attachments, self-starter and all.

Eupeptic, good-looking, skilled in sports, fearless, a trifle bored, she grew up during the War under all the best social auspices, which bored her still more. She tried college casual flirtations, filing, the empty kisses of empty young men, the social round—and criticized them all. She was loved by a somewhat pallid would-be author—and cured herself. She gave herself to Vincent Blatch. The experience was helpful, though it nearly resulted in misfortune. He didn't love her, really—all she learned was that this was a crazy world. She wouldn't marry an acceptable parti. She moved to Greenwich Village and found it as meaningless and conventional as St. Pierre. Then she ran into Roger Leland, who kept a bookshop, and had known her when he was an

adolescent and she was a child.

Roger had had his own troubles. In boyhood, Plainsburg—a hot, dead, little country town. Later, Herald College where he had had a prize scholarship, and which he found as vapid as Janet, on the whole, found her college. Adventures with girls, an attempt at treading the primrose path (abandoned when he discovered those well advertised flowers a little too stale for enjoyment), a search for the beauty and truth of life in odd exploits that led, apparently, nowhere; Sally the beautiful, and their engagement, broken, mended, broken; Sally, the unlucky, crushed pitilessly by circumstance she was not steely enough to defy; meeting Janet, at that time a child, and, from the contact of her fearlessness, making himself some sort of talisman against the crazy world. And then, years later, meeting Janet again.

Well, that was the end, of course. Roger had always been in love with her, really, as she remarked. So they set up housekeeping in Roger's bookshop, without benefit of clergy. They had their ups and downs at first, but they felt more and more married as they went on. And,

* Janet March—Floyd Dell—Knopf (\$2.50).

oddly enough for a modern couple, they liked it.

The last page finds them almost ready to legalize their relationship. For one thing, Janet was going to have a baby—and for once she didn't feel bored.

The Significance. A picture of our own times and the times immediately precedent drawn with astonishing fidelity, vigor and vitality. As faithful and interesting a delineation of at least three segments of present-day American society as could well be desired. More-



FLOYD DELL
"Fidelity, Vigor, Vitality"

over, a book that has the unmistakable breath of life in it—a book whose reputation may of necessity be transitory because it deals so entirely with current problems—but a book that nevertheless is in aim and accomplishment excellent, sustained, true.

The Critics. The New York Herald: "He [Mr. Dell] means well, and, doubtless, he thinks he is telling the whole truth, instead of a part of it, and that part out of focus. . . . A book of altogether admirable workmanship, of much keen insight, but also one that is dangerously askew."

The Author. Floyd Dell was born in Barry, Ill., in 1887. He has worked in factories, on farms, at odd jobs—written poems, a number of one-act plays, essays on feminism, a book on education—been literary editor of the Chicago Evening Post, editor of The Masses and The Liberator, special writer for various New York newspapers. He is married and lives at Croton-on-Hudson, N, Y. Mr. Dell's previous novels are Moon-Calf (1920) and The Briary-Brush (1921).

Bookplates

Sooner or Later You Get Them

It begins by somebody saying: "Why don't you have a bookplate—vou have such a lot of books."

you have such a lot of books."

You think: "Why, yes—I guess I will." You remember, vaguely, bookplates you have known—heavy engravings of armorial bearings in large volumes bound in calf—cute, little bookplates, nauseatingly quaint, with florid mock-Old-English lettering, "From among Ye Bookes of Cleo. S. Eiswasser"—sentences written with a damp pencil on the title pages of schoolbooks ("If my name you wish to see—," "If this book should chance to roam," etc.)—and shudder. Then, perhaps, you happen to go to such an exhibition of bookplates as was recently held at the New York Public Library, and realize that there is a whole world of bookplates and bookplate-collectors in which you are the most ignorant of novices.

There are bookplates that are really designed to adorn a page, not to squat upon it like a nuisance; bookplates that have some genuine connection both with the books they rest in and the owners of those books; pleasant, interesting, engaging, individual bookplates. You sigh, and resolve to have one made.

You discover that there are a number of artists as well known in this tiny, individual field as Valentino and Talmadge are to cinema fans. Perhaps you are able to afford one of the Valentinos of the bookplate world—perhaps Cousin Letty offers to do it for a Christmas present. At any rate, sooner or later you have your bookplates and spend long, gummy evenings putting them in the books.

Then your wife (husband) has a bookplate. Then it would be so nice to have separate bookplates for the children. Aunt Hepzibah, Grandmother (something nice and quiet for Grandmother), Cousin Ed (crossed flasks over a copy of The Sheik would really be best for Cousin Ed)—all join in the merry throng. Bookplates solve your Christmas present list for a year with only one comeback—the bookplate full of Greek statuary you sent by mistake to the friends who believe that Art should be draped. Then you begin comparing notes with others on their bookplates—collecting bookplates, even—and you are in the toils of a mania as rabid as that of the first edition collector, and will never get away.

Not that one wishes to disparage bookplates. Far from it. A fitting bookplate, for some reason, makes a book peculiarly one's own. Astute bookplate makers might do well to organize a "Buy a Bookplate Week" even if it has to compete with all the "Eat-a-Pomegranate-a-Day Week's" and "Buy a New Pair of Earmuffs a Year Week's" there are in the modern year. S. V. B.

Rebecca West Her Real Name is Cecily Fairfield

Rebecca West, the English novelist and critic (whose real name is Cecily Fairfield), had just arrived in Manhattan and we were driving up Broadway. She found the Wrigley chewing-gum sign with its flashing colors delightful. She had found the harbor of New York inspiring. Said she: "I intend to remain in America a long time—long enough to write a new novel."

Miss West, whose The Judge was last year one of the books most discussed in literary circles, is vivid, animated and, in certain poses and moods, beautiful. She has dark hair, dark eyes, dark skin, bright lips. She talks quickly and brilliantly. Her conversation is lit with epigrams and she has moments of caustic comment on life in general and people in particular. One of the most ardent feminists for years, she nevertheless does not smoke. To her lecture tour which starts this week she looks forward with much trepidation. But she is a good actress (she once acted in London and as a young girl was dropped from a cast because she was caught reading Creative Evolution at a rehearsal).

Miss West is of an old Scotch-Irish family. Her mother was a musician and came of a family of musicians. Her father was Irish, from County Kerry—descended, I believe, from Sir Anthony Derry whom Holbein painted and who was a Privy Councillor under Henry VIII.

She says that she began writing when she was twelve and soon afterwards, at the age of 14, engaged extensively in newspaper correspondence concerning the suffrage movement. Although her championship of women's rights brought her wide attention, she is still chiefly known in England for her brilliant and bitter criticism.

The Judge is a novel of great beauty. So also is the earlier The Return of the Soldier which is now being dramatized for production in America as a play.

"I like your reporters!" said Miss West, who had just received a flock of them at the Waldorf. I reminded her that she hadn't yet seen their interviews. We had now reached Central Park West. The park surprised her. She wanted to know if she could ride in it. We assured her on this point, whereupon she assured us that the air of New York City was exceedingly intoxicating, that she was quite happy and that she was prepared to enjoy herself thoroughly in America.

J. F.

Good Books

The following estimates of books much in the public eye were made after careful consideration of the trend of critical opinion:

THE SACRIFICIAL GOAT - Ernita Lascelles—Boni (\$2.00). Joan Candler, waitress in her mother's boarding house, had an exhausting time becoming Joan Chard, that promising new star of the sophisticated theatre. Her marriage with David complicated matters—they loved each other with youthful violence, but, no matter what David did, he never seemed to be able to make any money. Eruptive misunderstandings followed the injection of the Shavian Moreby into their lives—his verbal pyrotechnics made Joan dizzy and David heroically annoved and led to a triangular drama in which poor David was unwittingly cast for the part of the sacrificial goat. But David escaped from the altar—Joan could not do without him after all.

Never the Twain Shall Meet—Peter B. Kyne — Cosmopolitan (\$2.00). Dan Pritchard was a young California business man and two women were in love with him. One was Tamea, South Sea Island Princess; the other, Maisie Morrison, good and clean and well-bred. Poor Tamea! Even though she was Pritchard's ward, she could not quite click in society—and knew it. So, after bearing a child to Pritchard that he never knew about, she died gracefully of consumption, à la Camille—and left Pritchard to eat his cake and have it too by marrying Maisie, one surmises.

THE HOPE OF HAPPINESS-Meredith Nicholson—Scribner (\$2.00). Bruce Storrs, young architect, World War veteran, was faced with an extraordinary problem. His widowed mother, dying, confided to him that John Storrs had not been his father, and begged him, when he was left alone, to seek out and watch over his real father, Franklin Mills, the dominating "leading citizen" of a near-by city. He obeyed-and in what strange ways he came into contact with his father and his father's family-how he did his best to steady his jazz-bitten but charming halfsister Leila-how he fell in love with Millicent Harden whom Franklin Mills himself was thinking of marrying—and how at the last, when the house of Mills' self-absorbed pride had fallen to pieces about him, Bruce was able to share with his father the hope of happiness-forms the theme of this solid and interesting novel which reflects American life of the day without preachiness or distortion.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

Woman Proof. George Ade and Thomas Meighan have combined to produce their third selection of excellent entertainment. Ade has conceived a misogynistic Meighan with \$5,000,000 in the background if he marries. Not until Lila Lee enters does the fortune budge. She discovers the matter of money and declares he seeks cash rather than connubial bliss. But there is another reel or two.

The Common Law. This picture demonstrates the epigram of a certain playwright that a girl can be a model and still be model. In the course of the demonstration it unveils miles and miles of that opulent shoddiness, that Brobdingnagian ill taste which is the cinema hall-mark of ignorance.

The picture makes an elephantine gesture at salacity, but—since no one was around the studio to joggle the camera—the model, professionally attired, remained just outside the

flickering rectangle.

Corinne Griffith is implicated as the model, while her artistic employer is Conway Tearle. After continued association in his studio-which is conceived with all the delicate intimacy of South Station, Boston-they fall in love. His patent leather parents feel something akin to internal rising and active nausea at the prospect. Sweet, sensible girl that she is, Corinne clears away complications with an offer to become his commonlaw wife. But at this, the producers perceived, the agitation of the censors would overrule even the perturbed parents. Therefore the parents reconsidered and strains of Mendelssohn were soon a requisite.

Robert W. Chambers is the author. One does not perceive how pernicious his writings really are until one witnesses their effect on the naïve mentality of the cinema manufacturer.

The Drivin' Fool. A terrible actor in an impossible play contrives to be Probably its merit fairly amusing. is due to its frank irrelevancy to fact. The hero (Wally Van) is a useless citizen except for his complete inability to drive an automobile at less than 50 miles an hour. With his father facing bankruptcy, Wally wildly drives across the continent in seven days to save him. By dint of whirling the camera crank at double time the illusion of breakneck speed is attained throughout. This cuts the showing time down to about an hour. It is a wise move.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Scaramouche. All that remains for Scaramouche is that it be turned into an opera. First a pleasant popular novel; then a singularly fine cinema (Time, Oct. 8); finally a moderately entertaining example of the cloak and sword in drama. An illegitimate child, a revolutionist, a wandering mountebank, finally "the most powerful man in Paris" during the Revolution; thus the fortunes of Scaramouche unfold. Unfortunately the quiet talents of that excellent actor Sidney Blackmer fit wretchedly the heroic velvet and sash of the hero. When flery flame is needed he only smoulders pleasantly. Otherwise the cast and the production are considerably better than the arrant melodrama deserves.

John Corbin: "The characters were puppets long dangled, and the situations somehow missed fire."

Stephen Rathbun: "Colorful, atmospheric melodrama."

The Swan. One of those rare and treasured experiences that more than justifies even a season that can tolerate the tawdriness of Red Light Annie and Abie's Irish Rose is The Swan by Franz Molnar. So fine it is that its torch advances immediately to the van of these 50 fitful flames of drama winking at each other across the New York night. Such plays as this give playwrights actors, directors stuff to dream on. It is a castle in Spain, captive and come abroad to display its graces to a murmuring world.

The plot of *The Swan* is not original. It tells of a beautiful (modern) princess in love with a handsome tutor; of a prince who would marry and make her his queen; of the ancient axiom that there is no royal road to happiness. Yet the very venerability of this plot in its application to the play betokens the master artificer. For only meticulous meditation long after one has left the playhouse discloses the deception. Such deception is admissible; indeed it is a privileged stratagem of genius.

Yet Molnar's credit column cannot justly be starred with all the eulogy. The Charles Frohman Co. have created a perfect medium for the transference of his inventions. Translation, setting, costumes, direction are virtually without a flaw. Yet all of these would be valueless without the players.

To Eva Le Gallienne is entrusted the important title rôle. Miss Le Gallienne is a very quiet actress, expressing with a poignant emphasis that she who would be queen cannot employ the palace as a playroom for emotion. Basil Rathbone is her tutor; Philip Merrivale her prince. They seem manufactured, moulded, polished for their parts. Among the remainder of the consistently competent company are the capable veterans Hilda Spong and Alison Skipworth.

From the tenor of these remarks it



EVA LE GALLIENNE She does not strut

might erroneously be inferred that The Swan possesses tragic, ravenesque propensities. The Swan is a comedy. The wisdom of it is equaled, nay surpassed, by the pungence of its wit.

Alexander Woollcott: "Silvery, delicately wrought and utterly delightful."

John Corbin: 'The audience rose with a spontaneity and intensity of enthusiasm which have seldom been surpassed in our theatre.'

Nobody's Business. Again the problem arises of a poor girl at the mercy of New York. If this sort of thing continues, poor girls will stop coming to New York. And then where will managers be for their gallery goddesses? Francine Larrimore and four or five prospective lovers are currently concerned. The activities are moderately amusing, immoderately incredible.

Burns Mantle: "The audience found much to admire."

Alan Dale: "I wonder how women stand for this kind of a play."

Oedipus Rex. Oedipus (literally, "swell-foot"), tyrant of Thebes, is many years dead. Yet Sir John Martin-Harvey, the English actor, has brought him to life again, not a block from Broadway, and the credit of the proceeding must in no small measure be given to one Sophocles, late of Athens.

Nov. 5, 1923

For Sophocles has arisen to take a slap at the upstart crows—Shakespeare and all the rest—who have laughed at the Greek rules of tragedy and said: "What? Shall the action of a play take place all in one day? All in one place? And shall there be no violence done on the stage? Avaunt, such methods! They rob the stage of its glorious emotions."

Sophocles replies nightly on a Manhattan stage, where he retells the story of Oedipus, who could not escape from fate. Hardly is the audience seated when down the aisles of the great theatre surge the moaning, plague-stricken people of Thebes. Flappers in the row behind one abruptly cease their tittering. Upon the stage, to the doors of Oedipus' palace, swarms the mob asking succour of its King. Oepidus comes forth, in his stately cothurni and promises that what can be done will be done. His wife's brother, Creon, has been sent to Delphi to ask what must be done. Then comes Creon from the oracle bearing tidings that to dispel the plague they must cast forth from their numbers an unclean thing, the murderer of Laius, who was King be-fore Oedipus, and the first husband of the Queen. Oedipus calls down a curse upon the murderer's head and sends for Tiresias, the blind soothsayer, to divine who is this murderer.

Tiresias comes but will not name the murderer. Oedipus taunts him with his blindness, demands that he tell for the sake of the people of Thebes. At last Tiresias says: "Thou, King, art the murderer." Enraged, Oedipus silences him and sends him forth.

Again Creon approaches and Oedipus charges him with an attempt upon his Kingship by conspiring with Tiresias to say that he, Oedipus, is the murderer. As they quarrel, Jocasta, the Queen, comes forth and pacifies them and sends her brother away. She tells Oedipus it is impossible he is the murderer of Laius. Laius had been slain by robbers on the way to Delphi. Only one of Laius' small retinue had returned to tell the story. Then Oedipus takes fright; for he had been to Delphi and the oracle had told him that he would slay his father and know the flesh of his mother; returning close to the very spot where Laius had been

killed, an aged traveler had blocked his way; and Oedipus had slain him. The Queen laughs at his fear of prophecies, saying that she too had had a son whom Tiresias prophesied would kill his father, wed his mother. But in its infancy the child had been exposed upon a mountain and died, and the child's father, Laius, had perished by other hands.

Then, unexpectedly, a messenger arrives from Corinth where Oedipus had been reared as the son of King Polybus, to say that Polybus is dead. Oedipus raises his hands to Heaven in thankfulness that he has not slain his father. The messenger replies: "Small fear, thou wert not Polybus' son. I brought thee to Polybus as a child when I had got thee from a shepherd in the mountains." Jocasta, suddenly realizing the situation, flees into the palace, crying.

But Oedipus is not satisfied until the shepherd is brought who had delivered him to the Corinthian. The shepherd comes but will not tell how he discovered the child. Oedipus threatens him and finally he speaks to say that Oedipus is the son of Laius and Jocasta—the one of whom Oedipus had slain, the other of whom he had married. Crazed by the news, Oedipus rushes into the palace.

There is an outery within. A messenger comes forth to say that Jocasta has hanged herself; that Oedipus, having taken down her body, plucked a gold pin from her breast and tore out both his eyes. Then Oedipus comes forth and bidding his children—his sisters—goodbye, trudges out of Thebes a blind outcast.

The three flappers in the row behind sniffle audibly. Sophocles has moved them to tears.

EDUCATION

Crimson Covers

Charles William Eliot's slight volume, Harvard Memories, has issued from the Cambridge presses in crimson covers. It is a family book in which the venerable chief-emeritus of Harvard talks to great-grandsons concerning the days-before-football. In those days "students had no hot water. But all the dormitories now have running water, and you can hardly imagine how great an improvement that has made in the manners and customs of Harvard students."

RELIGION

For Christmas

The Story of the Bible, by Hendrik Willem Van Loon, has been published with many pretty pictures. It is written for boys. Its author's stated purpose is to advertise the Bible to boys. He hopes, faintly, it will induce boys to read the Bible.

Mr. Van Loon has rewritten almost every Bible story, making it plain that they are nothing but stories, and as such to be enjoyed to the full. Exhibit "A" (concerning Goliath):

Quick as lightning David was upon him. He grabbed the giant's sword. He hacked at him with unexpected vio-

He nacked at this lence.

With a single blow he cut off his monstrous head.

He picked it up and carried it back to the jubilant soldiers.

The Philistines fled and David was hailed as the Saviour of the country.

The original of this story, hitherto considered an inimitable masterpiece, is told in the 17th chapter of Samuel I.

In general, it can be said that both clergymen and literary critics are inclined to regard the book as innocuous. It is likely to be popular as a Christmas present.

Babylon!

The Prayer. Papini* has sent to America "The Prayer of Papini for the Second Coming of Christ." It is in the manner of a dramatic soliloquy. Thus:

"The time has come when Thou must reappear to all of us and give a peremptory and unmistakable sign to this generation. Thou seest, Jesus, our need: Thou knowest how great it is, Thou canst not fail to recognize how imperative is our necessity, how heavy and real our anguish, our deprivation, our desperation. Thou knowest how much we have need of Thy intervention, how necessary is Thy return.

"Let it be only a brief return, a sudden coming, followed immediately by a sudden disappearance; a single apparition, an arrival and departure, with a single word as Thou comest and goest, a single sign, an admonition, a lightning flash in the sky, a light in the night, an opening of the heavens, a splendor in the nightone hour alone of Thy eternity, one word alone for all Thy silence.

"Thou knowest how great is the need of Thy word and gesture at this special time. Thou knowest well that Thy glance can transform our spirit, that Thy voice can summon us

from the depths of our misery. . "The brute love of each man for himself, each caste for itself, each nation for itself, is stronger and blinder since hate has covered the earth with fire, smoke and human bones. The love of self, after the universal and common defeat, has magnified this hate a hundred times. hatred of the small against the great, the discontented against the restless, the servants against their masters, the ambitious classes against the declining classes, the hegemonic races against the vassal races, the ruling peoples against the peoples under their yoke. The greed for too much has led to the lack of necessities; the pruriency of pleasure, the gnawing of torture, the mania for liberty, the

"Accustomed to the dissipations of years of destruction, temperate men have become gluttonous, calm men avid, honest men robbers and even the best of men dishonest. Usury and appropriation is practiced under the name of business, and under the insignia of large industry a small group is engaged in pirating against the public. . . . The ostentation of the rich has convinced everybody that nothing counts in this Heavenestranged earth but money and what can be bought and wasted with money. .

increase of shackles.

"Thou hast said once: 'I am with him who is alone. Move the rock and ye will find me, kindle the wood and I am there.' But to find Thee in stone and wood means the will to seek Thee, the capacity to see Thee. And today most men neither want nor know how to find Thee.

"The great experiment is ended. Mankind, wandering away from the Evangelist, has found desolation and death. More than one promise and more than one threat has been fulfilled. Now in our desperation nothing is left to us but the hope of Thy return. If Thou dost not come to arouse the sleepers in the mire of our Inferno it is a sign that the chastisement for our betrayal seems to Thee still too light and that Thou dost not want to change the order of Thy laws. And Thy will be done now and always in Heaven and on earth."

The Mountain-top. The artistprophet of Italy lives on a lonely mountain-top in Arezzo, not far from where St. Francis received the Stigmata. It is approached by a mule path. With him is Giacinta, the once beautiful peasant girl whom he married for "her chestnut mane and savage, beautiful teeth;" also his two

^{*} Giovanni Papini, who wrote the Life of Christ, published in March by Harcourt, Brace & Co.

daughters, both beautiful. There he reads omniverously, still desiring to know all. Once he desired to become God by writing an Encyclopedia of Enclycopedias. Now he is busy with La Seconda Nascita, sequel to his masterpiece, L'Uomo Finito; with the libretto of his opera, King Lear; and at odd moments, with his Dictronary.

America. The Dictionary of a Savaget says: "America is the land of millionaire uncles, the home of trusts, skyscrapers, phonographs, electric trams, lynch laws, of the insupportable Washington, the boring Emerson, the immoral Walt Whitman, the disgusting Longfellow, the angelic Wilson, the philanthropic Morgan and other great men of similar stripe. In compensation America produces poisonous tobacco, sticky chocolate, indigestible potatoes, and gave birth to the Declaration of Independence, which later produced the Declaration of the Rights of Man.

"From which it is evident that the discovery of America, although accomplished by a sane Italian, was willed by God in 1492 as a repressive and preventative punishment for all the other grand discoveries of the Renaissance: gunpowder, human-

ism and Protestantism."

Supplementing his Dictionary, he is now pointing an accusing finger across the Atlantic. "America," says he, "was responsible for the War." Why? Because the War was brought on by unchristian commercial competition, and it was America that forced the ruthless pace.

New Book. The world continues to wait with almost universal interest for Papini's new book on social questions which he calls a "modern Bible." His Life of Christ, like most books, has suffered in public esteem from misdirected advertisement. It was made to appear sensational; and it was not sensational. But it served to call attention to the apparent absence of Christ from Christendom. Similarly, his new book may serve to challenge the impotency of the Church in an age which has produced not one, but many Babylons.

"World Court Week"

World Court week is Nov. 5-11, inclusive, by proclamation of the Federal Council of Churches (a central bureau of various Protestant denomi-The Council calls for nations). study of the Permanent Court of International Justice, with a view to American coöperation therein.

LAW

Two Supreme Tribunals

In a special article in the Hearst press, the Hon. James M. Beck, Solicitor General of the U.S., compared and contrasted the Supreme Court of the United States and England's Privy Council. These are the two leading tribunals of the civilized world. Mr. Beck, who won a case before the Privy Council last Summer, is said to have been the first American jurist to appear before Great Britain's highest judicial tribunal. He was compelled to wear a gown and wig.

In the Privy Council, five justices in business attire, in a 30-foot London room, decide legal rights affecting one-fourth of the world's population. The procedure is extremely simple and uncomplicated. Unlimited argument is allowed on cases before the court, and oftentimes immediate oral decisions are rendered to the waiting counsel. Mr. Beck said: "Of all courts that I have seen, it is the simplest in form and procedure." There are no formal or lengthy "briefs," although there is a printed summary of the essential facts and the legal points involved, which is called "the case." The arguments are often inordinately prolix. Mr. Beck quoted Lord Justice Atkin as saying: "English counsel too often speak for an hour without coming within hailing distance of the point in case."

One fundamental difference between the Supreme Court of the U. S. and the Privy Council is the difference in the size of the calendar. Comparatively few cases come before the Supreme English bench, whereas the U.S. Supreme Court has each year a thousand or more cases on its calendar. Mr. Beck states that the appeals to the Supreme Court are generally more difficult and complex, involve greater interests.

In the Privy Council, arguments are largely conversation, and counsel face the lord justices across a narrow table. In the Supreme Court, arguments are formal and often forensic, and the justices sit upon an elevated bench, with counsel standing at a considerable distance below.

American Supreme Court justices are named by the President, then confirmed by the Senate. They sit for life. They number nine. In the Privy Council, four or five judges are assigned from time to time by the Lord Chancellor. A Canadian judge is generally invited to sit in Canadian appeals, and an Indian justice, in appeals from India.

A Trust Busted

The Federal Court, for the Eastern District of New York, Judge Knox presiding, last week dissolved the national cement combine. It granted the Government's plea against 19 Companies, predicated upon the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The suit was started in 1921, but the entry of a decree was delayed by reason of the serious illness of Judge Knox. It appears from the opinion that competition was feeble and that the output was limited; resulthigher prices. Said Judge Knox, in part:

I think that real competitive effort tended to become more and more feeble. That manufacturers, by reason of the exchange of statistics, were equipped to regulate their production, and by common consent and a concert of action, did so, to the end that the cement supply would at all times be a lap or two behind the demend, and this created higher prices.

In enabling this to be done, the association, its officers and agents, together with its membership, materially limited the full and free operation of the contending forces of competition to which the public, under the Sherman Law, is entitled, and unreasonably affected interstate trade and commerce. The Government may have the decree asked for.

The Sherman Act, enacted by Congress July 1, 1890, declares illegal "every contract, combination, in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations" (Act, July 2, 1890, C. 47, 26 Stat. 209). The Supreme Court at first held that the prohibited contracts included all contracts or combinations in restraint of trade or commerce, whether the restraint imposed was reasonable or unreasonable. U. S. v. Trans-Missouri Freight Assn., 166 U. S. 290; U. S. Joint Traffic Assn., 171 U. S. 505.) More recent cases repudiate 505.) this view first adopted, and manifest a decided intention to return to the common-law rule, which forbade only unreasonable restraints of trade. In the celebrated case of Standard Oil Co. v. U. S., 221 U. S. 1, the late Chief Justice White enunciated the so-called "rule of reason," and this was repeated in the "Tobacco Trust" decision (American Tobacco Co. v. U. S., 221 U. S. 106).

The issue in all the anti-trust cases, closely analyzed, is one of reconciling legitimate business interests and trade demands, with the equally imperative necessity for proper regulation and supervision. (Clark on Corporations, 3rd edition, by Wormser, pp. 181-182.) To many it seems the Supreme Court has acted wisely and properly in placing the ban only upon improper, unfair and unreasonable acts. Reasonable acts should not be hindered, or business on an important scale cannot be carried on.

[†] Papini calls himself "the Savage."

MEDICINE

Human Machine

Rossum's Universal Robots, patented by the Czech playwright Karel Capek, are no more curious and involuntary machines than *genus homo* as he is analyzed in the latest theories of Dr. George W. Crile, the

great Cleveland surgeon.

Ernst Haeckel, Jacques Loeb, the "behaviorist" school of psychologists and many more have long preached materialistic determinism, but it remained for Dr. Crile to carry such doctrines to their logical conclusion and posit man as an electro-chemical mechanism, every cell of whose body (and he estimates that there are 28 trillions of them) is a minute wet battery with negative and positive poles.

As in Dr. Eve's "ana-katergy" theory (TIME, Aug. 27), all activity is the result of a difference of potential. In the inorganic world the same difference exists, but the energy is always balanced, seeking a state of equilibrium. In man and other living things, energy is stored up, and the flow from positive to negative keeps going or idation, movement and the other vital processes. The greater the difference in electrical potential, the greater energy the body possesses. Work spends it. Fatigue makes the difference less. Sleep restores it. With death the difference of potential vanishes. The brain cells have the most positive electricity, the liver cells the most negative. Emotions are stimuli releasing currents of electricity along certain paths.

These were some of the high lights of an address at the 13th annual convention of the American College of Surgeons, Orchestra Hall, Chicago. Dr. Crile said in conclusion: "Although the theory has stood the test of the surgical clinic, it is not yet proven and will not be proven until the equivalent of a living cell is con-

structed . . . artificially."

Dr. Crile is known the world over not only as a super-surgeon, but as an incisive and original thinker in biology and social psychology. He is a foremost specialist in surgery of the thyroid gland. He has devised methods of avoiding surgical shock by a combination of local and general anaesthetics (nitrous oxide and novocaine) which he calls "anociassociation." He studied in Ohio, Vienna, London, Paris, and has won more medical prizes than he can stagger under. During the War he was a Colonel in charge of a base hospital. In peace time he is a professor at

Western Reserve University and Visiting Surgeon at the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland. The titles of some of his books suggest the range of his interests: Origin and Nature of the Emotions; A Mechanistic View of War and Peace; Man, an Adaptive Mechanism; The Kinetic Drive; The Fallacy of the German State Philosophy.

In 1916 Dr. Crile was President of the College of Surgeons, the organi-



©Paul Thompson

George W. Crile

He is known the world over

zation which maintains American surgery at its high standards of efficiency. Its 2,800 members are chosen after rigid investigation of their professional records, including 50 case histories of operations. It has done more than any other agency to improve the equipment and administration of American hospitals. During last week's sessions it laid the cornerstone of the John B. Murphy Memorial Hall, named in honor of a famous surgeon, to house its library.

Other features of the Chicago sessions:

1) Dr. F. N. C. Starr, Toronto, described the possibilities of thyroid therapy. Cretins (goiterous dwarf defectives) can be increased in stature six inches in a year by treatment with goat thyroid extract. A race of tall men may be bred. 2) Ethylene, the new anaesthetic (Time, March 17) has been used in 907 cases in Chicago clinics, only one resulting fatally. 3) Sir William I. de Courcy Wheeler, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, was a special guest. 4) Dr. "Will" Mayo (Time, May 19) was a prominent figure, as

usual. He made an address summarizing surgical progress. 5) Dr. Albert J. Ochsner, of the University of Illinois and Augustana Hospital, Chicago, was installed at President, succeeding Dr. Harvey Cushing, Boston.

Well Won

Banting got it. The 1923 Nobel medicine award went to the 31-year-old discoverer of insulin, as forecast in Time (Aug. 27). It will be equally shared by his superior in the physiology department of the University of Toronto, Dr. J. J. R. MacLeod, whose advice and coöperation speeded Dr. Banting's triumph. Dr. Banting announced that he would share his part of the award with Dr. C. F. Best, 23 years old, a fellow-graduate at Toronto, and co-worker in the insulin researches.

The young Canadian has now gained practically all the scientific and financial honors possible. He will have a life income of at least \$15,000, besides other fat perquisites, enabling him to devote all his time to productive medical research. It is no disparagement to Dr. Banting's admitted genius and modesty to say that scores of other comparatively little known scientists, who may not have made so spectacular a ten-strike but have produced a constant stream of valuable research, deserve equal recognition and reward.

Information is trickling out from the Connaught Laboratory on the nature of Dr. Banting's new secret (Time, Oct. 22). The experiments are said to deal with the suprarenal glands. These "endocrines" affect the general vitality of the body, emotions of combat and effort, blood pressure, pigmentation, sex develop-ment. They have a "cortex" or rind, the active principle of which has not yet been isolated, and a "medulla" or core, source of adrenalin (TIME, April 4). Failure or insufficiency of suprarenal action causes various disorders, depression, neurasthenia, discolored skin and the so-called Addison's disease. The exact objective of Dr. Banting's new research is not known. He plaintively protests: "The greatest service people could render me would be to leave me alone to my work."

Fake M.D.'s

A St. Louis reporter charged that a "diploma mill" centering in Missouri was turning out bogus high school and medical college diplomas for a consideration. Howard Sidener, U. S. circuit attorney, started an inquiry. William P. Sachs, for-

mer examiner of the Missouri School Department voluntarily appeared at Mr. Sidener's office and confessed to having taken part in such a ring. He named two doctors of St. Louis and Kansas City as members of the clique, and admitted that in ten years he had sold over 1,000 high school certificates (necessary prelude to medical diplomas and state licenses) at an average price of \$10, besides a number of M. D. sheepskins. Sachs alleged that other such rings are operating in Chicago, California, and the East, and that 15,000 persons are practicing medicine in the U.S. with fake diplomas or licenses.

That such conditions existed at various times has often been suspected. It is well known that low-grade or "correspondence medical schools" have dispensed diplomas to unqualified persons after absurdly inadequately "courses." Kansas City and St. Louis have been hotbeds of such fraudulent institutions, but have had no monopoly.

SCIENCE

Dr. Steinmetz

Charles Proteus Steinmetz, ranked with Marconi, Edison, Tesla, as one of the world's supreme masters of electricity, is dead at 58 in Schenectady, the scene of his 30 years' labors as Chier Consulting Engineer of the General Electric Co. He had recently returned in a weakened condition from a six weeks' lecture tour to the Pacific Coast, and was confined to his bed, but believed to be in no danger. Death was due to chronic myocarditis, sudden failure striking the weakened wall of the heart.

Dr. Steinmetz, unmarried, had no relatives in the U. S. except a half-sister, Miss Clara Steinmetz of Manhattan. But years ago he adopted J. Le Roy Hayden, his chief assistant, who, with his wife and three children, lived in Dr. Steinmetz's home and cherished him as

"grandpop."

Early Life. Born in Breslau, Germany, in 1865, the son of a Government railway official, he studied in the Universities of Breslau and Berlin and the Zürich Polytechnic, specializing in mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry and electrical engineering. In 1889 a young American schoolmate persuaded him to come with him to America in the steerage. Steinmetz has been a lifelong hunchback, and this, with a temporary illness, defective sight, no

money, little English, almost kept him out of the U. S. But the Ellis Island officials finally admitted him on the pleas of his friend. He got a job as a draftsman from Rudolf Eickemeyer, an electrical inventor and manufacturer of electric motors, generators and street-cars, at Yonkers, N. Y. Steinmetz's genius was soon recognized and he was given a laboratory of his own for magnetic testing. In 1892 the General Electric Co. took over the Eickemeyer plant and Steinmetz was transferred to Lynn, Mass., and a year later to Schenectady.

Place in Science. Dr. Steinmetz was not essentially an inventor like Edison, and his name is associated with few specific devices. He was probably the greatest authority in America on electrical theory and engineering mathematics. His special fields of research included synthetic geometry, vector analysis, alternating current, phenomena magnetics and hysteresis, dielectrics, transients and electrochemistry. But he had the knack of interpreting highly technical subjects to laymen, and wrote many popular scientific articles and books, besides no less than nine standard works on electrical theory and mathematics. He was past President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a member of numerous American and foreign scientific societies. His laboratory was perhaps the most magnificently equipped of its kind and his experimental work astounded Edison himself when the latter visited it.

Dr. Steinmetz' chief technical interests were: 1) "Cold" light; 2) Hydroelectric development; 3) electrified railways; 4) electric motor truck (Time, March 10); 5) artificial lightning. His experiments preceded and made possible the 2,000,000-volt flashes at the Pittsfield plant last June (Time, June 18). Steinmetz had often predicted the course of future technical development. Last August he wrote that a four-hour day would accomplish all essential work in 2023 A.D. The steam locomotive will be obsolete, smoke eliminated. All heat, power, light furnished by hydro-electricity.

Politics. Steinmetz was an enthusiastic Socialist from his student days in Breslau. The Government considered him dangerous, and was about to prosecute him when he escaped to Switzerland. He never lost his interest in Socialism, though his views became more moderate in later years. Great corporations were willing enough to buy his genius despite his economic opinions. In 1922 Steinmetz offered his technical services to

Soviet Russia, but they were declined. He was a naturalized citizen and was always active in politics and community life. Last year he ran for State Engineer on the Socialist and Farmer-Labor tickets. Though defeated he received over 200,000 votes, the most ever cast for a Socialist in New York State. He was a source of great pride to American Socialists. The New York Leader (formerly the Socialist Call) ran a seven-column streamer on the day of his death. He was widely known also for his liberal religious views, his interest in philosophy and other fields transcending the technical. In sum, his mind was one of vast range and breadth as well as keen analytic powers.

Eccentricities. He never received a salary from the Company, but received at his own request irregular amounts when he needed them. But his income was large. He carried no life insurance except a \$1,500 employee policy, and his estate will be less than \$10,000. The Company built him a house and paid all his expenses.

He rarely used an automobile. He either walked or rode on a trolley

next to the motorman.

He never wore an overcoat or a hat, except a coonskin cap in Winter.

He smoked incessantly specially made cigars, which produced a maximum of smoke and a minimum of nicotine. He was the only person allowed to smoke in the plant, and refused to work there unless he were permitted.

He had a gila monster for a favorite pet and a cactus in his garden.

Acceleration

Forced growth for hothouse flowers and vegetables by the use of electric light during the absence of the sun, may soon be a regular procedure with large florists and nurseries. The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. and the Department of Agriculture of Columbia University, Prof. Hugh Findley in charge, learned how to do it in six weeks of experiments at the Peter Henderson greenhouses, Baldwin, L. The lights were turned on at 9 o'clock every night; turned off at 2 in the morning, giving five hours of light additional to the normal sunshine. Between time, the plants are allowed to "sleep." Celery plants doubled in size in six weeks, and roses, carnations, lilies bloomed eight days before their sisters grown by sunlight alone. The system will eliminate flower "famines" on such occasions as Easter Day, and dearth of out-of-season delicacies retarded by cloudy weather.

THE PRESS

In Russia

There is an economic theory, gaining ground, that the material advance of a people is measured by its consumption of paper. Of all kinds of paper Russia consumes about one pound per capita per annum, while the U.S. this year will use over 45 pounds per capita of newsprint paper

Latest data obtainable shows that in all Russia there are only 299 dailies, and that their aggregate circulation is 993,000 (less than that of the London Daily Mail). This is an average of one copy to 150 people.

The largest is the Izvestiya (News) which, together with the Moscow Pravda (The Truth), is the official Soviet organ. But no part of the press can be said to be independent of the Government. The last press conference was held in the Kremlin, and no ordinary person enters the Kremlin. Bukharin addressed the conference, saying: "Thanks to our press, which has always furthered the recruiting power of our slogans and made the exalted nature of our ideals clear to the masses, we have been able to devlop our power and to strengthen our Soviet system."

The decline in newspaper circulation (due to publishing costs) has alarmed the Soviet leaders. In some townships, every peasant owning a cow must subscribe to a Soviet paper.

A few magazines have revived, but they are badly done. They carry pictures of current events, fashions for women, and the usual "boiler-plate" stuff.

Books are controlled by the State Publishing House which plans to produce 310,000,000 copies of 2,250 titles this year.

In general, it is believed that the Fourth Estate of Rusia cannot revive until the original Soviet idea has disappeared.

Further substantiation of charge that American newspapers are not "covering" Russia is given by John Cowles, young publisher of Des Moines.

He has just returned from the countries east of the Elbe and Danube. He reports that Russian conditions are misrepresented, or at best inadequately described by the daily press of the U.S. Many news despatches about Russia emanate from border countries hostile to the Soviet Government; the false bias of these despatches is not properly

discounted by American news receivers.

The correspondents at Moscow are competent, but too few. Bolshevist censorship is active.

In Spain

William R. Hearst* (whose personal wealth was recently put at \$25,-000,000) is generally credited with



© Underwood

QUEEN VICTORIA Her aunt met Mrs. Hearst

having an audience of 25,000,000 native-born, foreign-born and aliens in the U.S.

These 25,000,000 have been kept cognizant, morning and evening, of Mrs. Hearst's present European tour. A typical despatch from Madrid:

"Mrs. William Randolph Hearst

*William R. Hearst is sometimes given credit for having started the Spanish-American war.

Incidentally, it was Mr. Hearst's papers which sent Eastern children and nursemaids shivering to bed by the headline: SPANISH FLEET SIGHTED. Next morning it transpired that the fleet had been sighted in the far-off Caribbean.

was received this morning by Queen Victoria in private audience in the intimacy of the royal apartments, an honor distinguished by its rarity.

"Queen Victoria was extremely gracious. She asked Mrs. Hearst many questions about America and her recent visit to Ireland. She also asked about Mrs. Hearst's children and about Mr. Hearst.

"Mrs. Hearst wore a black satin dress trimmed with ermine.

"She has been especially honored since her arrival here, as this was her second visit to the Palace this week, the first being on Monday. The difference was that Monday it was a visit in State, Mrs. Hearst being brought to the Palace in the royal carriage surrounded by Guards of honor, while today Mrs. Hearst and Queen Victoria simply chatted intimately, as one woman with an-

"The British Ambassador and his wife, Sir Esme and Lady Howard, are giving a dinner in her honor to-night at the British Embassy, at which all the principal dignitaries ofthe Directorate, as well as the leaders of Spain's nobility, will be present.

"At a dinner given by the [American] Ambassador last night, Dictator Primo de Rivera sat next to Mrs. Hearst, who was the guest of honor. They carried on a lively conversation, Mrs. Hearst manifesting extreme interest in the dictator's description of events leading up to the overthrow of the old régime.

"Tonight the Infanta Isabel* will meet Mrs. Hearst at a reception at the Embassy."

Conferences

If journalists are the best informed men in the country, then President Coolidge is acquiring knowledge. He has quietly been calling leading newspaper publishers to his office for conferences. Their numbers include Robert Lincoln O'Brien of the Boston Herald, Adolph S. Ochs of The New York Times, Walter. S. Dickey of the Kansas City Journal, Frank Knox of The Man-chester (N. H.) Union, John C. Shaffer, publisher of a group of papers in the Middle West.

Too Good?

The Pall Mall Gazette is dead. It was "a paper written by gentlemen for gentlemen." Among its editors were the late John Morley and Lord Milner. George Eliot, Anthony Trollope, Matthew Arnold, R. L. Stevenson had contributed. Was the Gazette too good for its public?

*The Infanta Isabel (born 1851) is the aunt of King Alfonso.

"The Comfort Route"

EUROPE

NOTHING adds more to the pleasure of your trip abroad than that complete comfort and delightful homelike atmosphere which you find on the famous "O" steamers of the Royal Mail. ENGLAND GERMANY FRANCE (Cherbourg) (Southampton)

BERMUDA

Sail to Summer sunshine in the Glorious Gulf Stream Playground, by the S.S. ARCADIAN 19,500 tons displacement.

WEST INDIES CRUISES

By palatial S.S. ORCA 25,500 tons displacement. Jan. 19 and

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Current Situation

Prophets of future tendencies in business, and particularly those practical seers who attempt to cash their foreknowledge in the stock market, have been considerably bewildered at the outlook during recent weeks. On the one hand, the ordinary signs of approaching depression, such as declining iron production, and falling stock prices and interest rates, are apparent to all. On the other hand, business leaders talk optimistically, merchandising is very heavy and profitable, the railroads are getting some fat around their bones; worst of all, the stock market refuses to

The inconclusiveness of the stock market has led some bankers and manufacturers to declare that it is no longer a reliable barometer to future business. The same opinion, incidentally, was frequently expressed during the prophetic decline in prices which occurred in 1920.

It may be, however, that the stock market is now, as upon former occasions, a better index to the future than the postprandial discourses of many of its critics. The largely featureless stock market of the past few weeks may prove next Spring to have reflected a period of duller but largely painless business conditions. But by that time the public who watch stock prices will be more interested in their bearing on the Fall of 1924 than upon their forecasting accuracy this Autumn.

Money has been perceptibly easier. Ordinarily this fact would possess considerable significance as to next Spring's business. With our excessive gold supply, however, it is safe to assume only that the declining interest rate should mean rising bond prices.

Cotton Scarcity

While cotton planters and governmental authorities debate the best way of exterminating the boll weevil, the returns from this year's admittedly "short" crop are beginning to assume definiteness. Cotton ginned prior to Oct. 18 totaled 6,400,579 bales, compared with 6,978,321 last year. Evidently, as these figures show, there has been no rush this year to send the present cotton crop to market, partly, perhaps, because it is being withheld from sale in the hopes of obtaining higher prices later on, but mainly because there is less cotton than usual to market.

It is this "statistically strong" position of cotton that accounts for the recent tendency toward higher prices in future contracts. On the New York Cotton Exchange the October contracts expired at the highest levels of the year, around $31\frac{1}{2}\phi$, and the later December, January, March and May options also arose to over 30¢.

BUSINESS & FINANCE

The high cotton prices should prove very profitable to those Southern planters who fought the boll weevil with sufficient success to bring in a good crop. It is, however, true that the Northern cotton mills are closing under the effects of a buyers' strike; the consumption of cotton will probably not increase greatly in the near future. But surplus stocks are now relatively small, and present high cotton prices can scarcely be rendered until larger production of the raw cotton is attained.

Central Leather Deficit

Owning leather companies today is not exactly a Golconda. Central Leather did poorly enough last year; this year has been a very unhappy one to its shareholders.

The latest quarter, ending Sept. 30, showed a net loss from operations of \$2,637,267, after reserves for maintenance, repairs and taxes; in the same quarter of 1922, a profit of \$1,856,035 was reported.

The cement deficit was, however, still greater, as there were general expenses of \$839,840, and bond interest of \$459,552. The only plus item on the latest statement was other income at \$110,625. The total deficit was in consequence \$3,826,034.

Cinema Difficulties

Heralded by the revelation at a Federal inquiry into the Famous Players-Lasky Corp. that its Presi-dent, Adolph Zukor, no longer held any stock in his name, the shares crashed twelve points on the Stock Exchange. Brokers are now the largest holders of the stock, since the directors of the company have quite generally "unloaded." There have been 225,000 shares of common stock, and about 90,000 of preferred, issued so far by the company; the largest block, 62,000 shares, is now held by a brokerage concern.

Simultaneously, the company sought a \$3,500,000 mortgage on real estate holdings in Los Angeles to pro-

vide working capital.

A subsequent statement by the company announced that further production of pictures would be halted, after a few "feature films" now in process of production had been completed, and valued at \$15,000,000. The treasurer declared that no particular change in earnings was expected, nor any new policy relating to dividends. The halting of production for several months will enable the company to avoid carrying over large inventories in new film.

The reason for the shut-down was stated to be the abnormal present costs of production, due to excessive salaries paid to "film stars" and directors. According to Marcus Loew, nead of Metro Pictures Corporation and of the Loew Theatre Circuit, this step is only a beginning of a general leflation of the cinema business; he added: "The cost of making pictures as got away from us."

Railroad Earnings

With freight car loadings still at record levels, almost all eastern roads are showing very encouraging earnings. The B. & O. in September gained \$6,643,104 over the same month last year in net operating income, which for the first nine months of 1923 has averaged 16.4% on the common stock.

Even the New Haven has felt the prospercys times; for the first nine months of this year its net amounts to 80% of its fixed charges, against 77% for the first eight months.

Atchison provided one of the disappointing September statements; its net operating income that month was \$3,945,162, against \$4,022,357 in 1922. But for the nine months this year net was \$31,655,776, against \$23,849,158 last year, or 15.1% on the common stock against 12.4 in 1922.

Instead of its September deficit in 1922 of \$74,853, C. & O. had this year net income of \$1,744,371. Similarly, Wabash, which had a deficit of \$85,161 in September, 1922, this year reported surplus after charges of \$647,364

On the same basis of net earnings in September of this year and last year, the C., C., C. & St. L. improved from \$198,997 to \$910,396, the B. & M. from \$549,650 to \$737,460, and Norfolk & Western from \$875,727 to \$1,796,594.

Judge Gary's Prosperity

Judge Gary, as usual an optimist, last week addressed the American

Iron and Steel Institute.

"If," he declared, "business men will cooperate with the President . . there is no reason to fear there will be a serious financial or commercial disturbance or depression during the next few months." Despite the present handicaps of high and burdensome taxes, high costs of production and high costs of living, the Judge looks forward cheerfully to conditions in the iron and steel industry. He recognizes that the returns on capital invested in the business are inadequate, and that the industry is not operating at full capacity. Yet he considers the outlook good, and anticipates heavy purchasing by railroads, constructors, oil producers, canners and automobile makers.

After reviewing the dark outlook in Europe, with its bankrupt nations, starving women and children, and dangerous international hatreds, the Judge remained serene and still cheerful regarding the U. S. "If," he concluded, "the European atmosphere and conditions dominated our affairs, our business men might be depressed and somewhat doubtful of the future; but fortunately they do

SPORT

A Challenge

When Dan O'Leary walked 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours, though physicians advised him that no human constitution could stand it, he was something of a national hero. That was many years ago; pedestrian prodigies have dwindled in popularity. Last week Mr. O'Leary challenged "any man in the world" to walk 500 miles for any side bet of from \$1,000 to \$5,000. He is 82. He figures he has covered over 125,000 miles in walking contests.

Mighty Casey

In 1885, E. Robinson Casey was third baseman on the Detroit National League ball team. In a game at Minneapolis when the bases were full and the score "four to three with but one inning more to play," he struck out.

A young Harvard man—Ernest Lawrence Thayer—pinned the tragedy into a few neat verses, and Actor DeWolf Hopper took to reciting the

poem.

That was Casey at the Bat. The ball game was 38 years ago. And since then Casey has become a legendary figure like Paul Revere and the Village Blacksmith. Last week he came to life.

On the register of the Hotel Majestic, Manhattan, appeared the name of E. Robinson Casey, Syracuse, N. Y. He was, it developed, President of the Central New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the original Casey.

There was no reason to doubt his

story

Able Ty

But Casey was not the only batsman whose name worked itself into the week's headlines. It was generally advertised throughout the civilized world that Tyrus R. Cobb, manager and centre-fielder of the Detroit American League team, by virtue of his past season's work, has batted .300 or better for 18 consecutive years, and is therefore undisputed possessor of the "all time batting honors."

Hans Wagner, former Pittsburgh shortstop, was a .300 hitter for 17 seasons. The late "Pop" Anson of Chicago batted above .300 during 20 campaigns, but not consecutively.

The popular Ruth has had seven seasons as a .300 hitter, and so has George Sisler of the St. Louis Browns. But Sisler's string has already been cut by a year of idleness.

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^{*}So famed did the poem become that any ballplayer who takes a lusty swing at the ball is known as "Casey." In the recent World's Series, some attention was drawn to "Casey" Stengel of the New York Giants, who hit home-runs on two critical occasions. But not every baseball fanatic knows that this "Casey" derived his nickname—not from his likeness to the "original Casey"—but from the fact that he is a native of Kansas City ("K. C.").

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AERONAUTICS

Wrecked by Air

The history of the weapons of wa is a constant struggle between of fensive and defensive weapons. A present airplanes dominate defersive measures of all kinds. Buring. Gen. Hugh Aloysius Drun Commandant of the 2nd Coast At tillery District and Pershing's Chie of Staff, announces an unpleasar form of retaliation. This will tak the form of an anti-aircraft gun fining a 250-pound shell of high explosive. No direct hit will be required. Detonation will disturb a immense volume of air, wreckin any airplane in the vicinity.

Cheaper Protection

Helium is non-inflammable an lessens the risk of airship operation. But it costs \$100 per 1,000 cubifeet and—in spite of the goldbeater skin covering the cotton bags—leaks out to the tune of several hurdred dollars a day. The British Ai Secretary now announces a different scheme, whereby cheap hydrogen wis be surrounded with a shell of ine gas, minimizing fire risk at a tent of the cost of helium.

Fog-Eyes

Flying in a fog, a pilot ma imagine himself to be hundreds of feet above the ground only to cras disastrously to earth. In an extremely sensitive altimeter designe by Arthur W. Uhl of Long Islan City, condenser plates are placed of the wing tips in an oscillating circuit. The earth is itself a gigant conductor and its proximity affect the circuit and warns the pile through a cockpit indicator. Successful on test, this device may say many a life in such all weather wor as that of the Air Mail.

Record Bomb Load

Flying over Dayton, O., the Bar ing Bomber carried 19 bombs havin a total weight of 6,692 pounds—world's record

world's record.

The giant airplane is the large in the world, and weighs nearly 2 tons when fully loaded. But Baring claims he can build a plane for times as large. He could, but would be scarcely practical to do a Landing a monster of 80 tons migloffer considerable difficulties, and no a flying field in the U. S. is reall equipped to receive such a ship z its guest. Moreover, dirigibles in prove with size, but airplanes do no The larger they are, the heaviful their structure in proportion to the gross weight. A limit in airplar size exists, at which a plane can fout carry nothing except its creand fuel.

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Benito Mussolini: "My brother Arnaldo protested against my lending my name to a favorite race horse owned by Frank Turner, an Englishman. Said I: 'Let him have my name so long as he wins!'"

Stanley Baldwin, British Premier: "The students of Edinburgh University have elected me Lord Rector in succession to Mr. George. My first cousin, Rudyard Kipling, was recently installed as Rector of St. Andrews in succession to James M. Barrie."

Otto H. Kahn, banker: "I dropped \$15,000 in the musical comedy production Jack and Jill, which featured Lew Fields, Ann Pennington, Dorothy Enright. This became known when the producers went into bank-

Jack Dempsey, champion pugilist: "Some months ago my brother John went to a dentist. The dentist now claims I promised to pay my brother's bill. The bill (\$624.50) has not been raid. The destrict has given to the control of the destrict has given to be a second of the destrict has g been paid. The dentist has gone to court."

King Haakon (Norway): "Prohibition agents were rumored to be sleuthing me. Members of my Royal entourage were darkly accused of smuggling French liquor into my Kingdom, contrary to its anti-alcoholic laws. My ambassador at Paris denied all such rumors and accusations.'

Franklin Pierce Adams, famed editor of The Conning Tower, comic column of The New York World:
"One William McAndrew, writing in the November World's Work, adjured me to compose verses that, if memorized, would serve as a reminder to children to be careful when crossing the streets. Wrote I:

If mamma when a little girl, Had walked into a truck, I wouldn't be around today, Doggone my rotten luck.

Miss Glenna Collett, former national women's champion: "At a country club near Boston, my father, George H. Collett, and I had the best gross score (88) in the first round of a father-and-daughter tournament."

Countess Laszlo Szechenyi (née Gladys Vanderbilt): "In late Summer, at Newport, I lost a pearl necklace valued at \$30,000. Last week newspapers told how a Scandinavian maid found my necklace in the gutter, returned it, received \$100 reward. The pearls were given to me when I married Count Szechenyi, who is now Hungarian Minister at Washs now Hungarian Minister at Washington."





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- 396 Embers. Mr. and Mrs. Haldeman-Julius.
- 90 Mikado. Gilbert
- 31 Pelleas and Melisande. Maeterlinck
- 316 Prometheus. Aeschylos
- 308 Stoops to Conquer. Goldsmith
- 134 Misanthrope. Moliere
- 46 Salome. Wilde
- 54 Importance of B Earnest. Wilde Being
- 8 Lady Windermere's Fan. Wilde
- 376 Woman of No Importance. Wilde
- 131 Redemption. Tolstoi
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- 260 King Henry VI. Part II
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- 264 King Richard III.
- 265 King Richard II
- 267 Pericles
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- 277 Man Without a Country

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- 287 Whistler: The Man and His Work
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- 236 Heart Affairs Henry VIII
- 50 Paine's Common Sen 88 Vindication of Paine
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- 276 Speeches of Washir ton
- 144 Was Poe Immoral?
- 223 Essay on Swinburne
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- 174 Trial of William Per

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197 Witticisms De Sevigne

106 Aphorisms. Sand

168 Epigrams. Wilde

35 Maxims. Roche-faucauld

154 Epigrams of Ibsen

180 Epigrams of Shaw

155 Maxims. Napoleon

181 Epigrams. Thoreau

228 Aphorisms. Huxley

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116 Proverbs of China

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293 Villon. Stevenson

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70 Lamb's Essays

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322 Buddhist Philosophy 347 Guide to Stoicism

157 Plato's Republic

62 Schopenhauer's Essays

94 Trial and Death of Socrates

65 Meditations of Aurelius

Eucken: Life and Philosophy 4 Age of Reason. Paine

55 Spencer: Life and Works

44 Aesop's Fables

165 Discovery of Future Wells

96 Dialogues. Plato

325 Essence of Buddhism

103 Pocket Theology. Voltaire

132 Foundations of Religion

138 Studies in Pessimism. Schopenhauer

211 Idea of God in Nature. Mill

212 Life and Character Goethe

200 Ignorant Philosopher Voltaire

101 Thoughts of Pascal

210 Stoic Philosophy.

Murray

224 God: Known and Un-known. Butler

19 Nietzsche: Who He Was

204 Sun Worship. Tichenor

207 Olypian Gods. Tichenor

184 Primitive Beliefs

153 Chinese Philosophy of

30 What Life Means to Me. London

Poetry

404 In Memoriam. Tennyson

427 Poems of Keats 398 Irish Folk Songs and Tales

294 Sonnets from Portuguese Browning 346 Old English Ballads 296 Lyric Love. Robert Browning

301 Sailor Chanties and Cowboy Songs. Finger

351 Memories of Lincoln. Whitman

298 Today's Poetry

365 Odes of Horace. Vol. I

366 Odes of Horace. Vol. II.

9 Great English Poems

152 Kasidah. Burton 283 Courtship of Miles

Standish 282 Rime of Ancient

Mariner 317 L'Allegro. Milton

297 Poems. Southey

329 Dante's Inferno. Vol. I

230 Dante's Inferno. Vol. II.

306 Shropshire Lad

284 Poems of Burns 1 Rubaiyat

73 Whitman's Poems

237 Prose Poems. Baudelaire

2 Wilde's Ballad of Reading Jail

32 Poe's Poems

164 Michael Angelo's Sonnets

71 Poems of Evolution

146 Snow-Bound, Pied Piper

79 Enoch Arden

68 Shakespeare's Sonnets

281 Lays of Ancient Rome

173 Vision of Sir Launfal

222 The Vampire, Kipling

Science

445 Psychical Research. Vol. I. Carrington

446 Psychical Research, Vol. II. Carrington

13 Man and His Ancestors. Fenton

447 Auto-Suggestion— How It Works. William J. Fielding

408 Introduction to Einstein. Hudgings

409 Great Men of Science

47 Animals of Ancient Seas. Fenton

274 Animals of Ancient Lands. Fenton

327 Ice Age. Finger

321 History of Evolution

217 Puzzle of Personality —Psycho-Analysis

190 Psycho-Analysis. Fielding

140 Biology and Spiritual Philosophy

275 Building of Earth

49 Evolution. Haeckel

42 Origin of Human Race 238 Reflections on Science. Huxley

202 Survival of Fittest. Tichenor

191 Evolution vs. Religion. Balmforth

133 Electricity Explained

92 Hypnotism Made Plain

53 Insects and Man

189 Eugenics. Ellis

Series of Debates

341 Lincoln-Douglas Debate

130 Controversy. Ing and Gladstone

43 Marriage and Divorce. Greeley and Owen

208 Debate on Birth Con-trol. Mrs. Sanger and Russell

129 Rome or Reason.
Ingersoll and
Manning

122 Spiritualism. Doyle and McCabe

171 Has Life Any Mean-ing? Harris and Ward

206 Capitalism. Sand Nearing Seligman

234 McNeal-Sinclair Debate on Socialism

Miscellaneous

405 Outline of Economics.

430 Poultry for Profit.

437 Hints on Scenario Writing. Sheehan

342 Hints on News Report-

326 Hints on Short Stories

192 Book of Synonyms

25 Rhyming Dictionary 78 Hints on Public

Speaking 82 Faults in English

127 What Expectant Mothers Should Know

81 Care of the Baby

136 Child Training

137 Home Nursing 14 What Every Girl Should Know. Mrs. Sanger

91 Manhood: Facts of Life

83 Marriage. Besant

74 On Threshold of Sex

98 How to Love 172 Evolution of Love

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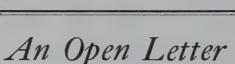
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ROY E. LARSEN,

Circulation Manager.

MILESTONES

Born. To U. S. Senator and Mrs. Walter E. Edge (N. J.), at Ventnor, N. J., a daughter* (eight pounds).

Married. Claude Augustus Swanson, U. S. Senator from Virginia, 61, to Mrs. Lulie Lyon Hall, in Washington, D. C. She is a sister of his first wife, who died about three years ago.

Married. Prince Paul of Serbia, 30, cousin of King Alexander of Yugo-Slavia, to Princess Olga of Greece, 20, cousin of King George of Greece.

Sued for Divorce. By Max Reinhardt, theatrical producer, Miss Else Heims, tragic actress, at Pressburg, Czecho-Slovakia. He charged that they disagreed because he refused, for artistic reasons, to give her the rôles she desired in his productions. There are charges and counter charges. Mentioned as co-respondents or asked to hold themselves ready to testify are "art critics, dramatists, actors, aristocrats."

Divorced. By Mrs. Katherine Corri Harris Blythe Pratt (former wife of John Barrymore, actor), Alexander Dallas Bache Pratt, in Paris. She charged incompatibility of temperament. The decree will become final in two months, unless he files an objection. She was divorced from Mr. Barrymore (whose family name of Blythe she retained) in 1918,

Died. Dr. Charles Proteus Steinmetz, 58, electrical engineer, at Schenectady, N. Y., of heart failure. (See page 22.)

Died. Frederick Anthony Olney, brother of the late Richard Olney (Attorney General and Secretary of State under President Grover Cleveland) on the Boston Post Road at Fairfield, Conn., of heart disease. He had lived under an assumed name for 30 years, alleging that he had assumed the blame for a relative's misdeed, and became an outcast to "save the family name." Relatives deny his story.

Died. Mrs. T. W. Anglin, 81 (mother of Margaret Anglin, actress who took part in The Awakening of Helena Richie, Lady Windermere's Fan, The Woman in Bronze, The Great Lady Dedlock), at Ottawa, Canada. Her husband was Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons; one of her sons is a Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Died. Mulai-El-Mehdi-Benesmael-Ben-Mohammed, Caliph of Spanish Morocco since 1913, at Ceuta, Morocco. It is rumored that his fatal illness was caused by "criminal work" of the former Grand Vizier, Mohammed-Ben-Azuz.

*The last Senatorial children were the twin son and daughter of Senator and Mrs. William H. King of Utah. These were born in July, while Senator King, accompanied by Senator Ladd of North Dakota, was on his way to Russia,



Rudyard Kipling, whose first book for boys and girls since "Captains Courageous" and "The Jungle Book," has just appeared.

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dited by Thomas L. Masson

Vit, humor, satire and burlesque of he past year collected by one who by temperament and training (over wenty years as editor of "Life") sespecially qualified to edit an anthology of this type.

Price, net, \$2.00

POINT with PRIDE

After a cursory view of Time's summary of events, the Generous Citizen points with pride to:

A great-hearted gentleman not too proud to beg for the Greeks. (P. 7.)

The skill of Benes in extracting millions from a country whence Andrew Mellon cannot coax a sou. (P. 9.)

A tiny country's rejection of a big Navy. (P. 11.)

An industrialist who runs an opera. (P. 15.)

A gracious giver—the Imperial Household of the Mikado. (P. 13.)

The angels of the impending campaign. (P. 1.)

Italian subjects who will exchange their securities for a place on Mussolini's roll of honor. (P. 10.)

The triumph of a Greek tragedian upon Broadway. (P. 18.)

A porkless budget. (P. 1.)

The Cleveland super-surgeon who has explained man by electricity. (P. 21.)

A second Disarmament Conference. (P. 7.)

A play (by Molnar) whose silvery beauty justifies the season. (P. 18.)

The Court of St. James—thither will go an ambassador from west of the Mississippi. (P. 2.)

The care lavished upon a genius by the Brothers of the Brown Cowl. (P. 15.)

A book which redeems the fair name of the late Empress of Russia. (P. 11.)

A good Christmas present for the boylike boy. (P. 19.)

What the President thinks has been "a fine thing for our people." (P. 1.)

Oscar Underwood, the one candidate who already is out-and-out. (P. 2.)

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Sole authorized wholesale Distributors in America of Silver King Golf Balls (made in England), and our own exclusive group-Radio Crown, Red Flash and Taplow-covering every type of golfer.

VIEW with ALARM

Having perused well the chronicle of the week, the Vigilant Patriot views with alarm:

A jazz-bitten but charming Leila. (P. 17.)

France, slapping Uncle Sam over the whiskers. (P. 9.)

The loveless prayer of Savage Christian Papini. (P. 19.)

A key-note speech which, if 100% American, is also 100% hate. (P.

The new giants of modern sculpture. (P. 13.)

The tears of Poincaré. (P. 7.)

Russia's microscopic consumption of newsprint paper. (P. 23.)

The French army officer whose horrible prophecy might be mistaken for the child of his desire. (P. 9.)

The death of a newspaper written by gentlemen for gentlemen. (P. 23.)

Suspicion of moisture on the steps of a Scandinavian throne. (P. 27.)

An immigration station which has 1,500 beds too few. (P. 5.)

The War and Navy Departments: divided they stand, united they fall. (P. 1.)

Odds of $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 100. (P. 2.)

The Veterans' Bureau—a mess in every drawer. (P. 3.)

The fact that Frank R. Kent is too much in the right about politicshumbuggery everywhere. (P. 6.)

A show that might stop poor girls from coming to New York. (P. 18.)

The proposition that a king might sell himself into matrimony. (P. 12.)



Rollin Lynde Hartt, whose book, "The Man Himself: The Naza-rene;" has raised a storm of con-troversy in theological circles,

DOUBLEDAY PAGE & CO.'S

The MAN HIMSELF: The NAZARENE

by Rollin Lynde Hartt

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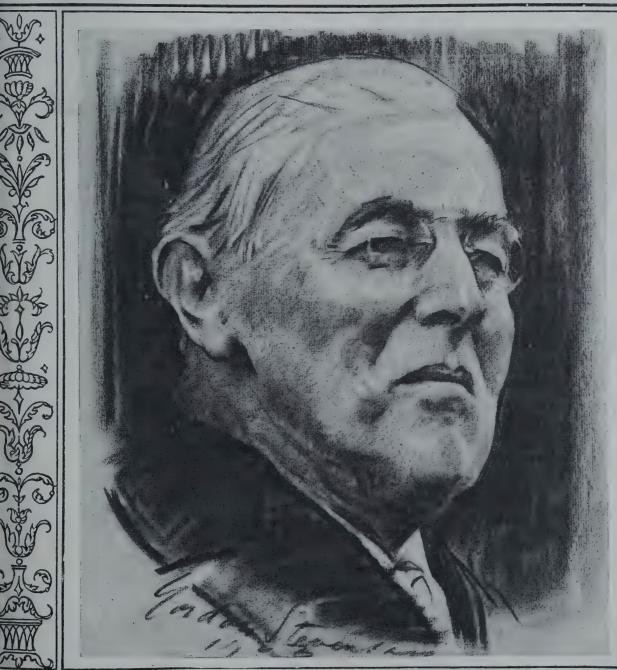
by Samuel Crowther

The career of the inventor of the Cash Register, with all its ramifica-tions in the fields of political and social economy told in a highly readable manner by the co-author with Henry Ford of "My Life and Work."

Price, net, \$5.00.

NEW OF MICH

The Weekly News-Magazine







In the Glow of a Furnace

9en years ago Sophie Irene Loeb of the New York World wrote:

"In East Aurora, James Wallen is kindling fires which will consume old advertising ideas and create new. And the glow of his furnace will be seen the country over."

I confess that the potter's hand trembles on occasion and a few cracked and half-baked ideas come out of that furnace. But I offer to my clients only the fine lustres, the perfect glazes, the fictiles of a reasoning mind and a sound imagination.

Recently I have modeled a series of furniture advertisements that one competent critic called "sparkling" and another the "most attractive in the retail field".

JAMES WALLEN

Persuasive
Advertising Copy and Plans

new york study: Vanderbilt Hotel

STUDY: EAST AURORA · N · Y

Correspondence to East Aurora

N the occasion of my initial appearance as an editorial writer for Cleveland Shopping News, Sam B. Anson, general manager, handed this "forest of laurel" over the footlights of the first page.

"James Wallen is a name that means more, probably, to professional advertising writers than it does to you, the audience to which he and they write.

"All you have missed of James Wallen, however, has been the formal introduction. His gift of giving strong emotional appeal to his selling-stories of prosaic household things, like hardware and alarm clocks and furniture, have for years made his personality just as gripping to you as it has been to those whose eyes have seen the curtain of his professional anonymity lifted.

"James Wallen has been talking to you, convincing you, selling you from the advertising columns of magazines and newspapers for a long, long time.

"The sermonette for shoppers, 'The Wisdom of Luxury' he has written for this issue of Shopping News, which signalizes the launching of the February sales of furniture, is only a sample of the compelling 'copy' that has caused James Wallen to be rated as one of the masters of his profession.

"Read it, and the secret of his sellingby-printed-word magic is made plain to you. It is only sincerity—plain, simple and unadorned."

Optical Company, devotes his advertising space to the defining of the status of optician and oculist.

As a practical optician advocating the cause of the oculist (physician eyespecialist), Mr. Meyer has developed one of the notable optical stores of America.

In a conversation with an eminent oculist, Mr. Meyer said: "James Wallen interprets my ideals with a clarity that is remarkable. His advertising copy is the most effective publicity ever pre-

pared for an optical establishment. Of this fact I have evidence."

VER so long ago, Charles Henry Fox of the Sign of the Rose, Philadelphia, wrote me: "The slogan that you created for me 'Send a Flowergram' is so popular with my brother florists, that I predict it will be mother to a brood of other trade 'motters'." At d it is even so. They are now fencing over the authorship of "Say it with Flowers."

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 11

Nov. 12, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

The White House Week

Charles D. Hilles, Republican Naional Committeeman from New York, conferred with Mr. Coolidge a Washington. Mr. Hilles, once the Secretary of President Taft, is a ower in Republican politics throughut the East. His welcome at the Vhite House much resembles that coorded John T. Adams, Chairman f the National Committee.

Taking the trowel with which teorge Washington had laid the principal of the National Capitol, Ir. Coolidge spread the first mortar aying the cornerstone of a great conument to the first President. The nemorial is being executed by the ree Masons of America, not far rom Mount Vernon. Chief Justice aft then wielded the trowel, followed by high Masonic dignitaries. The cornerstone was pronounced true, trusty and well laid." (Mr. colidge is not a Mason; Mr. Taft .)

Mrs. Coolidge attended a morning eception given by Mrs. Henry C. Vallace, wife of the Secretary of griculture, under the glass roof of the Department's propagating house. he occasion was the opening of the epartment's annual chrysanthemum low. One of the blossoms was beled "Grace Coolidge."

A new thornless, yellow rose, that it opens deepens to a "rich orange dor," was exhibited for the first me at a flower show in Tarrytown, Y. With official consent it bears to name "Mrs. Calvin Coolidge."

The President expressed by letter s hope that Forget-Me-Not Day, aturday, Nov. 10, on which artificial reget-me-nots are sold for the bene-of disabled veterans, would be a

The official program of White ouse entertainments for the season as issued. It included no departes from routine. There will be a abinet dinner, a dinner and recep-

tion for the Diplomatic Corps, a dinner and reception for the Supreme Court, an Army and Navy reception, a Speaker's dinner, a Congressional reception. All other entertaining at the Executive Mansion will be informal.

¶ Mr. Coolidge accepted another Presidency. He became Honorary President of the Merchant Marine Library Association. The last occupant of the post was Warren G. Harding. Mr. Coolidge wrote to Mrs. Henry Howard, President of the Association: "I have been greatly interested in what you tell me of the work which the association is doing to provide libraries for our American merchant marine, and I can well understand that the libraries serve not only to furnish instructive and interesting reading, but that they also have to maintain the morale of the men in the service."

CONTENTS

Page
National Affairs 1- 6
Foreign News 7-12
Music 13
<i>Art</i> 13
The Theatre14-15
Cinema
Books16-17
<i>Religion</i> 17
Science 18
<i>Education</i> 19
<i>Medicine</i> 19-20
Aeronautics 22
Sport
The Press24-25
Business and Finance 26
Imaginary Interviews 26
Miscellany 29
Milestones
Point With Pride 31
View With Alarm 32

Published weekly by TIME, Incorporaed, at 236 East 39th St., New York, N. Y. Subscription, \$5 per year. Entered as second-class matter February 28, 1923, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Booms

More and more openly politicians are developing their strategy for the political campaign of 1924. Mr. Underwood has had his candidacy openly under way for several weeks. Mr. McAdoo has campaigned, not openly, but visibly, for several months. Among the Republicans, President Coolidge has a boom dating from August, and needing no overt expression. Four weeks ago Governor Pinchot picked his issue, without announcing his candidacy, by beginning his attack on the Administration's enforcement of prohibition. Last week a second Republican found his issue—Senator Hiram Johnson of California.

Hiram Johnson. When Secretary Hughes published the fact that the State Department was willing to assist in the appointment of American financial experts to an advisory board to determine Germany's capacity to pay reparations (TIME, Nov. 5), Senator Johnson had his opportunity. Within a week, in a speech at Oakland, he announced his criticism of the Administration—" At last we are a part of the diplomatic game of Europe. We become entangled in this struggle of secret purposes"—and his own platform—"The United States, despite the blandishments of European statesmen or the mawkish appeals of our own, will be neither policeman nor collector abroad."

His speech was followed by an announcement from The Norristown Times-Herald, newspaper of Ralph Beaver Strassburger of Pennsylvania, one of Mr. Johnson's political backers: "It is believed that Senator Johnson will announce his candidacy for the Presidency within the next week, in response to calls being made on him by many Republican leaders."

The "honeymoon," as politicians call the short period immediately following a President's taking office, during which he is immune from crit-

icism, had concluded when Governor Pinchot opened fire on the Coolidge enforcement of prohibition. Senator Johnson naturally did not want to be left behind in the race, once Pinchot had entered. The Hughes note

was opportune.

Gifford Pinchot. Once having taken up the issue of prohibition enforcement, Governor Pinchot was careful not to let it drop. He continued to apostrophize Secretary Mellon to the general tenor of, "Oh, why do you not enforce prohibition as I would have it done?" Mr. Mellon replied in effect: "You have 10-000 city police and 260 state police in Pennsylvania. I have 1,522 officers to enforce prohibition in 48 states and three territories. Eightysix of my men are in Pennsylvania. In two years and two months they reported 7,142 violations, secured 1,434 convictions, revoked 336 permits, seized 2,425 illicit distilleries, secured fines of \$304,064, collected tax penalties of \$837,423. What more can you ask in the way of earnest effort?"

But there is no doubt that Mr. Pinchot has not finished with prohibition as an issue. Governor Pat Neff of Texas is a Democrat and a resounding Dry. Mr. Pinchot had expressed admiration of the Texan's broad-brimmed hat. Last week a box reached the capital of Pennsylvania bearing the self-same hat as a present. Governor Pinchot clapped it on his head, remarking: "My kind of a Republican can wear the hat of

his kind of a Democrat."

William G. McAdoo. Arriving from Manhattan, Mr. and Mrs. Mc-Adoo with their two daughters, Elea-. nor Wilson and Mary Faith, were met at the Union Station, Washington, by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. The McAdoo's had an invitation to stay at the Wilson home, but declined it for fear the children might be disturbing to the ex-President, who is far from well. After stopping at a hotel, however, a visit to S Street was at once undertaken so that the two little girls could "see Grand-daddy" who was equally anxious to see them.

Nevertheless, political correspondents, ever searching for hidden meanings, had sense that the advent of Mr. McAdoo to Washington was not purely a family visit. "The time is at hand," said they, "when he will announce his candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomina-There was reason behind their conjecture.

Daniel C. Roper of South Caro-

lina was not at the capital; he was in California with his son who is ill. But Mr. Roper's work is in an ad-



DANIEL C. ROPER He drives the McAdoo machine

vanced stage. It is he who has organized and executed the McAdoo boom. He drives the McAdoo machine. Twenty years ago "Dan" Roper was a clerk in the Census Bureau. He was there for ten years. He came closer to politics in 1911 when Oscar W. Underwood, then a Representative, became Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. When Mr. Wilson became President, Dan Roper was made Assistant Postmaster General, and later Commissioner of Internal Revenue under Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo. To that chief he still adheres. Now he is the manager of McAdoo's campaign and fighting vigorously Oscar W. Un-derwood, under whom he once served -Underwood, who is now McAdoo's outstanding rival for the Democratic nomination.

So when Mr. McAdoo appeared at the Capital, watchers assumed that Mr. Roper had decided it was time for the McAdoo boom to come out in the open. Mr. McAdoo had himself intimated that he might soon deliver a comprehensive statement on national issues. But the situation was complicated by Mr. McAdoo's father-in-law, Woodrow Wilson. It is generally understood that if Mr. Wilson had merely to choose who would be the next President, he

would select David F. Houston, who was Secretary of Agriculture and later Secretary of the Treasury in the Wilson Cabinet. At any rate, Mr. Wilson is understood to have no particular brief to hold for his son-inlaw. He is perhaps opposite minded, and is expected to remain neutral as to the choice of a Democratic candidate. On the other hand, Mr. Wilson would like to press the League of Nations issue, which Mr. McAdoo prefers to ignore as unprofitable. The former President's open opposition would be unfortunate for his son-in-law, but his support, if coupled with the League of Nations issue, might be equally uncomfortable.

Senator Copeland of New York would be a suitable running-mate for Mr. McAdoo. The beginnings of such an alliance were reported, then denied.

Armistice Day approached. On the evening before (Nov. 10) Mr. Wilson was scheduled to make a tenminute address over the radio in which he might seek to express himself on national policies; and on Armistice Day, Mr. Wilson was to receive several delegations to whom also he might make a public declaration of sentiment. Meanwhile, Mr. McAdoo, without the immediate assistance of Ran Roper, waited.

THE CABINET

A Governor's Back

In Manila, Governor General Leonard Wood turned his solid back on Manuel Quezon and the Collectivists howling in the Filipino Legislature and went off to look into the troubles of the Moros on the Island of Mindanao. Apparently he had forgotten the disputants behind his back. Apparently the War Department agreed perfectly that he should.

If the Collectivists refused to cooperate with him in governing the Islands, then there was no need of his presence during the session of the Legislature. He went to Mindanao where the Moros had massacred a detachment of Filipino constabulary. Instead of returning he sent for his aides and a hundred more constabulary. Then he set out on a tour of the disaffected region. His despatch to the War Department said: "Killing of constabulary grew out of alleged grievance against constabulary and local supervising teachers, all Filipinos.

"At the basis lies old antipathy between Moros and Christian Filipinos, and the objection of the for-

mer to being governed locally by the latter. This is the principal basic cause of unrest in the Moro Provinces.
. . The Mohammedan period of religious devotion, which lasts from now until the tenth of the new moon, has served to accentuate the situation."

To further add to the belief that General Wood had deliberately turned his back on the malcontents of the Filipino Legislature, instructions were sent from the State Department that he should visit the Straits of Java to confer with the Governor of the Dutch East Indies.

CONGRESS

Mr. McCormick's Speeches

Secretary of State Hughes, called upon by Lord Curzon, offered to let American financial experts "sit in" on the solution of Europe's reparations problem (TIME, Nov. 5). Premier Poincaré grumbled "Yes"—and added as an afterthought: "We have no liking for your suggestion." (See page 8.) The result is that the whole proposal may come to naught. But meanwhile the question has been translated into terms of national politics by the group of League of Nations irreconcilables.

Senator Joseph Medill McCormick of Illinois was the first to voice his objections. Senator Hiram Johnson followed. Then Mr. McCormick came to the attack a second time. It is significant that Mr. McCormick's remarks followed his attendance at a breakfast given by Albert D. Lasker, former Chairman of the Shipping Board, and (before the nomination of Warren G. Harding in 1920), an ardent supporter of Hiram Johnson for the Presidency.

The McCormick remarks are not to be interpreted, however, entirely in the light of Hiram Johnson's candidacy. Senator McCormick is a son-in-law of the late Mark Hanna, the great Republican boss. He got into politics through journalism. Beginning as reporter, he advanced to publisher and principal owner of the Chicago Daily Tribune. He was sucked into politics by the Payne-Aldrich Tariff bill, joined with Roosevelt and the Progressives in the fight on Taft in 1912. Then his comrades-in-arms were Gifford Pinchot and Hiram Johnson. In 1916, however, he returned to the Republican fold, and two years later he was elected Senator from Illinois with the slogan: "He is in politics for what

he can give, not for what he can get."

Emerging from the Progressive struggle, he plunged again into battle against Woodrow Wilson, the League of Nations, the Versailles Treaty. There again he was aligned with Hiram Johnson as well as with other irreconcilables, notably Senator Wil-



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Senator McCormick

"It is not fair to mislead the American
people"

liam E. Borah, Progressive of Idaho, Senator Frank B. Brandegee, stern and rockbound Conservative from Connecticut, and the late Senator Knox of Pennsylvania.

Thus Medill McCormick is associated with the "progressives" in national politics and the extreme League of Nations irreconcilables, two groups who have caused no little trouble to the "regulars" in the Republican camp. In both respects he has a natural community of interest with Hiram Johnson, and his remarks are typical of the opposition that the Administration has to face from both groups.

In his first attack on the Hughes note, Senator McCormick referred to the "lotus-eaters" of the State Department and said (in effect): "What a fine man is George M. Reynolds,* how much better than J. P. Morgan or another to settle the rep-

arations question with due hostility to the League of Nations."

In his later statement the Sena-

tor from Illinois declared:

"What a spectacle have we beheld upon the European stage—as Shakespeare said in Hamlet—'then came each actor on his ass.'... It is not fair to mislead the American people. We must realize that at best, with the present obstacles to European economic regeneration, the establishment of European markets will be a long and difficult task....

"I wish that we might develop the field of Pan-American investment and the Pan-American export market with half the intelligence and energy devoted to the consideration of the plight of Europe. I wish that we might devote half the energy and intelligence to checking the increase in local taxation that we do to the problem of taxation and indebtedness in Europe."

SUPREME COURT

Power of the Bench

There is a document beginning, "We, the people..." of which certain men exclaim: "We, the people, are unfairly treated by it." It is the Constitution of the United States. The exclaimers are the "radicals" and liberals of Congress. The unfairness which they find in it is that the Supreme Court may (by a five to four decision) overrule an act of Congress.

The protestants. Senator William Edgar Borah of Idaho has announced his intention of making a fight on the 5-4 rule in favor of a 7-2. In association with him will be Representative Roy Orchard Woodruff, Republican, one time dentist of Bay City, Mich., later its Mayor, now its Congressman. They have prepared a plan and a program.

Their plan. These men have drafted a bill which they will introduce into both houses of Congress at the session which opens next month. The bill would simply require that in declaring an Act of Congress unconstitutional the Supreme Court must have at least seven of its nine members in agreement with the decision.

Their program. When this bill is introduced it will "have hard sledding" in committee, as Messrs. Borah and Woodruff admit. In the Senate Judiciary Committee, especially, there will be difficulty, for the Committee includes Brandegee of Connecticut (Chairman), Cummins of Iowa, Colt of Rhode Island, Sterling

^{*} George M. Reynolds, Chicago banker, is Chairman of the Board of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, a Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. He declined an appointment as Secretary of the Treasury under President Taft.

of South Dakota, Shortridge of California, Walsh of Montana. Almost its only supporters will be Mr. Borah himself and Senator Norris of Nebraska. But the proponents of the bill hope to get it out on the floor of Congress and fight for it there.

If necessary in order to secure passage, the stipulation for a 7-2 vote of the Supreme Court may be modi-

fied to 6-3.

It will be noted that the proposal is in the form of a bill, not an amendment to the Constitution. Senator Borah and Representative Woodruff hope that a bill will be sufficient to secure their end. They claim the bill would affect the Supreme Court's jurisdiction, not alter its power. But since it is a bill, it could, if passed, be nullified by decision of the Supreme Court itself. Then it would have to be repassed in the form of an Amendment. The advocates of the bill feel sure that an Amendment would be unnecessary, because Daniel Webster once introduced such a bill; Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren favored

Arguments Pro.

1) That the existing condition is indefensible, because with four good legal opinions on one side, and four good legal opinions on the other, the ninth Justice, alone, can arbitrarily swing the decision of the Court and overrule the expressed intentions of the nation's representatives.

2) That the present law has allowed the Supreme Court to overthrow time after time laws to restrict child labor and other necessary so-

cial legislation. Arguments Con.

1) That only 50 times in the history of the nation has the Supreme Court declared Acts of Congress unconstitutional; that only in nine of these 50 cases was the decision made

2) That to establish a 7-2 rule would produce a worse condition than at present: three objectors on the bench could do as much to uphold an iniquitous and unconstitutional law as five Justices can now do to overthrow a good one.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin and his followers have an even more radical plan which would allow no subordinate judge to set aside an Act of Congress and would allow the Supreme Court to set aside a law only once. If it should be passed by Congress a second time the Supreme Court would be powerless to annul it. This would have the effect of allowing Congress to override any

part of the Constitution at will, if Congressmen could agree with themselves twice in succession. Clearly this plan would require a Constitutional Amendment and Mr. La Follette is planning to submit one. One of the arguments of the Borah-Woodruff group is that their plan would forestall the La Follette and other radical plans.

PROHIBITION

Proposed Treaty

John Bull, in a genial mood, waved his hand in magnanimous assent. As far as he is concerned Uncle Sam may search rum ships not only three miles at sea, but a dozen miles at sea and even further.

A treaty, or at least the general terms of a treaty, were drawn up by the British Government with the approval of the Conference of Premiers of the British dominions, assembled in London. The acceptance of this plan by the British Government ended a long period of negotiation (TIME, Aug. 13) in which Secretary of State Hughes tried to make arrangements for searching rum ships which remain outside the three-mile limit. The British Government had little objection to helping America make itself dry, but it was entirely disinclined to relinquish the threemile mimit for territorial waters. Its reasons for this pertained purely to naval strategy in European waters. Beginning June 10, by ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court, foreign

vessels were not allowed to bring their liquor stores into American territorial waters. This ruling gave Secretary Hughes a point on which to bargain. The treaty as proposed now makes three points:

1) That U. S. vessels will have the right to search British ships for rum

"within an hour's sailing distance of the American shore." This gives the U.S. Government all the authority that it may desire for checking the activities of ships supplying rum runners beyond the three-mile limit.

2) The U.S. will reaffirm the sacredness of the three-mile limit for territorial water. In this manner the question of preventing rum smuggling is entirely divorced from the legal restriction of three miles on territorial waters—the restriction which Britain would not waive.

3) British ships, touching at American ports in regular business, will have the right to carry their liquor stores into territorial waters under seal without liability to seizure. This is contrary to the Volstead Act, but a

treaty has as much the force of law as a Federal statute. So if this treaty is negotiated it will have the force of an amendment to the Volstead Act in favor of the liquor stores of British ships.

While the proposed treaty would apply to British ships, it represents the probable course that will be adopted by other foreign powers. By tacit consent among the Allies, it was understood that Britain would settle the question and that the others would then act similarly.

The question of whether the British treaty will be ratified by the U.S. Senate is entirely a matter of politics. There are two classes of opponents:

1) Prohibitionists who object to modifying the Volstead Act even so much as to let British passenger vessels bring their liquor stores into American ports under seal. (It seems that most prohibitionists will regard this concession as completely outweighed by the authority the Government will have to prevent rum ships from "hovering" three miles out.) 2) American shipping interests

which are vigorously opposed to the measure because it would allow British ships to sell liquor coming and going from U. S. ports—a disadvantage to American ships, which

cannot do so.

SOLDIER BONUS

Counter-Attack

The Ex-Service Men's Anti-Bonus League, born one year ago, announced its intention of starting, on Nov. 15, an active drive for members and political prestige.
Its program includes:

1) A poll of 4,000,000 ex-service men in the country to determine how many of them really favor the bonus.
2) The establishment of a counter-

lobby against the American Legion "to prevent an overriding of the President's veto of bonus legisla-

3) Adequate compensation and efficient care of disabled veterans.

The poll of veterans is scheduled for Sunday, Dec. 16. Plans are under way to have the Governors permit the use of state election machinery for the purpose. Edward L. Allen, a director of the League, explained:

"As to our obtaining the use of the election machinery of the States, we have been unable to find any reason arising from legal technicalities why

it should be impossible. It will not, of course, be a legally constituted referendum, and for that reason we hope to hold it on a Sunday. It will be necessary for election officials to donate their services free of charge. ... We certainly would welcome the cooperation of the Legion so that there be no cry of fraud when the bonus is voted down by the ample margin which our investigations among ex-service men the country over show us must be the inevitable

Mr. Allen added: "We can prove that since it began its drive for the bonus the American Legion has lost 500,000 members."

ARMY AND NAVY

The Art of Crookery

Congressional investigation of the conduct of the Veterans' Bureau (TIME, Nov. 5) continued with more hearings before a sub-committee of the Senate. The evidence presented, while almost entirely that of the investigators, pointed to a network of graft and political "pull." Some of the charges were:

That a hospital site at Excelsion Springs, Mo., had been purchased by the Government for \$173,000 although it was worth only about half that sum.

That in passing on the transaction, Ewing Laporte, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, had torn out a sheet from the lease on which the sum of \$77,000 was mentioned for one parcel of land and substituted a sheet on which the sum was \$90,000. (This was emphatically denied by Laporte.)

That Laporte had rushed the transaction through on March 3, 1921, the last day of the Wilson Adminis-

¶ That Matthew O'Brien, a San Francisco architect who had been paid \$64,000 for hospital plans never used, had been paid an additional \$33,000 by order of an official in the Controller General's office, although the present officers of the Veterans' Bureau protested that O'Brien had already been overpaid by \$5,000.

It was reported that the evidence of graft submitted in the inquiry has convinced President Coolidge that the Veterans' Bureau, which spends one-sixth of the Federal revenue, should be deprived of its independent status and placed under the control of a Cabinet officer.

Law of the Sea

Two months ago seven destroyers, speeding south along the Pacific coast, bound for San Diego, ran ashore 75 miles north of Santa Barbara. Twenty-three men were lost. and \$13,000,000 worth of ships. A Court of Inquiry investigated; court martial proceedings are under way



C Keystone ADMIRAL PRATT "Nothing can replace the use of sound common sense"

against eleven officers. There may be convictions and acquittals. But the lesson of the disaster and the law of the sea were laid down in the report of the Board of Inquiry, written by Rear Admiral William V. Pratt. This report was published last week:

"The disaster is, in the first instance, directly attributable to bad orders, errors of judgment and faulty navigation on the part of three officers attached to and serving on the U.S. S. Delphy, viz: the squadron commander, Captain Edward H. Watson, the commanding officer, Lieut. Commander Donald T. Hunter, and the navigating officer, Lieutenant Lawrence Francis Blodgett.

"Their responsibility is full and complete, and the court sees no extenuating circumstances. In the case of the division commanders, the court finds they must be held responsible in a measure. The fact remains that they did too blindly follow the judgment of the squadron commander.

"Nothing can replace the use of sound common sense on the part of the subordinate, and if he is not furnished with sufficient information by

his leader to absolutely safeguard his own unit or to effectively carry out the plan he must ask for it himself, and, failing in this, he must use every effort of his own to obtain it in order to better execute the general plan, and by so doing aid the efforts of the leader. This is imperative and is believed to be much more in accordance with destroyer and fleet doctrine than to blindly follow the leader.

"The traditions of the sea are strong, the ideals high, the rules which seafaring men set for them-

selves rigid and hard. . .

"If a captain loses his ship, he loses his command even when attending circumstances point entirely to his complete exoneration from blame. The Navy can do no less. Each captain that loses his ship must bear a responsibility due to that loss. Even though a court honorably acquits him of blame he must first assume the responsibility for the ship he commanded. Only by maintaining this standard can the high ideals and traditions of the Navy be preserved."

The law of the sea is inexorable. Two men, Commander William C. Calhoun and Lieutenant Commander Seed, will be among those tried by court martial, and will lose their commands because of this report. Yet the same report asked that official letters of commendation be given these two for "coolness, intelligence and seaman-like ability," for "great bravery," in meeting the emergency after their ships had dashed on the rocks.

POLITICAL NOTES

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, made his second public speech since taking office. first speech was made last May at the unveiling of a monument of Alexander Hamilton at the south end of the Treasury Building. Last week Mr. Mellon attended a ball given in Washington by the Investment Bankers' Association. Persistent demands brought him from retirement and the rear of his box to speak-barely a mouthful of words.

The modest Secretary was not to escape so easily, however. "A beautiful bobbed-haired girl" approached the box, and with the spotlight playing on her and the Secretary, she sang: "We Love You, Andy."

Mrs. Warren G. Harding let it be known definitely that she would spend the Winter at Washington. Social statisticians at once drew up

a table of "White House" personages who will be in the capital: two ex-Presidents, Taft and Wilson; three former mistresses of the White House: Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Harding; two Presidential sons: Robert Todd Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.; one Presidential daughter: Mrs. Nicholas Longworth; one Presidential daughter-in-law: Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant.

The Smithsonian Institution received a gown from Mrs. Harding to add to its collection of gowns worn by mistresses of the White House. The national collection of gowns is complete, beginning with one owned by Martha Washington.

Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Labor Senator from Minnesota, naturally does not approve the choice of Frank B. Kellogg, one of his Republican opponents, to be Ambassador to Britain. A reporter suggested to Magnus that Mr. Kellogg, like Colonel Harvey, might take to silk knee breeches. "Magnavox" roared: "Those black pants on Frank Kellogg would sure be a sight for sore eyes."

The ways of Socialists are not very different from those of capitalistic politicians. Eugene V. Debs is regarded as likely to be the next Socialist nominee for President. In Manhattan he stepped on a platform to address an audience of 2,000 people. Two little girls brought him a bunch of posies. He stooped and kissed them.

In speaking, Mr. Debs referred to his stay in the Atlanta penitentiary for War-time offences. Said he: "I stood where Woodrow Wilson stood within five weeks of the entry of America into the War. But he changed suddenly. I didn't. He was elected President for keeping us out of War. I was sentenced to ten years for trying to do the same thing. I refused to allow the United States Government to put a padlock on my lips. I had rather a thousand times be a man without a country than a man without a character."

Mabel W. Willebrandt, Assistant U. S. Attorney General, spoke on prohibition in Boston, saying: "The 'upper crust' which feels itself above and superior to the law, and the 'dregs' who strike beneath the foundations of American liberties—these two classes exist everywhere,

especially in Boston, where the oldest families . . . violate the law. . . ."

An unequivocal opinion issued from the lips of Mrs. Emily Newell Blair of Joplin, Mo., Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The subject of her opinion was President Coolidge, the object a group of Democratic women in Hart-



© Paul Thompson

EMILY NEWELL BLAIR
"Silence does not always denote wisdom"

ford, Conn. Said Mrs. Blair: "I believe that he has not won favor with the women, largely because women voters are thorough modernists and they cannot see that an 18th Century man, such as our admittedly Puritan President is, is fitted particularly for the problems of this rushing 20th Century. A great amount of propaganda has been sent out about his 'cautiousness,' 'thriftiness' and 'silence,' and the women, I believe, do not find these particularly commendable virtues in a President. Caution is easily synonymous with lack of courage, thrift often degenerates into stinginess and silence does not always connote wisdom."

The National League of Women Voters favors U. S. participation in the World Court. Senator Wadsworth, Republican, of New York, has declared himself on the contrary side.

Last week a committee from the League called upon the Senator. Said he: "I am ready to urge American entrance into a world court or international tribunal on condition that our entrance does not include political entanglements of any sort. . . . All other things being equal, I would be glad to see the United States support an international tribunal."

This is known as the evasion politic.

To friends, Detroiters, citizens, Senator James Couzens of Michigan spoke:

"I love him as much as it is possible for one man to love another.
. . . He has been quoted in recent newspaper interviews as criticizing me on my desire to have the Volstead Act changed to permit old-fashioned beer. . . . When he says I knew better than to propose such a change, he challenges my good faith and sincerity. It comes with poor taste from a man so politically ambitious.

"Ford wants to be President.
. . . It is ridiculous. How can a man over 60, who has done nothing except make motors, who has no training, or experience in Government, aspire to such an office? . . . Ford is my good friend. I love him in his proper place as I love no other man. I have said these things to save Ford the greatest humiliation that could possibly come to any man and to save the United States the humiliation of having him elected President."

Sitting in the Senate Chamber of the Oklahoma Legislature, corn cob pipe between his teeth, Governor J. C. Walton attended his impeachment trial. Five lawyers defended him. Members of the State House of Representatives directed the prosecution. The members of the Senate sat as a Court of Impeachment.

First the Walton attorneys asked for ten days more in which to prepare their case. It was denied. They asked for the privilege of demanding of each Senator whether he is a member of the Ku Klux Klan. It was denied. They moved to quash the impeachment charges. It was denied. They filed demurrers to 14 of the 22 counts. One after another the demurrers were voted down. The actual procedure of the trial was then set for Nov. 8.

There was small doubt that Mr. Walton would be convicted of the charges. His lawyers were preparing to take an appeal to the Federal courts.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE LEAGUE

Vox, et Praeterea Nihil

One Hamilton Foley has incorporated ex-President Woodrow Wilson's speeches in defence of the League of Nations into one small, neat volume.* He has, moreover, added thereto Mr. Wilson's address to the representatives of those nations assembled in Paris to impose peace terms upon those nations vanquished in the World War; a number of criticisms of the League from the now Supreme Court Chief Justice William H. Taft, ex-Secretary of State Elihu Root. These latter, the editor of this book asserts, are "not generally known to students and to critics of the Covenant of the League of Nations."

It may be said with justifiable optimism that Mr. Wilson's work in the cause of the League of Nations is well known to the world. Mr. Wilson was to a large extent the originator of the League as it is now working at Geneva, although he took care to say that the idea of a league had been conceived before his time: "I wish that I could claim the great distinction of having invented this great idea, but it is a great idea which has been growing in the minds of all generous men for several generations. Several generations? Why, it has been the dream of the friends of humanity

through all the ages. . . . Although the intentions of Mr. Wilson regarding the League were and are as sterling in quality as they were integral in composition, it remains in fact that Mr. Wilson is probably the most misunderstood man in the world. His speeches, as set forth in Mr. Foley's book, were delivered to the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate and in 37 addresses to the people of the U.S. in his western tour of 1919, after he had returned from Paris for the second time. In these speeches Mr. Wilson, with innate altruism, explained the pros and cons of this heritage of the 18th Century philosophers, and categorically reasoned why and for what purpose the U.S. should enter into this great bond of peace, the hall-mark of Utopian endeavor. What he said is well known -too well known to need elucidation or exemplification; but what is more important is that his stirring appeals have as yet been unre-warded, and, apparently, his high aspirations for the League of Nations are, in Homer's words, "late, late in fulfillment."

The reasons for publishing this

book at the present time are obscure. In 1919 and part of 1920 these speeches were extremely pertinent to the general situation, but in four years the situation has changed. The Treaty of Versailles was overthrown by the U. S. Congress and separate treaties signed with the hostile belligerent Powers. In the light of these changes the Wilson speeches are shorn of much of their appeal and usefulness. The League itself has been explained in many books, and naturally from many useful points of view. The value of this book, whittled down to the pith, lies in its appeal to scholarship. Students will certainly find in it a useful, concise and handy reference to Mr. Wilson's utterances on the League of Nations.

The two movements in the modern world which have aimed at stabilizing peace were undertaken at the Congress of Vienna (1814-15) and at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. One of the foremost men in promoting peace at Vienna was Tsar Alexander I (1801-25); one of the foremost at Paris was Woodrow Wilson, President of the U. S. Both these men were high-minded idealists (considering, in Tsar Alexander's case, only the phase of the peace deliberations, because he was in his later years as despotic as had been his forbears).

The Holy Alliance was formed on the initiative of Alexander I. This alliance was formed principally upon moral and religious conviction that war was wrong. The signatories to the Alliance were to bind themselves "to remain united by the bonds of true and indissoluble fraternity; to assist each other on all occasions and in all places; to treat their subjects as members of a single Christian nation; to govern in conformity with the teachings of Christ." The Alliance failed because the parties thereto found themselves in opposition to created enemies. Thereafter it became an instrument for bolstering up absolutism and in influence and practical good it remained in reality, to use the words of Metternich, "a sonorous nothing."

Woodrow Wilson was the moving spirit for the League of Nations in 1919, and there can be no doubt that the League was founded upon moral, thereby connoting religious, principles. The rôle of Mr. Wilson at Paris in 1919 was analogous to that of Tsar Alexander I at Vienna in 1815. Recent events in the League have shown a marked analogy to the fate of the idealistic Holy Alliance. The question of the hour is: Will the U. S. strengthen the League or is it to become a "sonorous nothing?"

REPARATIONS

Bridge

The news of the week resembled an international three-handed bridge game between France, Britain and the U. S., with Germany as perpetual dummy and Italy and Belgium hanging around the table full of suppressed advice. France's hand was full of trumps; Britain and the U. S. were unable to take a trick.

M. Poincaré accepted the British Government's proposal that a common Allied invitation be sent to the U. S. inviting that nation to participate in a reparation conference under the aegis of the Reparations Commission. He held that the experts taking part in the conference must limit their advice to specifying Germany's "present" capacity to pay reparations.

From a semi-official source it was understood that Britain, although moderately well satisfied with the French note, had sent a note to Paris which indirectly indicated that she would prefer that Germany's "future" capacity to pay also come up for discussion.

M. Poincaré cabled M. Jusserand, French Ambassador at Washington, that as the U. S. Government had banned discussion of inter-allied debts, France must bar discussion of a reduction of Germany's debt to her. He also stated that France would accept no negitiations which brought up the question of the occupation of the Ruhr. In his Sunday sermon at Brive he was as intractable as ever and accused the Germans of being "able to pay the cost in Anglo-Saxon countries of frenzied propaganda to inspire the pity of charitably inclined souls."

It was stated that the Coolidge Administration would decline to take part in the proposed conference if France, alone of all the Allied nations, persisted in limiting the freedom of action of experts, who are to act only in an advisory capacity.

Italy expressed herself anxious to see the U. S. interest herself in the reparations problem, but regretted that Secretary of State Hughes had eliminated a discussion of interallied debts and reparations as a single question.

Belgium favored a full inquiry by the proposed conference, thereby disassociating herself from her colleague, France.

^{*} WOODROW WILSON'S CASE FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS—Hamilton Foley—Princeton University Press (\$1.75).

Foreign News-[Continued]

COMMONWEALTH

(BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS)

"He Had No Enemies"

The death in London from cancer and the impressive burial in Westminster Abbey of the Right Honorable Andrew Bonar Law removed a great man from the rostrum of the Commonwealth's political forum.

Eulogia printed in the press of the world paid tribute to Mr. Law's ability as a statesman of note and a politician of sterling qualities. Mr. Law was greater than this. His first claim to praise rests securely upon foundations of moral integrity. Ex-Premier Lloyd George, when he heard the news, said: "I have heard the news with deep regret . . . During the last years of the War and the first years of the peace . . . there was hardly a day we did not meet . . . No man could wish for a more loyal, sagacious and helpful partner in times of emergency. Although we had serious political differences . . . our friendship never broke. He was

General Jan C. Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, said: "Mr. Bonar Law supplied the wisdom, moderation and the shrewd, canny, Scotch temper which was necessary to complete and offset the Premier's [Lloyd George's] great qualities."

honest to the verge of simplicity."

More remarkable still was a single sentence contained in a London despatch to the U.S. "He had no enemies!" That is, perhaps, the most remarkable thing ever said of any public servant.

This tribute was borne out by the world's press, particularly that of France, where his death is mourned as that of a friend. In that country, where Anglophobia is supposedly rampant, the people think of "a British statesman who, when he could no longer agree with French policy, at least wished France good luck in her enterprises . . ." His last words to Premier Poincaré in January, when the two parted at the Gare du Nord after a memorable conference in Paris, were: "I feel you are wrong, but I hope you are right, and I wish you success."

As a statesman and a politician, however, Mr. Law could not aspire to dizzy heights. He was essentially a business man, sober, slow-thinking, conservative; but his indirect influence on the trend of politics was enormous. Undoubtedly his greatest work was raising unprecedented millions of pounds for the successful

prosecution of the War. This he did when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer (1916-18), a post he inherited from Mr. Reginald McKenna.

Mr. Law, born in New Brunswick, Sept. 16, 1858, was educated both in Canada and in Scotland. Until 1900 Mr. Law busied himself almost exclusively in the affairs of his uncle's firm, William Kidston & Sons, iron merchants, rising from an obscure position to one of great responsibility. He also became a partner in the firm of William Jacks & Co. and Chairman of the Glasgow Iron Trade Association. All in all, in 1900, when he took the momentous step into politics, Mr. Law was well known, popular, rich and influential in Glasgow business circles.

He first represented in Parliament, as a Unionist, the Blackfriars Division of Glasgow, but lost his seat in 1906; the same year he successfully contested the Dulwich division of Camberwell which he represented from 1906-1910; after a futile attempt to carry the business section of Manchester he was elected the member for the Bootle Division, Lancs., 1911-18; in 1918 he became the Member for the Central Division of Glasgow, which he represented until his death.

Political positions held: Secretary of the Board of Trade, 1902-6; Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, 1911-15; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1915-16; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1916-18; Lord Privy Seal, 1919-21; Prime Minister, 1922-23.

Mr. Law married Miss Annie Pitcairn of Glasgow in 1891 (died 1909) and had two sons and two daughters. Both sons were killed in the War to the inconsolable grief of the ex-Premier, whose physical sufferings, long endured, were thereby considerably aggravated. Both daughters are still living to mourn their father: Lady Sykes, wife of Major General Sir Frederick Sykes, Controller General of Civil Aviation; Miss Catherine Law, who so admirably stood hostess for her father during his short tenure of office at No. 10 Downing Street.

Farewell, Caesar!

Ex-Premier Lloyd George visited Philadelphia, Scranton, returned to Manhattan and left the U. S. on board the *Majestic*, thus concluding his triumphal American tour of 6,000

miles, during which he spoke in 22 cities.

Philadelphia. Here, as everywhere Mr. George was welcome. The keynotes of the ex-Premier's two speeches in Philadelphia: "The Rhine is a river of blood." "We want you to help us bring peace to Europe." Later he said: "You say to us, 'Why do you want us to get mixed up in it?' Why? It is because you are men. You have your political difficulties and your personal animosities, but I hope, regardless of all hindrances, the spirit which promptee you in 1776 will call you forth again in the defense of democracy."

Scranton, Pa. Before one of the biggest meetings that he had addressed in the U. S., and to an audience composed almost entirely of Welsh people, Mr. George paid a sterling tribute to Mr. Charles M Schwab and voiced a plea for "help help, help." Of Mr. Schwab, Mr George said: "He was the first mar to come to our aid in organizing a more ample and efficient supply of munitions. The Kaiser offered him three times the price his great plan was worth in an effort to rob us of his support, but he stood by the Allies. You can therefore appreciate the feeling of a Britisher who took a leading part in the prosecution of the War toward a man who gave such chivalrous and generous aid to the cause of liberty when in jeopardy on the battlefields of Europe."

New York. During his brief stay of two and a half days in Manhattan the principal activities of Mr. George were confined to attending a dinner of the Lotos Club, a visit to the grave of Theodore Roosevelt, an address in the Manhattan Opera House.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, in presenting the distinguished guest to the Lotos Club, said: "We welcome you to our Lotos land and to Bohemia not as a former President of the Board of Trade and Cabinet Minister for many years; not as Chancellor of the Exchequer, associated with policies that make history; not as Minister of Munitions or as Prime Minister of England—one of the greatestitles ever known to history—during the conduct of that stupendous war We welcome you not as a statesman of national and international and permanent achievement and fame We honor those things, we applant those things; but we welcome to Bohemia and to the Lotos, David Lloyd George, human being."

Mr. George's speech dealt with th American Revolution's effect of

Foreign News-[Continued]

Britain and said that it had taught the Mother Country how to treat her Dominions. Referring to the problem of reforming the House of Lords under Mr. Asquith's Government, he said that Dr. Butler was called in to inform the Cabinet upon the workings of the U. S. Senate. "There was no greater constitutional authority than Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and we invited him to attend a Cabinet meeting. I think he is the first stranger to have ever attended a meeting of a British Cabinet. I never use the word foreigner when I am talking about America. He gave us a full account of the powers of your Senate, a very truthful account of the relations between the Senate and the House of Representatives. And we decided not to risk it." (Laughter, applause, cheers.)

At Oyster Bay, Mr. George laid a wreath upon the grave of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt. Attached to his floral tribute was a card upon which Mr. George had written: "To the memory of an attractive and powerful personality, who fought the good fight with radiant valour.

"D. LLOYD GEORGE.

" November 1, 1923."

The meeting in the Manhattan Opera House took place without any untoward incident, except a rumpus created by a band of hostile Irish, who were, however, held in check by the police. At this meeting Mr. George made his last speech, exhorted the U. S. to join Britain in saving civilization, which, said he, "is doomed within this generation to a catastrophe such as the world has never seen unless something is swiftly done to save it."

Among those who flocked to see and hear Mr. George:

Journalists: Arthur Brisbane, William R. Hearst, Frank A. Munsey, Adolph S. Ochs, Ralph Pulitzer, Herbert B. Swope, Henry L. Stoddard, Lawrence F. Abbott, Ogden M. Reid.

Financiers: George F. Baker, Jr., August Belmont, Thomas W. Lamont, Dwight W. Morrow, E. R. Stettinius, Willis H. Booth, Seymour L. Cromwell, Otto H. Kahn, Fred I. Kent, Seward Prosser, Frank A. Vanderlip, Felix M. Warburg, Paul M. Warburg.

Lawyers: Paul D. Cravath, John W. Davis, Alton B. Parker, Frank L. Połk, Samuel Untermyer, G. W. Wickersham.

Business Men: Irving T. Bush,

Charles M. Schwab, Elbert H. Gary, Julius H. Barnes, Alfred C. Bedford, Eugene G. Grace.

Politicians: Alfred E. Smith, Charles D. Hilles.

Divines: Wm. T. Manning, Ernest M. Stires.

Major General Bullard, President N. M. Butler of Columbia, Samuel Gompers, Edward F. Albee (vodvil man).

Golf Metaphor. Ex-Premier Lloyd George's proclivity for using golfing expressions recalls a number in speeches he has made. At the Manhattan Opera House, he said: "I have only two things to say about its [Hughes' proposal to assist in reparations conference] future course. I do not know how many ladies and gentlemen there are here who play golf. [Laughter.] Just a few, I see. There are two principles which are constantly dinned into the ear of the golfer which I would apply to Mr. Secretary Hughes' proposal now. The first is, follow through.
The second is, keep your eye on the ball. It might get lost. You are playing in rough country, full of bunkers, part of it a wilderness. There are some who might try and get the ball into the rough and once it is there they might even substitute another. Follow through. your eye on the ball, once you have begun. And if you do that I believe this great play will be won. Europe will be better for it. America will be better for it. The world will be better for it. Humanity will be better, civilization will be better for it."

Then there is the old, old story of how Mr. George invited M. Briand to play golf at Cannes, France; how he told the latter gentleman to keep "his eye on the ball," advice which M. Briand followed. His Chamber of Deputies thought that M. Briand ought to have kept his eye on polities; M. Briand was ousted.

In a speech at Genoa (1922) Mr. George, speaking to some Anglo-American journalists, chose as his subject the difficulties attending pre-War and post-War debt settlements with the Soviet Government. He spoke for about 20 minutes and throughout his speech he used golfing metaphors. The Allies were "bunkered" for the moment. A skillfully used "niblick" would put them "on the green." He expected to "hole out" in a few days. Tchicherin had momentarily laid the conference a "stymie," et cetera.

Departure. The following day Mr. George, accompanied by his wife,

daughter and entourage, left the U. S. on board the White Star Liner Majestic. He expressed himself sorry to leave, but hoped that circumstances would permit him soon to return and visit the South and the West. Reporters asked him the timeworn question: "Have you a final message to the American people before you sail?" "Only this," he replied, "I am very sad at leaving this hospitable land and its most warmhearted people."

One hour later the ship had left the harbor, was carrying Mr. George back to troubled Europe, back to his native land, back to politics and perhaps, eventually, to the Premiership.

of Great Britain.

Parliament

The British Parliament will reassemble on Tuesday, Nov. 13, the same date as that upon which the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies will reconvene.

George in Power?

The political situation in Britain was described as one of extreme peril for the Baldwin Ministry. Mr. Baldwin is generally thought to have been a failure by sections of the press, including certain of the Conservative journals, which reflect, to some extent, the attitude of the House. The reasons upon which criticism is based are that the Premier has conspieuously failed in the conduct of foreign policy and in proposing any fundamental palliative to the unemployment problem.

London political circles have it that a general election will take place either during December or early in the New Year. This prognostication is made on the assumption that the Ruhr-Reparations situation, with its adverse reflex on British industry, will remain static or grow worse. In view of M. Poincaré's recalcitrant attitude to the reparations tangle, this forecast of events is justified; no Government can endure a prolongation of the present intolerable situation, in view of the fact that unemployment is an intrinsic part of it.

In what may well be considered the forthcoming election, there are two Parties which will be prominent: Labor, which will have capital levy as its main plank; Liberal, united under Lloyd George, or more probably a center party (which would let in Mr. George's Conservative as well

Foreign Affairs—[Continued]

as his Liberal supporters), whose main plank will be a Government unemployment insurance scheme. This is expected to be more popular with the masses than Labor's capital levy. Moreover, Mr. George's American tour is adjudged to be of prime political importance to British politics, and it is not unlikely that some far-reaching program, "favorable" to U. S. and British interest and "mutu-ally popular," will be made. Con-servative plans are relatively unknown at present. It is regarded as certain in London that Mr. George will come back to power-stronger than ever.

Royal Navy

Seventy-two iron-clads swept past the visiting Dominion Premiers at Spithead, the roadstead off Portsmouth. It was the first Royal Naval review to be held since July, 1914. It was also said to have been "the smallest number of naval vessels mustered at a formal British Fleet review."

Most of the ships which took part were built during the War, the oldest ship being the Queen Elizabeth, which tested its guns on the Dardanelles forts in 1915.

Compared with the 1914 review, 47 less battleships, two less battle cruisers, 14 less light cruisers took part in the recent naval exercises; the actual number of these types of ships being eight battleships, two battle cruisers, twelve light cruisers. It was stated, however, that the ships are more battleworthy than those of 1914, having heavier guns and greater speed.

The review of the fleet was principally carried out for the First Lord of the Admiralty, Lieutenant Colonel Amery, an Oxford classical scholar, who has been connected with the Admiralty for more than two years, having been Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty since 1921 until he was appointed First Lord last year in Mr. Law's Administration. He was formerly on the London Times editorial staff and organized The Times' war correspondence in the South African War.

FRANCE

The German Army .

In Le Temps, semi-official Paris journal, one Reboul, a Lieutenant Colonel, wrote indignantly concerning various alleged activities of the German Army:
"The Treaty of Versailles forbids



@ P. & A. FIRST LORD AMERY He is the Denby of Britain

the German Army the use of the aerial machine and the noxious gas. What difference does it make?

"To the accusations made against them on that account, the Germans make this remarkable reply: 'All modern armies possess them; hence the necessity for our troops to be acquainted with them, even if they have not the right to use them.' It is under this pretense that the units of the Reichswehr [German defense force] are instructed in the handling of the machine-pistol. The interallied military commission of control has forbidden them the use of that weapon. Well! the Reichswehr has none in fact, but that is no reason why Germany's soldiers should not practice with the machinenpistolen.

. Who will know the difference? The Entente is once more deceived and the German Government . . . can be sure of disposing, when the time for mobilization arrives, of a sufficient number of soldiers of the Reisehswehr, sufficiently skilled in the handling of the machinenpistolen to fulfill their functions.

"Anti-tank guns are also forbidden to the German Army. This does not stop it from foreseeing their use and from preparing crews to man them.

"It seems quite clear that all this armament is not solely for the purpose of maintaining order in the interior of its frontiers. Germany is trying to equip her infantry units with the most powerful weapons possible; she is undoubtedly preparing them with a view to offensive warfare.

"This thought of offensive war betrays itself constantly in her organization. The ultimatum of London had authorized her to keep only 55 quartermasters' stores; she now has 139, that is a number nearly similar to the one she had before the War, 144. If the territorial amputations suffered by the Reich are taken into account, these figures (that of 139 and that of 144) correspond strangely. They prove that today Germany has regained hold of her former organization.

GERMANY

Rhineland Republic

The Rhineland Separatist move-ment, which aims at setting up an independent Rhineland Republic, lost considerable ground last week. It was said that the movement is doomed once and for all.

The first blow struck against it was dealt by Britain in a note to France, wherein was stated that His Britannic Majesty's Government could not countenance an attempt to dismember Germany and would not recognize the Rhineland Republic. Separatist activities in the British occupational zone around Cologne were repressed and several arrests were made.

The next event of importance occurred when Separatists recaptured Aix-la-Chapelle, from which they had been driven a fortnight ago. After doing considerable damage to art treasures in the town they were suddenly confronted with a volte face from the Belgian authorities, who, having formerly supported them, ordered them out of the town to the intense relief of the civil population. Herr Doktor Matthes, leader of the Separatists, declared that he would come back to Aix with his troops, "Belgium or no Belgium!"

The movement is still being supported by the French, but only passively. Recognition of the "Republic" by the French Government was withheld.

An interesting summary of the careers of the Cologne officials of the Separatist "Government" was given by the Rhineland correspondent of the London Times: "Chief of Police—Joseph Heimann, assistant waiter, three times sentenced, including a sentence of five years' imprisonment for highway robbery. Public Security—Johann Nowack, shoemaker, four times convicted, and

Foreign News-[Continued]

sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for manslaughter. Religion and Education—Alex Henderkott, keeper of disorderly houses, 22 convictions. Health—Heinrich Groll, manservant, twelve convictions. Traffic—Johann Paffenholz, messenger, 23 convictions. Art—Ludwig Schulz, trumpeter, 13 convictions. Guardian of the Poor—Ferdinand Graf, painter and decorator, six convictions. Anti-Profiteering Police—Johann Simon, workman, 15 convictions. Military Service—Robert Junker, baker, three convictions. Five officials without portfolio are named with 30 convictions among them."

"Emaciated, Despairing"

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin arrived in the U. S. fresh from a European tour, in which he investigated conditions on that continent. The Senator was principally impressed by what he had seen in Germany:

"The Germans have been underfed for seven years. They are suffering for want of food, fuel and clothing. Young children and old people are dying daily from hunger and disease induced by hunger.

"Emaciated, despairing, they are waiting the end.

"The situation is desperate in the large cities, where food riots are common.

"The crisis which is at hand involves possibilities too awful to contemplate. It menaces more than Germany.

"Hunger is the firebrand of revolution. There is no time for protracted debate.

"Delay means the possible overthrow of Governments, dissolution, chaos, civil war and hell let loose in Europe.

"No part of a great, industrious people should be allowed to perish when help is available... The need of Germany is no less elemental and no less urgent than if caused by famine or earthquake... The American people should not wait on Government. I appeal to them to organize for action at once. Every American citizen who believes in the fundamental principles of democracy—government by the people—is deeply interested in saving the Gcrman Republic...

"What I have seen in Europe makes me more determined than ever to devote whatever powers I possess to bringing our Government back to the people and to spend the balance of my life in combatting with renewed



© Underwood

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE

"Hunger is the firebrand of revolution."

energy the forces that are tending to undermine and destroy in the United States the American tradition of government by the people."

Der Ehemalige Kronprinz

The German Government instructed its Amsterdam Consul to issue a visa to former Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, if he applied for one. The ex-Crown Princess Cecilie sent the following telegram to her children at Oels in Upper Silesia: "Happy tidings. Father is coming home."

tidings. Father is coming home."

Apparently the Government gave Prince Friedrich Wilhelm permission to return for Christmas only, but rumor has it that once the Prince returns to his Fatherland his exile will be at an end. At the time of receiving permission to return he was ill in bed with influenza. Nothing was known as to the date of his departure.

The political aspect of the former Prince's return to Germany is, of course, important. Chancellor Stresemann was reported to have given the permission as a "sop" to the reactionaries. The Prince himself is no doubt anxious to settle down and farm his estate at Oels, since it is very much in his interest to do so; but, with reactionism in the ascendency, he is likely to have a hard time

in maintaining a neutral attitude. Moreover, it was reported with some veracity that if the Prussian and Imperial Crowns were offered to him, he would be the last man to refuse them.

There is no reason why the Crown Prince should not return to Berlin. Nothing in the Versailles Treaty prevents him from so doing. The attitude of the German Government concerning his exile has been that he went voluntarily to Holland in order to avoid causing trouble to his country. His latest appeal to the Government was said to have been made on the basis of the permission granted him by the then Chancellor Wirth. He also pointed out that "he considers it necessary for the sake of his children, and that it is also his right to return to his wife and family."

The Government's permission to enter Germany placed a number of restrictions on the ex-Crown Prince, some of which are: that he must not live at Potsdam but on his estate, Oels, in Silesia; that he must travel in an automobile from the Dutch frontier to Silesia, to avoid public attention; that there must be no demonstration by his friends on his arrival; that the day of his arrival and departure must remain secret.

ITALY

Apotheosis of Fascism

The past week found Signor Benito Mussolini, patron saint of Fascism and Prime Minister of Italy, busy attending Fascista celebrations in Cremona, Milan, Bologna, Florence, Perugia, Rome.

The celebrations in the Eternal City (TIME, Nov. 5) were most spectacular. Thousands of people were abroad as the first signs of dawn were visible on the eastern skies. Later, with the sun shining brightly on the beflagged capital of Italy, 8,000 black-shirted Fascisti marched the streets, Premier Mussolini at their head. It was the first anniversary of the historic and spectacular entry into Rome of the Fascisti.

The procession, sustained by the Fascista battle-song, Giovinezza, at last came to Piazza Venezia. Mussolini was the cynosure of all eyes. Dismounting from his carriage, he walked, with his arm outstretched before him in the Roman salute, past the tomb of Italy's Unknown Warrier, around which were men, women

Foreign News-[Continued]

and children bowed in silent prayer. The spectators were moved to tears.

Then, with aeroplanes flying above, Mussolini led his Fascisti legions past the King. Eight thousand Fascisti at the Roman salute marched past His Majesty and loud and long were the cries of Evviva il Re! Evviva Savoia!

At night Signor Mussolini received in the Palazzo Venezia. Members of the Royal Family and 200 of the King's most illustrious subjects were invited.

The King pardoned political prisoners guilty of offences punishable by sentences of under three years' imprisonment.

Some dicta of Mussolini, during the

week:

"A dictatorship can last forever, if properly managed. It is my task to provide mechanism that will endure and to have the various parts of this mechanism running without friction; then after I am gone it will be able to run itself. A dictatorship must answer the purpose for which it was introduced. Certainly the Fascist régime will last a very long time.

"Parliament is there. It exists. I use it whenever necessary.... It is very quiet, behaves itself and doesn't create much disturbance. I don't know about the Parliaments in other countries. Every country has its own history and its own problems which must be handled according to the tastes and needs of those countries.

"I am an optimist for old Europe. It is capable of reëstablishment, but the means whereby this will be obtained form a great subject and would occupy much time in the telling. . . .

"Parliamentary functions today waste an enormous amount of time over speeches by people who are not fit to tackle problems. It is to the newspapers that we have to go for expert opinion. Today the real parliament is the press. When Parliaments first started there was neither the press nor trades unions, both of which play a most important part in modern political and social life. . . .

"A dictatorship has no doctrine, but when a dictatorship is a necessity we must accept it. Socialism works on the principle that all are equal, but Fascism knows we are far from equal. Take the great masses of human beings. They like rule by the few..."

In recalling practical Fascist accomplishments he said:

"We ratified the Washington Labor Congress. We guarantee the validity of contracts when they are duly registered. Fascisti labor unionism, as recently shown at Geneva, means social collaboration.

"With the Reds, strikes are the usual thing; with the Fascisti they are the exception and the last resort. Strikes are always costly because each strike means the ruin of a certain amount of wealth and demands many weeks for recuperation of what was lost

"Collective contracts are the great feature of the Fascisti Labor Party. The Reds say that Italian farm laborers are our prisoners but, as we have contracts signed by 1,600,000 of such, it stands to reason that they are not prisoners but free.

"Our system in trades unionism is to have a union of laborers and a union of employers with the Fascisti Party in between. They meet to discuss disputes and they decide on a contract by collective bargaining, the Government's function being to enforce the decision."

LATIN AMERICA

A Duel

At Chichuahua City, Mexico, General José Prieto and Sebastian M. Domene, inspector of the Treasury Department, became heated about the coming Presidential elections and decided to fight a duel to see who was right. The General emptied every bullet in his revolver into the body of Señor Domene; the latter hit the General twice. Both died with a few seconds.

Bolivia's Tyrant

In Bolivia there are fewer whites than in Minneapolis, and there are some 3,000,000 Indians and "cholos" (mixed breed). One cholo is named Saavedra. Well educated, he is a shrewd lawyer, was once head of the National University, has traveled abroad. Some time ago he conducted a revolution. Now he is President Saavedra.

President Saavedra has been classed as one of the three most tyrannical of all South American tyrants. He is classed with President Gomez of Venezuela and President Leguia of Peru as the *ne plus ultra* in tyrants.

But his Consul General in New York came to his defense last June and wrote articles telling Americans he was benevolent, not tyrannical.

Thereupon Claude O. Pike of the Chicago Daily Tribune rushed down

to Bolivia to get the facts. The most specific charge (and to Anglo-Saxons the most heinous) was that Saavedra suppressed the press. The second, like unto it, was that he cruelly banished and incarcerated opposition journalists and politicians.

Mr. Pike returns with the verdict that Saavedra does suppress the press, that he does incarcerate his political disputants, that, in short, he is a tyrant; but also that none of these things is regarded as indecent in Bolivia, and that most of his victims await, without rancor, their opportunity to return to Bolivia to do unto Señor Saavedra as he did unto them.

Mr. Pike established:

- 1) That on June 2 martial law was declared and part of the staff of El Diario, La Razon, La Verdad and El Liberal (opposition newspapers at La Paz) were imprisoned and the rest were given the choice of a two-days' trip on muleback into the interior of Bolivia or deportation by rail. The latter was the more popular choice.
- 2) That on July 19 a decree was issued putting all cable companies under Government control, so that no news despatches could leave Bolivia uncensored.

Bolivia is the only South American country without a seaboard. Saavedra, who has been overseas, is regarded by foreigners at the capital as a gracious gentleman, and his unadvanced political methods are the less easily understood.

Commentators do, however, point out that freedom of the press has rarely been regarded as sacred in the eyes of Latin statesmen, e. g., Mussolini

The conclusion taken in the Bolivian matter seems to be that Bolivia, like other empires, kingdoms and republics, possesses as good a Government as it deserves, and exactly the kind of Government which it is intelligent enough to want.

Brazil's Press-Muzzle

President Arturo da Silva Bernardes of Brazil signed a federal law prohibiting publication of statements judged to be prejudicial to the President, Members of State, federal, state and municipal officials; heads of foreign Governments or their diplomatic representatives.

This law, which virtually places newspapers under Government control, was thought to be the most drastic measure ever taken by any country to muzzle its press.

M U S I C

Concert Jazz

In a program consisting of a group of antique Italian pieces, of modern Austrian and German songs, of modern British and modern French songs, Mme. Eva Gauthier, "creature of endless inspirations," placed a group of "modern American pieces"—jazz. She sang a large group of jazz compositions ranging from the archaic Alexander's Ragtime Band to the almost contemporary Do It Again. This is the first time, to the present reviewer's knowledge, that a serious artist, and one of the most scholarly sort, has included in a formal concert the sliding, slippery rhythms of jazz.

The famed popular composer, Arthur Gershwin, was at the piano for the "modern American" group. That vouched for the jazzy authenticity of the piano rhythms. But how did a severely schooled soprano like Eva Gauthier among such rhythmic perversities? She did surprisingly well. Her voice was much too good for jazz. You will occasionally find good voices singing jazz musical comedies and vaudeville, but they are always frayed, tired, careless. Mme. Gauthier's phrasing was neat and expressive. The fine artist simply expressive. would not down. The final phrase of Do It Again, for instance, she sang with the suavest expression.

The test of the experiment lay in the response of the audience. The audience was vociferously enthusi-

astic.

Symphony's Cost

Symphony concerts do not pay. According to Clarence H. Mackay,

they cannot pay.

Mr. Mackay is President of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. As Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Philharmonic Society of New York, he issued a report which elaborated the unlovely fact that where there is symphony there must also be deficit.

Even with full attendance at all concerts, a symphony orchestra in any city of the U.S. would play at a large deficit. Such deficits are increasing. It is true that in recent years attendance at concerts has been greater than formerly, but costs of production have increased in far greater proportion.

The costs consist largely of salary to musicians. The new union schedule has added \$22,248 to the Philharmonic payroll. The scale is a complicated affair with different rates for concert, opera and ordinary theatres, with different rates also for intown and out-of-town playing, with heavy charges for overtime in the way of rehearsals.

Never have higher standards of symphonic performance been required. They are achieved only by much rehearsing. Especially do new works, the sign of life and progress in an orchestra, require rehearsals. A symphony orchestra player will



@ Paul Thompson CLARENCE H. MACKAY "Where there is symphony, there is deficit"

earn over \$100 a week, which, for a band of 100 men, constitutes a sizable outlay.

Also, there are conductors. years ago the salary of Josef Stransky, then Philharmonic conductor, was raised from \$22,000 to

\$30,000 a year.

Meanwhile, the prices of concert seats have remained stationary. It is believed, probably quite correctly, that symphony concert box office rates reached the high limit long ago, that any increase would cause a disproportionate falling off in attendance. Occupants of orchestra and box chairs at the Metropolitan or Chicago Opera Company are moneyed people. But concert halls are filled with comparatively poor folk, and simple esthetics do not attract the wealthy strongly enough to fill highpriced stalls.

The inference follows that symphony orchestras must be supported by wealthy individuals who are willing to lay out large sums in the interest of music and in the interest of their own prestige as music patrons. It may be mentioned, as a rather fine symptom, that prestige as a music patron counts in America.

ART

A Post Card

Maxfield Parrish, Rockwell Kent, Albert Sterner, Tony Sarg, Arthur B. Davies, George W. Bellows, Robert Henri, William and Margaret Zorach are among the artists who have been asked to enter in a competition for a "peace Christmas card" to foster international coöperation to prevent war, under the auspices of the National League of Women Voters. The best design will be chosen in January by a committee including Charles Dana Gibson, Joseph Pennell, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Three prizes of \$500 to \$2,500 will be awarded. The card will be put on sale for Christmas, 1924.

In Rome

In Rome, the U.S. is represented for the first time in a separate section at the Second Biennial Exposition of Fine Arts, which opened in the Palazzo di Belli Arti. The American High Commissioner is Frederick E. Triebel, sculptor, assisted by Blashfield, French, Mac-Monnies, Barnard, Pennell, Dielman, Hassam, Melchers and other representative artists.

"New Mexico Painters"

At Taos, Albuquerque, Santa Fe and other New Mexican centers, live artist colonies as vigorous as those of Provincetown, Old Lyme, Gloucester or Woodstock, attracted by Indian atmosphere and other exotic themes. Eight of these painters have organized a society called the New Mexico Painters. It includes: F. G. Applegate, J. G. Bakos, Gustave Bauman, Ernest L. Blumenschein, William P. Henderson, Victor Higgins, B. J. O. Nordfeldt, Walter Ufer. Blumenschein, Higgins, Ufer are particularly well known as painters of Indian and desert subjects. The purposes of the group are twofold: 1) "To produce beautiful and vital works of art" inspired by the blending of Spanish, Anglo-Saxon and Indian civilizations in the great Southwest (the old Spanish province of Nueva Mexico); 2) to hold annual exhibitions in New York, Chicago and other art centers. The men are mostly progressives, but represent many tendencies and lay emphasis on distinctly personal vision.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Runnin' Wild. This latest sample from Negroland has all the characteristics of an explosion. It is shattering to the ear, elusive to the eye and utterly devastating to the theories of musical comedy. The scenery, the costumes, the situations are all persevering primitives. The plot is a frankly threadbare clothesline on which to pin the songs and dances. The voices are powerful but rather inclined to bolt and run away among the gallery rafters. But even rags for costumes, a popular song for a plot, and a phonograph for music would be overlooked in view of the dancing and the vast enthusiasm of the players. Never before has so much energy been concentrated on a single stage. A congress of oriental dervishes would seem static in comparison. In addition, the stars, Miller and Lyles, are boisterously competent comedians. The production is on a par with that sire of colored shows, Shuffle Along.

Steadfast. A short life and an unhappy one was the portion of this curious discussion of Jewish religion. Though Frank McGlynn (Abraham Lincoln man) tried hard to make the central character convincing, the play took its leave after six days' discouraging display.

Cyrano de Bergerac. Walter Hampden's production of Rostand's extravagant romance was auspicious in two particulars. Its general excellence boded well for the repertory theatre which Mr. Hampden proposes to establish in Manhattan. His own portrayal of the title character offers substantial solace to a new generation of playgoers. Seniors who saw Mansfield in the part these 20 years back compared Hampden's performance not unfavorably.

Cyrano, the play, offers romance trimmed and garnished with all the vast imagination of Edmond Rostand's genius. It makes no pretense of credibility; it is frankly a love story with plenty of sword-play and roses. Cyrano, himself, is an individual whose enormous heart is only exceeded in magnitude by his nose. Such a nose has Cyrano that he simply cannot attract affection from his heart's desire, Roxane. So he fights and laughs and sings his way through the entertaining history to a conclusion which, though well known for a quarter of a century, must remain

undivulged in deference to critical ethics.

Hampden's performance is as a spring wound up, the motive power for a successful run. Less important but equally satisfactory are the elab-



WALTER HAMPDEN
"Cyrano's nose knows no equal"

orate, tasteful settings and the exceeding free, and altogether new, translation into blank verse by Brian Hooker.

John Corbin: "An audience exceptionally intelligent and cultivated in the art of the drama followed his performance with rapt attention and breathless interest."

The New York World: "It is easy to use superlatives. One who saw the play at the National [Theatre] last night might use them all with justice."

Duse. It is said that the actor's fame is the most fleeting of all earthly glory. Though this be true, there are surely exalted souls in Heaven who would trade musty volumes of their memories for the greeting accorded to Eleonora Duse,* 64, and still much alive, at her "American appearance after 20 years" at the Metropolitan Opera House, Manhattan. The great auditorium, crowded literally to the chandeliers,

roared its united respect and admiration till the golden rafters rang. Duse, the greatest living actress, was accorded honor as majestic as it was sincere.

Mme. Duse opened her brief repertory with La Donna del Mare ("The Lady from the Sea") by Henrik Ibsen. She played it in Italian.

Probably nine-tenths of the audience had never seen Duse. When first she came along the little garden path at the foot of the towering painted mountains her appearance was startlingly unusual. A slight woman, her hair white, without a speck of make-up to conceal the wrinkles. Her clothes strangely simple. Her movements decisive, restrained and yet assured. Her hands, once the toast of all Europe, still stirring with their nervous eloquence. Her voice small, curiously musical.

And then the play.

The Lady from the Sea is considered by critics one of the lesser works of Ibsen. It centers entirely on the character of Ellida which has "suffered a sea change" through years of lonely residence in a lighthouse. She is distant, disturbing, detached. Into her early life there had come a wandering sailor who had taken her heart away with him upon his travels. Thinking him drowned, she had married a stuffy country doctor. The sailor returns.

Obviously the action of the play is largely psychological. Without Italian much of this drama must necessarily drown, like Ellida's sailor, among the waves of unfriendly verbs and consonants. But for the performance of the great tragedienne, the production would be worse than worthless.

Yet even the barriers of an unfamiliar tongue are broken by the uncanny force of Duse's personality. She might have been reciting passages from an Italian dictionary for all the audience cared. She held them breathless through four long acts of conversation unrelieved.

Alexander Woollcott: "Her performance of Ellida Wangel was among the few truly beautiful and exhilarating things which we have seen in our time."

John Corbin: "The voice of a silver twilight peopling an atmosphere Corot might have imagined with multitudinous accents of the human spirit."

Percy Hammond: "What she does and what she seems to be are unimportant so long as she is what she is."

^{*} Duse will give 20 matinees in the U.S. (ten in Manhattan; ten in Philadelphia, Boston and other cities not yet announced). Ibsen's Ghosts, Cosa Sia, by Gallarati-Scotti, La Porta Chiusa by Marco Praga. La Citta Morta by d'Annunzio, complete her repertory. For her blography, see Time, July 30.

Suppression of Vice Citizen Juries Will Purify Offensive Plays

The Theatre has decided that it is oversexed. Fourteen plays (TIME, Oct. 29) plus various musical revues now current in Manhattan were intent upon the discussion or display of feminine attraction and its results upon a fallible mankind. So intent were six of these that the Society for the Suppression of Vice began to move restlessly in its co-coon. There was danger that it might burst and become a full-fledged moth to eat through the linings of the managers' money bags. But no. The managers, the actors, the playwrights put their hard old heads together. A plan developed.

It was obvious from the amount of comment lately aroused by the various dramatic disquisitions upon morality that some sort of censorship was inevitable. Therefore those whose daily bread is cut and buttered in theatrical box offices wished the censorship to assume least offensive form. No Blue Law Committees for them or salaried censors whose efficiency might be measured by the number of plays they purged. Citizens, they demanded, plain citizens who support the Theatre. And citizens they will have.

A year-old plan was brought to light, brushed off, adopted as their brain child. A committee of 250 citizens, men and women, no one of whom may have any connection with the theatrical business or with any reform movement, committee or organization, will be selected. From this group juries of twelve must stand ready to be called. Complaints, according to the ruling, must be received directly by the City Commissioner of Licenses. Complaints through the Society for the Suppression of Vice will not be considered, because the Society insists on withholding the identity of its communicants. When a sufficient quantity of complaints against a play or any part thereof are on record in the Commissioner's office, and when he has satisfied himself that these letters are sponsored by reputable and intelligent beings, he may convene the jury.

The dozen jury members will thereupon witness a performance of the play and meditate upon its merits and demerits. If nine of the meditations are finally unfavorable, a decision will be rendered to the producer. He will proceed to delete offensive sections of his entertainment—or withdrew it altogether.

Secrecy, justice, despatch are therefore afforded everyone concerned. Particularly is secrecy deemed necessary since publicity regarding a suspiciously unhealthy play draws thousands to the spot of the infection.

Three plays now candidates for the red spotlight are *The Lullaby*, Artists and Models, the Vanities.

The Best Plays

These are the plays which, in the light of metropolitan criticism, seem most important:

Drama

Casanova—Like a volume of fine old steel engravings colored and come to life. Lowell Sherman as the gentleman on his knees; Katharine Cornell the lady whose hand he is kissing.

RAIN—The population is still fighting the speculators for the privilege of watching Jeanne Eagels among the South Sea Missionaries.

SUN UP—The soft accents and the hard hearts of Carolina hill folk expressing a primitive patriotism when feud hatred is drowned by the bugle of war.

TARNISH—The latest of important sex discussions. Proving that "Frailty, thy name is man."

Comedy

AREN'T WE ALL?—An amiable disquisiton designed to demonstrate that man and woman, born fools, have not improved their station. Cyril Maude and his best drawing-room manner chiefly in the spotlight.

THE CHANGELINGS—A wise and witty modern comedy made doubly important by the acting of Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Ruth Chatterton, Laura Hope Crews, Geoffrey Kerr.

IN LOVE WITH LOVE—A vast amount of nonsense revolving about three men and which one of them Miss Lynn Fontanne shall marry.

MARY, MARY, QUITE CONTRARY—Mrs. Fiske the presiding genius in a gracious comedy of English country life by St. John Ervine.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—If you are the kind who takes pink pills, a visit will be of more value than a dozen doctors. Considered the funniest farce for five years past.

THE SWAN—Perfect high comedy of those who bask in the brilliance of modern continental Royalty. Eva Le Gallienne, Basil Rathbone, Philip Merrivale, Hilda Spong are the principal players.

WINDOWS—A dust-cloth applied by John Galsworthy to the cloudy philosophy of six variant individuals concerned with the redemption of a workhouse girl returned to civilization.

Musical Shows

Devotees of musical entertainment will derive particular satisfaction from the following shows: Poppy, Ziegfeld Follies, Music Box Revue, Battling Buttler, Greenwich Village Follies, Wildflower, Scandals.

Notes

In Richmond, Va., the American première of John Drinkwater's Robert E. Lee was held. Governors, descendants and delegates from all over the South attended to see that their hero was accorded dramatic justice.

Another biographical play soon to make its bow (in Manhattan) is Queen Victoria by Walter Prichard Eaton and David Carb. The play is episodic and takes the Queen from girlhood to the Diamond Jubilee. Beryl Mercer will play Victoria.

Four Hamlets will be seen on Broadway before Christmas—Barrymore, Sothern, Hampden and Sir John Martin-Harvey (Britisher).

CINEMA

The New Pictures

His Children's Children. The director was confronted (in Author Arthur Train's novel of the same name), with several sets of characters of cardinal importance. Instead of passing them around, carved into neat portions, he simply jabbed aimlessly at the huge platter of plot. Accordingly the audience are rather famished at the feast. There is no central thread to keep the incidents in line.

David Copperfield. School teachers should be particularly interested in this production of the Dickens novel. The producers have managed to touch the pulse of the author's intention, have beat their picture out in very nearly the same cadence. Therefore it is singularly well suited to supplementary proceedings in preparatory school English literature. Students disinclined to scan their books with a mental microscope will welcome studies in celluloid. Whether they pass their examinations, or not, they will at least have a definite conception of David, large and small, Peggotty and Mr. Micawber.

All of which is a manner of saying that the fidelity of *David Copperfield* is uncommonly well realized and sustained.

The general appeal of the picture, taken purely as "drammer," is something else again. If it did not possess the invaluable backbone of reputation, it probably would be considered terrible. Leisurely, exaggerated, it is sometimes dull.

BOOKS

The Centaur*

Here is a First Novel From a Generation Not Fitzgerald's

The Story. A centaur is beast and god—and both without fear or shame. Jeffrey Dwyer was a centaur, in his

youth.

When Joan Converse, child of a rich, unpleasant mother who went through life simmering in a tepid steam of easy admiration, and an ineffective father whom Mrs. Converse had discarded from her egocentric cosmos like a rejected peach-pit, first met Jeffrey, she fell in love with him—instanter and unwaveringly—in spite of the facts that he was a crazy undergraduate poet with a wild reputation and that his devotion to spoiled, lovely Inez Martin was well known. In fact, for a long, long time Joan didn't seem to have even half a chance

Inez and Jeffrey quarreled; Jeffrey went into the Tank Corps, though not to France, and collected material for a bitter novel, Squads Right About. Then Inez, after making up with him again, eliminated him conclusively in favor of a pimply young man named Todd—and Jeffrey went to the modern devil of our age, who is not a merry companion, for a while. But he mended himself with courage and the memories of an old and youthful content-snow-water and the unguent of irony-a gorgeous fist-fight released him from certain delusions-Joan's path crossed his again, as it always seemed to do when he was most hopeless. She had always been in love with him-and now he fell in love with her. They were married, and for a month, at least, knew en-Then—Squads Right chantment. About had been a success—Jeffrey settled down with Joan in a colonial house in the Connecticut hills, happily-spoused apparently ready to simply tear the epidermis off literature.

He was well started on his new novel when Inez Martin reappeared, as beautiful as ever but much more unhappy, for the bepimpled Todd had been removed, of necessity, to a nearby private sanatorium—and Inez would not desert him, having taken him for better or worse. The old magic closed around Jeffrey like a net of silk. He was fond of Joan—but Inez was, and had been, everything he cried for. Yet he could not bear to hurt Joan—and it was only after weeks of unhappiness that he mastered himself at last. Then, at the moment of crisis, he realized that

Inez had only been an impulse for splendor in his life—an impulse fulfillment could only spofiil. Her power faded from him—after all, he was made for work (he thought), not for happiness. So he stayed with Joan whole-heartedly—and was happy as well. True, the centaur was tamed at last—broken to the plow. But Jeffrey wrote better poetry.

The Significance. A vivid, swift-footed description of youth's peren-



CYRIL HUME

He rides on a shameless theo-horse

nial first assault upon life—written with beauty, humor and fire. A younger generation that is not Fitzgerald's treated from a new angle and without professional flapperisms. Faults of course—occasional overwriting—occasional lapses into adolescent unreality—but on the whole a first novel that does not need the usual "displays great promise" critical lifeline—a first novel that should interest a wide and diverse public.

The Author. Cyril Hume was born in New Rochelle, N. Y., March 16, 1900, in the middle of one of the severest ice-storms known to New York State. He has lived most of his life in New England and for four years (1919-22) attended Yale College. Reddish haired, he is the antithesis of the frail litterateur. He is credited with prodigious feats of strength in dislodging, barehanded, slabs of paving stone from the treasured Harkness quadrangle in a nocturnal rampage during his college course. After college, he was connected with The New York World and with Time, the weekly news-magazine. His book is not autobiographical.

The Inarticulates

Where Are Their Stories?

The life of the professional base-ball player is sketched, at least, in Heywood Broun's The Sun Field; the professional puglist appears in Jim Tully's Emmett Lawlor; steel and iron workers, both masters and men, pass through the pages of Garet Garrett's The Cinder Buggy. But in spite of these and the vast number of semi-humorous or mechanically conventional "sport stories" or "labor stories" in our popular magazines—a good deal of modern American fiction seems to deal with a class of characters who form a very small minority of the population.

The muck-raking novel—written rather to expose an abuse than to describe actual men and women in fiction—we have always with us. The Jungle (Upton Sinclair) is a good sample of its kind—and good of its kind. But the kind is not lasting. And, in general, our accredited novelists seem to prefer to deal, if not with brokers, artists and young collegians, at least with the Babbitts and sub-Babbitts of the middle class.

A riveter, a sand-hog, a bush-league pitcher, Regular Army Sergeant, a worker in the steel mills, a miner, a railroad engineer, a hoofer in the three-a-day—where are their stories? Where are the stories of the people without inherited incomes who have neither time, money nor opportunity for the elegant complications of country club life? They themselves are inarticulate? But is anyone more inarticulate artistically than the average bond salesman?

Jack London knew odd corners of America—but the America he knew has already altered. And the others who have tried of recent years have used the slick technique of the magazines or dropped into easy burlesque. The epic remains to be written—and it will not be an epic of easy circumstances. Too many of our moderns of promise are already cursed with ease—seeming tied to the same narrow slice of life where every one is more or less of a gentleman. True, the soil is coming into its own somewhat—and the men of the soil—but not the machine and the men of the machine—nor the vast class who make amusement in one way or another for the multitude, excepting for authors, painters, sculptors and musicians (who have even broken into the movies). The others remain outside, a monstrous and interesting regiment.

It may seem ungracious to clamor like this, in a publishing season that has already produced so many worthy novels. But—we wonder just what would happen if one of the younger or youngest generation worked in a steel mill for a couple of years before he wrote his next novel. It might be the Great American Novel after all. S. V. B.

^{*} WIFE OF THE CENTAUR—Cyril Hume—Doran (\$2.50).

Christopher Morley Has He a Harold Bell Wright Vein?

Christopher Morley has as good a time living his life as any man I've ever met. He seems always to be happy, always in the mood for the quiet enjoyment of food, a pipe, conversation. His zest for life is amazing. Some years back it caused him to produce book after book, although tney were varyingly successful and, to the discriminating, often only mildly amusing. He was the most prolific of essayists, but his stories smelt strongly of the study and of a too intimate acquaintance with the classics. However, Christopher Morley, both in his poetry and his prose. seems to have emerged from this period of almost adolescent fertility. He writes with a beauty that is equaled by few Americans, and, occasionally, as in Where the Blue Begins, with rare fancy and high vision. fact is pleasing to his friends, and his friends are legion. He is one of the most friendly of human beings.

Latterly, Mr. Morley has worked with a publishing house, with a magazine and on various newspapers. At present he conducts a colyum called *The Bowling Green* for the New York Evening Post. He lives on Long Island, is married, has three children. Determinedly domestic, he is seldom to be seen in town of an evening, although he spends, as a rule, several months of the year in a New York City apartment.

His passion for the sea is well known. He might almost be called a non-sea-going captain, so frequent are his contacts with things of the sea (notably, perhaps, William Mc-Fee), and so genuinely impressed is he by anything or anybody that seems salty.

Of himself he once wrote:

"My dearest dream is to own a boat big enough to sleep and fry bacon in; to write three good novels and about 30 good plays, each of which would run a year on Broadway. A publisher once came to me and said that I had a Harold Bell Wright vein which I was neglecting to cultivate, and that there was no reason why I shouldn't make \$30,000 a year if I would write that kind of book and let him publish it. He is buried in the suburbs of Philadelphia."

J. F.

Good Books

The following estimates of books much in the public eye were made after careful consideration of the trend of critical opinion:

THE CINDER BUGGY-Garet Garrett—Dutton (\$2.00). Wrought iron made New Damascus great, in its moment-wrought iron and two men, Aaron Breakspeare and Enoch Gib. Aaron, the popular, engaging, lovable idealist; Enoch the dour and practical, well-hated, well-feared. The men clashed over two things a woman and steel. Popular Aaron won the woman but his dream of a steel age failed—it was still too early. Enoch clung to iron-and when Aaron's son, John Breakspeare, brought his father back to New Damascus, dead, the clash between practical Enoch and young Breakspeare, between iron and steel, was renewed. The time was ripe for the monstrous birth of the steel age— Enoch, single-handed, fought vain-ly against it—he broke himself and New Damascus, retarding for a few years the inevitable event. And when Agnes married John, after many vicissitudes, Enoch and Breakspeare were reconciled at last. This unique novel by a famed writer on business and finance is an extraordinarily interesting achievement.

My GARDEN OF MEMORY—the late Kate Douglas Wiggin—Houghton Mifflin (\$5.00). The autobiography of the author of Rebecca of Sunny-brook Farm. The story of an energetic and joyous life-childhood in a small New England hamlet-a meeting with Charles Dickens-girlhood in California—the difficult, unsparing task of establishing the first free kindergartens on the Pacific Coastliterary celebrity—travel—adventures of mind and body. One wonders, timidly, while reading, how Mrs. Riggs ever found time, in a life much interrupted by illness, to do and see so much, and to tell of it with such charm. She had the happy faculty of making friends as easily with Ellen Terry and Rudyard Kipling as with the neighborhood grocer. Her immense audience will treasure this frank account of as vivid and diverse a career as any of her time.

OLIVER OCTOBER—George Barr Mc-Cutcheon—Dodd Mead (\$2.00). Oliver October Baxter had his fortune told by a gipsy the day he was born. She promised him all the court-cards in old Miss Lachesis' desk—but said he would be hung before he was 30. The prophecy was fulfilled, and the ingenious manner of its working out forms the theme of a typical Mc-Cutcheon thriller.

RELIGION

Prestige

When Achille Ratti ascended the throne of the Popes at Rome 20 months ago, the surprised world-ingeneral grasped one fact: he had been an Alpine climber. It overlooked the fact that the new Pope—Pius XI—had been acting as Papal nuncio in Poland, which, from the point of view of the Roman Catholic Church, was, after the War, a most crucial province.

The increasing prestige of the Vatican has, however, been constantly pointed out by Roman Catholic writ-

ers in the U.S.

Pius XI, chiefly through his Polish representatives on the frontier, but also through representatives at Petrograd and Moscow, has advanced the Roman Catholic Church in Russia by non-political benevolence. The Vatican is known as the great opponent of communism. If the revolution destroys the monopoly of the Russian Church, and if Russia gradually abandons communism the Roman Catholic Church may find itself presented with a unique opportunity to establish itself in the vastness of Russia.

In the turbulent State of Yugo-Slavia, too, where the Russian Church has been supreme, Pius XI has shown tactical skill in obtaining full opportunities for Roman Catholics.

The course of his relations with Mussolini has revealed the highest qualities of statesmanship. Mussolini has restored the crucifix to the schools and vigorously punished affronts to the Church.

The result of this papal statesmanship was revealed last June when Pius XI launched his "letter to Gasparri" (TIME, July 9). He practically endorsed the Hughes plan for a tribunal of experts to consider reparations. He caused Poincaré to roar: "We cannot accept the guidance of the Holy Father in temporal affairs."

But the guidance of the Pope, according to Catholic writers, has been respectfully if not fully accepted in other European chancellories.

At any rate it is apparent that Pius XI has definitely associated himself with the magic word "peace"—the Pope of Peace. And it is therefore predictable that if the piping times return to Europe, the prestige of the Vatican will be more powerful than at any point in nearly a century.

The Secretary of State of the Vatican is Cardinal Gasparri. If added prestige comes, to him will go much of the credit.

SCIENCE

Scorpions

The appearance in English of The Life of the Scorpion,* the capstone in the great ten-volume series of Souvenirs Entomologiques, together with the centenary of his birth (1823) brings to mind again the life labor of Jean Henri Fabre, "the insects' Homer," whom Darwin called "a savant who thinks like a philosopher and writes like a poet."

Fabre died in 1915 at the age of 92, but posthumous works are still coming out, enhancing the fame and affection which the world began to accord him only toward the end of his hardship-ridden life. The Life of the Scorpion is typical both of his method as a naturalist and of the charm of his style—a style which fascinates many a reader to whom a technical book on entomology would be anathema. The other insects that he studied include the spider, fly, mason-bee, bramble-bee, hunting wasp, ant, grasshopper, caterpillar, mason-wasp, weevil, glow-worm, sacred beetle and other beetles. Fabre struggled for nearly 40 years, teaching physics, chemistry and mathematics (not the subjects that he loved) in provincial schools in Corsica and Avignon and writing text-books to raise a large family and secure a modest competence that would allow him to devote himself wholly to his insect friends. At last, in 1879, he was able to buy some arid wasteland, called by the peasants harmas (worthless), at Serignan, a village in Provence. There in a small stucco cottage he lived till his death, a gentle, philosophical hermit, finding on his harmas a paradise of swarming insects. With tweezers, magnifying glass, tin box, he collected his living specimens, observed them in their diggings and dwellings, their battles, their search for food, their loves and hates, family life, births, deaths. "The scalpel of the experts," wrote Fabre, "has made us acquainted with his [the scorpion's] organic structure; but no observer .

organic structure; but no observer.

. has thought of interviewing him, with any sort of persistence, on the subject of his private habits. Ripped up, after being steeped in spirits of wine, he is very well known; acting within the domain of his instincts, he is hardly known at all." That, in parvo, was Fabre's technique—"personal interviews" with his minute subjects.

The Languedocian scorpion (not the common black scorpion of Europe, which is harmless) is a gro-

* Dodd, Mead (\$2.50).

tesque, straw-colored beast, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with bony armor and a hard, sharp, poison-tipped tail. Only a Fabre could be intimate with him. He digs his own home in the sand under rocks. He feels his way with



© Paul Thompson

JEAN HENRI FABRE

He knew the intrigues of the insect world

his pincers, because, despite his eight staring eyes, he cannot see straight ahead. His courtship is an epic, ending in the slaughter of the ardent male by his cannibal mate.

Fabre in his last years, though always living in poverty, received the acclaim of Science and of la patrie. He was the friend of many great men—John Stuart Mill, Hugo, Pasteur, Frédéric Mistral, Rostand, Maeterlinck (of whose The Life of the Bee he was the direct inspiration)—but to the end he retained his superhuman patience, humility, cheerfulness. The French Government purchased his harmas as a public museum and living laboratory, and a movement is on foot among his neighbors and admirers to erect a monument at Serignan in connection with his centenary, now being celebrated.

Fabreana are now flowing liberally from the press. Other late items: The Life of J. Henri Fabre, by his kinsman, the Abbé Augustin Fabre (Dodd Mead, \$2.50); The Human Side of Fabre, by Percy F. Bicknell (Century, \$2.50); This Earth of Ours, a children's geology by Fabre (Century, \$2.50).

Radio Pictures

Six months ago Edouard Belin, French inventor, completed an invention for transmitting photographs by wire (TIME, April 7). Last week the Radio Corporation of America sent a photograph by wireless from New York to Warsaw, Poland, and back again—9,000 miles. It was a picture of Major General James G. Harbord, President of the Corporation, and the reproduction was perfect. The picture was not reproduced in Warsaw because the requisite machinery is not yet installed there. The inventor is E. F. W. Alexanderson, radio innovator. Each variation of light and shade in a photograph is translated into punctures of ticker tape, which, when drawn through a transmitter, causes the waves to assume a corresponding pattern. At the receiving end is a magnet, moved by the waves, which controls either a beam of light acting on a photographic plate or an ink drawing instrument. The main benefit of the process will, of course, be in quick transmission of pictures for newspaper use. By it banks can verify signatures of foreign tourists.

Arctic Radio

For several weeks no receiving station in North America was able to pick up messages from Donald Mix, radio operator of the Bowdoin, Dr. Donald B. MacMillan's boat now in the Arctic (TIME, Sept. 10). Finally an amateur operator at Prince Rupert, B. C., 2,200 miles from Greenland, and later the station of the Calgary (Alberta) Herald, caught faint and fragmentary messages in Morse, reporting the Bowdoin frozen solid in the ice floes of Smith Sound, at about 79° latitude, some 706 miles from the Pole. This is the strait separating northwest Greenland from the large group of islands called Ellesmere Land. Captain MacMillan is not seeking to reach the Pole but will stay in the Arctic zone two years for scientific observations. Winter is now upon the expedition, with its several months of continuous

Radio experts are of the opinion that the cause of the prolonged difficulty in communicating with the MacMillan party was the long Arctic Summer. Not all amateurs realize that the sun's rays affect detrimentally radio transmission in daylight by expanding the atmosphere and partly disintegrating it (a process called ionization).

EDUCATION

In France

The history text-book generally used in French primary schools hitherto stated that Joan of Arc was condemned by a tribunal composed of ecclesiastical judges of the Church of France. Lately the bishops took offense, The new edition of the text-book states that the tribunal was composed of Englishmen.

This is the example of history as an inexact science which a bold rural teacher at the Congress of Instituteurs took to drive home his plea that absolutely no history should be taught to

young children.

History, says M. Clémendot, the rural teacher, is an inexact science to begin with; its imperfection increases with the efforts made to condense it in the few pages of a primary textbook. It is a science not for children but for adults—for men whose experience of life enables them to understand, at least dimly, the historical facts.

Furthermore, the present purpose of history-teaching, to inculcate patriotism, ofttimes defeats itself by arousing a false hatred of foreigners,

resulting in wars.

M. Clémendot proposes to eliminate political history and to substitute for it the reading of historical anecdote and books of general information on the life of peoples.

He is now the center of abusive controversy. The answer of the authoritarians to his proposal is: "Outrageous! History has always been taught in the primary schools of France." He and his proposal will be seriously discussed at next year's Congress.

Contemporary History

The New York Times publishes a monthly magazine called Current History. Beginning with the November issue, the monthly survey of world events at the back of the magazine is written by twelve university professors, to each of whom is assigned a particular division of the globe. These are: Albert Bushnell Hart (Harvard) the U.S. and Canada; Harry T. Collings (Pennsylvania) South America; Arthur Lyon Cross (Michigan) the British Empire; Richard Heath Dabney (Virginia) Minor European States; William Stearns Davis (Minnesota) France and Belgium; Charles W. Hackett (Texas) Mexico and Cen-tral America; Albert How Lybyer (Illinois) Turkey and the Near East; Frederic A. Ogg (Wisconsin) East-ern Europe and the Balkans; Alex-ander Petrunkevitch (Yale) Russia and the Baltic States; William R. Shepherd (Columbia) Germany and Austria; Lily Ross Taylor (Vassar) Italy; Payson J. Treat (Stanford) the Far East and Africa.

In the November issue, Professor



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PROF. A. B. HART
He mentions many things

Hart mentions the following items in his survey of the history of the U. S. (Sept. 15—Oct. 15): Retirement of General Sawyer and Ambassadors Harvey and Child; General Wood's troubles in the Philippines; the financial difficulties of Governor McCray of Indiana; the Klan in Oklahoma; the Berkeley, Cal., fire; Mayor Hylan's illness; Magnus Johnson's speeches; the arrival of Lloyd George on American soil; the application for permission to disinter the body of James Oglethorpe; the farmers' distress; the annual convention of the A. F. of L.; Governor Pinchot's speech at Washington on prohibition.

Civics

John Hays Hammond, Chairman of the late United States (Fact Finding) Coal Commission, and Alton B. Parker, who once campaigned for President against Theodore Roosevelt, gathered the cohorts of the National Civic Federation and set out to attack public indifference, ignorance, error.

They plan "an educational campaign on current economic and political movements." As stimulants they offer such questions as: "What has been the social and industrial progress of the American people? To what extent is the public protected against frauds and impurities in the food supply?" etc., etc.

MEDICINE

Colds

Common colds are infectious and are probably due to an ultra-microscopic germ. These are the findings of Dr. Peter K. Olitsky and Dr. J. E. McCartney, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, after four years of experiments on human volunteers. Filtered washings from the noses of cold sufferers were injected into healthy persons, who promptly developed colds, which were in turn transmissable. The causative germ could not be seen, although cultures were grown from the secretions of 40 patients. Either the germ is so small that it cannot be seen through the most powerful magnification (about 1,500 times), or the right cultures for its food requirements were not found. Germs which will pass through an earthenware filter are called "filterable viruses." Dr. Olitsky previously collaborated in the discovery of the supposed influenza bacterium (TIME, March 17). It is wholly distinct from the germ of the common cold.

Abrams' Reactions Is He a Quack? Investigation Will Show

Of all the many cults of mechanotherapy and diagnosis now being practiced (TIME, July 16), none has attracted wider popular attention nor incurred stronger antagonism among regular medical men than the "electronic reactions" of Dr. Albert Abrams, of San Francisco. Who is Abrams, and what is his system?

The man. Albert Abrams was born in San Francisco in 1863. He studied at the University of Heidelberg, received his M. D. at 20. For a number of years he occupied a respected place in the medical fraternity of the Coast, was a professor in Cooper Medical College (later the medical school of Leland Stanford, Jr., University) and an officer in various medical societies. Until two years ago he was a member of the American Medical Association. For some years he was interested in "spondylotherapy," a system of "physio-therapy of the spine" invented by him. About 1912 he began to experiment with electrical apparatus ratus, made public his system of "electronic reactions" and since then has invented many new features and mechanisms. These he sells or rents to other physicians, giving courses in his therapeutic system at \$200 tuition. Whether or not Dr. Abrams makes a large income from his interests, it is admitted that Abrams practitioners in many cases make from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a week. Among these are a few men with M. D. degrees from reputable medical colleges, but many who have unsavory reputations for proved quackery throughout the country.

His machines. Abrams' main card is his method of "splanchno-diagnosis" (abdominal). It is applied to blood specimens, cultures of tissues from the body of a patient, or even to samples of his handwriting! The tests may be conducted in absentia with the patient 3,000 miles away. For best results the samples must be taken under certain prescribed conditions-dim light, no red in room, patient facing west! The specimens are placed on aluminum electrodes in a small, round box called a "dynamizer," connected by an elaborate wiring system with a "rheostat dynamizer" for amplifying the reactions, a "vibratory rate rheostat" and a "measuring rheostat" for determining the wave rate "ohmage" of the specimen. These are connected to an electrode on the forehead of a healthy human being, called the "re-agent," who stands stripped to the waist and barefooted on two metal grounding plates. The doctor "" percusses" the abdomen of the reagent, i.e., thumps the back of his left hand with the middle finger of his right, on which is a weighted thimble. The abdomen normally thimble. The abdomen normally shows a "line of dullness," below which a hollow sound is elicited. Different diseases in the patient's blood specimen cause different "areas of dullness" in the abdomen of the re-agent. Abrams claims to diagnose by this method not only the specific disease and its location, but also the sex, race and religion of the patient. Areas of dullness are distinguished for Catholics, Methodists, Seventh Day Adventists, Theosophists, Protestants and Jews! The diagnoses seem to be restricted in number. but include several serious microbic diseases — tuberculosis, typhoid, acquired or congenital "diminished resistance" (euphemistic for syphilis), carcinoma (cancer), sarcoma (tumor), gonorrhea. malaria, influenza, colon septicaemia, streptococcus and staphylococcus infections. Most patients have traces of several of these, and the majority are found to have some form of syphilis. Autographs of Samuel Johnson, Poe, Longfellow, Oscar Wilde, Samuel Pepys and Bret Harte have been tested by Dr. Abrams, revealing that all of them suffered from various dread diseases, including congenital syphilis! If it is desired to test a patient directly,

he takes the place of the "re-agent" in the circuit.

Abrams has invented numerous other machines. After the diagnosis is made, treatment is applied by the "oscilloclast." This is based on the principle that specific drugs possess the same vibratory rate as the diseases for which they are effective. By turning on the proper rate for a few treatments the oscilloclast "clears" the disease. The machine is not for sale, but is leased for \$200 down and \$5 a month to Abrams



© Underwood
Dr. Albert Abrams
He diagnoses sex, race and religion

graduates who will sign a contract not to open the apparatus. Other Abrams devices are the "electro-concussor;" the "biodynamometer," for determining "the potentiality of human energy;" the "sphygmobiometer," .which demonstrates the "wave-metric index" of liquids and minerals and is used as a diviningrod for locating subterranean oil; the "electro-bioscope;" the "reflexophone," a loud speaker arrangement which makes sounds indicative of certain diseases. Dr. Abrams predicts that these machines will be perfected to the point where people can stand on street corners, drop a coin in the slot and get a complete diagnosis.

Investigations. The layman will say: "Why doesn't some one conduct a strict scientific investigation of Abrams' extravagant claims and fantastic methods?" Attempts have been made. The American Medical Association consistently refuses to do so. It will conduct a serious investigation, its says, "when the American Astronomical Society appoints a committee to determine the truth or falsity of the theory of

Voliva (head of the Zion City Dowieite colony) that the earth is flat." Abrams has constantly refused to submit his method to tests controlled by the ordinary canons of science. His "reactions" often disagree with conventional diagnoses, and are claimed to be more delicate and sensitive than any orthodox method. Blood samples from animals and from perfectly healthy humans have been submitted, and returned with a formidable array of diseases.

But he has his supporters. The most conspicuous is Sir James Barr, consulting physician of the Liverpool Royal Infirmary and former Vice President of the British Medical Association, who has the Abrams machines, and lauds Abrams' achievements. In the U. S., Pearson's Magazine, sensational radical organ, espoused his cause, and published long supplements on Abrams. Upton Sinclair, the fighting Socialist pamphleteer and health apostle, has spent some time in Abrams' laboratory, and is sincerely convinced of his scientific genius and humanitarianism. But he is hardly a competent judge of cures.

The first systematic investigation of Abrams is now under way, by the Scientific American (also investigating psychic phenomena—TIME, June To an Abrams practitioner in 4): New York, six tubes were submitted, containing pure cultures of typhoid, pneumococcus, colon septicaemia, tetanus, tuberculosis, diphtheria. None of them was correctly diagnosed, and all gave marked "ohmages" and vibratory rates for a number of diseases. Various explanations for the failure were made, and Dr. Abrams has promised to give personal demonstrations in New York for the Scientific American. An electrical expert, investigating for Science and Invention, points out technical inconsistencies which would condemn the apparatus on known electrical principles.

To sum up the present status of the Abrams controversy: If his sincerity is granted and his obvious vagaries overlooked, there are still grave obstacles that his theories must hurdle both on the medical and bacteriological and on the mechanical side. The vast majority of reputable scientists who will express an opinion believe the scheme unmitigated charlatanism. The idea of specific vibratory rates for given diseases is not inherently an absurd one, and such men as Dr. Crile (TIME, Nov. 5) may evolve a scientific electronic analysis of the body. But Abrams' case would appear to be negated by patent absurdities.

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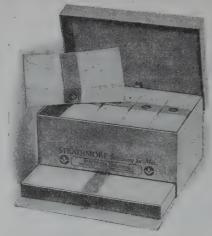
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AERONAUTIC

American Zeppelins

In Akron, the Goodyear Tire a Rubber Co. announced its purcha of all patents and rights to man facture Zeppelin dirigibles, incluing their engines, machinery a auxiliaries. The purchase price was not stated.

The reason for the willingness the Zeppelin interests to sell carises from the fact that under the Treaty of Versailles the vast has gars and shops at Friedrichshaf must be razed as soon as the Na ZR-3 is completed. The reason Goodyear's acquisition of the pents is to be found partly in tunprofitable character of the tunprofitable character of the tuniness at present, and partly it cause the American Company, as that one is a present and company, as the total rubber goods, can under the total rubber goods and the total rubber goods.

Twenty-five years ago the fame Count Zeppelin built his first right dirigible at Friedrichshafen on the Bodensee, and in spite of many dasters and failures carried on the development of this type of aircrawith indomitable courage. With indomitable courage. With purchase of the patents, the Goyear Co. is also taking over the skilled Zeppelin personnel of the signers and constructors.

33 U.S. Records

No record stands until approve by the Fédération Internations. Aeronautique of Paris. This autoratic body has now official awarded 15 new records for seplanes to the U.S. These including speed, altitude, endurance. The termination of the 1923 flying seponding the U.S. holding 33 recording all for land and seaplanes, won during the last two years.

A French Record

French fliers have tried hard recapture some of these records, a large prizes have been set up to the end, but without avail. So becointe's altitude record is the sexception. Verification of the barograph used on his last altituflight definitely established the fethat he made a height of 35,178 fethat he made a height of 35,178 for the U. S. can well afford to spannerecord out of 34.

Brow vs. Williams

A. J. ("Al") Williams, U. S. Navflier, formerly a pitcher of the Neyork Giants, beat Lieutenant H. Brow of the Navy in the Pulitz Air Race at St. Louis (TIME, O 15). He established a record 243.67 miles an hour. Last we the two men, who are cronies, determined to settle the matter on more. They set out at Mitch Field, L. I., and, taking the air altenately, they bettered each other ecords six times in succession in the course of two days. Williams he it at the end, with 266.68 miles thour—the fastest speed ever a tained by man.

A Drive

Two better than a birdie, one smarter than an eagle, and a world's record goes down in the archives for George Aulbach, professional at the Winthrop Golf Club, Boston, as the story of a single shot. Aulbach shot the 335-yard fifth hole in one, the longest recorded single stroke from tee to cup.

Horses

Expert equine advices took blind staggers during the week. In America, Zev and My Own were beaten by In Memoriam, a 10-to-1 shot, at Latonia; in France, Epinard, three-year-old whom the French called the "best horse in the world," lost by a head to Verdiet at Newmarket; in England, Papyrus was sold by Owner Ben Irish.

In Memoriam, considered an outsider, wore down Harry F. Sinclair's international champion Zev, passed him at the head of the stretch, to win by six lengths. Jockey Earl Sande is said to have flagrantly disobeyed orders in forcing Zev to the front in the opening rush and trying to hold him there through the 13/4-mile race—the longest Zev had ever run. Zev settled the My Own controversy by leading Admiral Grayson's threeyear-old four lengths across the line.

Thirty thousand natives of the Blue Grass went wild at the victory of In Memoriam. Annoyed by the frantic adulation, the colt lashed out with his hoofs, battered immediate by-

standers.

Johnson Out

The producers of auricular cauliflowers opened another mill last week. When it closed down for the night, Jack Renault, French Canadian heavyweight, had knocked out Floyd Johnson, Iowan. Fifteen rounds were required for the operation. The 15 sealed forever Johnson's claims to the heavyweight championship; but they showed him to be one of the most unflirching fighters that ever wore a glove; he will always be somebody's sparring partner. Resomebody's sparring partner. nault showed considerable skill but vestige (in either hand) of the crushing cannon ball which alone can dent the Dempsey crown.

Ape

Out of Bolivia has come the latest novelty in heavyweights. He is Camacho, Quichua Indian, aged 23. He extends seven feet two inches altitudinally and his arm spread spans eight feet. His discoverers have challenged Luis Angel Firpo, Pampas bull, in his behalf.

Casey Challenged

Last week Time printed the following paragraphs:

lowing paragraphs:

In 1885, E. Robinson Casey was third baseman on the Detroit National League ball team. In a game at Minneapolis when the bases were full and the score "four to three with but one inning to play," he struck out.

On the register of the Hotel Majestic, Manhattan, last week, appeared the name of E. Robinson Casey, Syracuse, N. Y. He was, it developed, President of the Central New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the original Casey.

There was no reason to doubt his story.

Charles W. Mears of Cleveland.

Charles W. Mears of Cleveland furnishes the following information:

"Detroit had no Casey on third base in 1885, and played no game in Minneapolis. On third Detroit had at various times Donnelly, Morton, Ringo, Sam Thompson, Olin, Ned Hanlon, Moriarty and Wood.

"On June 25, 1885, Detroit tried out a pitcher named Casey, but he was not mighty at bat and did not last the season through as a pitcher. A strike out by him would not have shocked the populace.

"This was W. B. Casey, who played with Wilmington, Del., in 1884 and with Indianapolis, Western League, the fore part of 1885.

"Prior to the time that Casey at the Bat appeared, there were two other professional Caseys. One was Dan M., a pitcher with the Philadelphia Nationals for several years from 1886 on, and the other was Dennis, an outfielder with Baltimore in the Baltimore Association in 1885 and 1886.

"Dennis was the best hitter of the three, and yet, since the name Dennis was a by-word in those days, had it been he who struck out with the bases full, Thayer would most likely have referred to the Dennis factor.

"Although I have the largest collection of baseball statistical literature extant, surpassing even the Spalding collection in the Astor library, I find in it nowhere the name of E. Robinson Casey."

A Technicality

A magnified technicality may sever racing relations between American and Canadian fishermen off Halifax. Though there was no question of her superiority when the boats crossed the finish line, Bluenose, Canadian defender, was declared by the judges loser in the second of three races scheduled with Columbia, American challenger, because Skipper Angus Walters failed to pass the Lighthouse Bank buoy to seaward.

Bluenose had won the first brush over the 26-mile Halifax course by 1 min. 20 sec. Believing that he had been deprived of the second race and the trophy unjustly, Captain Walters departed homeward, refus-ing to sail the final race. Fishermen of both countries are indignant.

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A Filthy Mess

Mud is a fruitful soil for farming and for journalism. The public likes it. The populace enjoys seeing mud from a rolling wheel spatter the honest citizen. In journalism, as in commerce, there are always some ready to pander to the public taste.

Five years ago a wealthy Man-



As pilloried by Artist Marsh in the "Daily News"

hattan realtor sued his wife for divorce. The charges were filth. The case was tried before a judge (no jury) and the decision was against the husband. But before the decision could be signed, the judge was elevated to a higher bench, and the case had to be retried. It is now on trial before a jury. The man was trial before a jury. The man was William Earl Dodge Stokes; and his wife, Helen Elwood Stokes. It is estimated that they have spent over \$1,000,000 on the case. They cover each other with mud. The public applauds.

It would seem that in such a case there would be no need for journalistic enlargement on the facts. Not so. The newspaper with the largest circulation in America—a paper itself not as old as this divorce casea paper that, therefore, should be the best barometer of what the public wants, finds it profitable to add its quota to the mud thrown.

Perhaps Mr. Stokes is a deep-dyed villain. At any rate it has not been settled in court of law. But this paper, the Daily News (Manhattan) pillories him before the public eye, championing the cause of Mrs.

Stokes. It made even Mr. Stokes' comparatively innocent appearancea harmless if not a handsome facethe subject of an almost libelous cartoon. And verbally it piled on mud to the dimensions of a plaster cast:

BEAUTIES ON STOKES' LOVE PYRE, MILLIONAIRE'S HISTORY LIKE SCARLET PAGEANT; KNEW WOMEN LIKE HORSES.

KNEW WOMEN LIKE HORSES.

How many girls were attracted by the wealth and insidious ways of this multimillionaire lover who boasts even now, at seventy-three, that he knows women as well as he knows horses?

It would be a long list, almost as long as the list of his real estate properties, and it would be a list of fair women flung away, whose names he delighted to drag in the gutter, to besmirch and defame whenever one of them crossed his path after he had discarded her.

The State's Attorney and the Grand Jury of Cook County, Iil., are delving into a sink of depravity, baring the scandals of Chicago's segregated district 18 years ago, tind, as the Prosecutor believes, William Earl Dodge Stokes at the vortex of a veritable whirlpool of crimes, of allegations of brazen corruption and almost unbelievable perjury, all directed at Heler Elwood Stokes, his present wife.

Elwood Stokes, his present wife.

Stokes fighting with back to wall prepared like Samson, to bring down the very temple of his own home, if beneath the ruins, he can crush the woman who bore him two children and was then tossed away like worm-eaten fruit.

From the moment the suit was begun he fought it not merely with tooth and nail, but with all the mud and filth he could reach, hurling the dirt in every direction.

Moral: Journalist, before thou seekest to cast out the mud from thy brother's hand, fling down the filth from thine own.

Foreign News

Are the foreign correspondents of American newspapers incompetent Ayes and nays ring out in united dissonance. Editor and Publisher trade paper of newspaperdom, took an attitude which moved editors to defend their correspondents.

Herbert Bayard Swope, Executive Editor of The New York World, led the editors, ejaculating: "One would think . . . that America lacked trained observers in Europe and else where! Surely . . . a false impression! All of the great American newspapers maintain groups of able correspondents abroad, who are thor oughly equipped to do the job, as best it can be done. . . . These writers are, primarily, collectors of facts. The interpretations placed upon their expositions are made by men schooled in that branch of journalism-editorial writers."

The Detroit Free Press was drawn into a similar dispute by an assertion of The Manchester Guardian that "For four years the American press though supremely well posted upon such matters as the oats of Papyrus has told Americans extraordinarily little about the realties of post-war

Europe."

The Detroit Free Press passed the following animadversion: "Every capital in Europe is being combed for news by American correspondents representing several news associations, and a greater number of individual papers than ever were represented in Europe before. These correspondents have supplied this country with accurate information, and it is possible for them to write with a detachment unattainable by European journalists because their country is not entangled in the troubles and dangers they describe."

The fact of the matter is that all views are apt to be exaggerated, and the foregoing are no exception to the fact. Undoubtedly Europe is wellcovered, but the slogan of foreign correspondents seems to be: "What does the American public want?"
These fact-collectors are governed



@ P. & A. W. E. D. STOKES
In real life

accordingly. If any big movement takes place, such as the French occupation of the Ruhr, the foreign correspondents are less concerned with fact-gathering than they are with construing the importance and probable effect of what occurs. The function of a correspondent is to write a factual narrative of events coupled with pertinent comment from others; in no sense should his despatches infringe on the sacred domain of the editorial writer. It is because of this fact that the European news in American journals is so often contradictory.

For example, not long ago Manhattan journals printed authoritatively that Germany had ceased passive resistance in the Ruhr. Actually no such thing had occurred and did not occur until a fortnight later. Another journal recently received a despatch from its foreign correspondent to the effect that Queen Zita was living near Vienna. The truth was that she had not budged from Spain.



The Razor for He-Men

A Bargain

One class of bonds offers an unusual opportunity for the investor this fall—an opportunity that will not appear again for years.

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Current Situation

The center of the American business stage has been almost monopolized by the stock market during the past week. Ten days ago share prices were distinctly weak; of the speculative "leaders," Can declined ¼ in a day, Baldwin %, Studebaker %, Steel 1½. Even the reliable chain stores sold off sharply. Stewart Warner dropped 3¾.

Then came the turn. Late one afternoon, U. S. Steel revealed a fine quarterly statement, declared an extra dividend of ¼. Next morning, by curious coincidence—if it was a coincidence—the redoubtable Jesse L. Livermore announced, apropos of nothing in particular, that he had turned bullish, that with agricultural recovery and a European settlement near at hand profits lay on the buying side, and that next year should be prosperous without becoming a boom. Stock prices soared. Can rose 5% that day, Baldwin 5½, Studebaker 5%, Steel 5½, with lesser advances throughout the list, even among the rails. Sales on the Stock Exchange passed the million mark each day the rest of the week, and prices continued to advance, fractionally but steadily.

These optimistic events at once split Wall Street into two schools of thought. One declared its belief that the turn had come, and that pessimistic predictions regarding 1924 had been overdone. The other, bearish to begin with, continued in that frame of mind; it viewed with cynical suspicion the remarkable coincidence of the extra Steel dividend, Judge Gary's cheerful prophecies, Broker Livermore's equally cheerful pronouncement, the upward rush in the price of the four present leading speculative stocks

leading speculative stocks.

When it came to explaining the motive behind the alleged bull manipulation of the stock market, however, wide differences of opinion were expressed. Some were impressed with the maneuver chiefly as a drive against the "short interest," which was believed to be large. Others pointed out that 1924 was a Presidential year, that the Party in power might show more than verbal gratitude to anyone who could prevent depression and maintain prosperity at least until after election day. A third school maintained that large interests wished to stir up a good market in order to liquidate securities likely to decline further next year. All agreed, however, that, if manipulation was responsible, it was no "piker's game," that substantial financial interests had seriously committed themselves to it.

The test of all these widely varied views should come by the beginning of December, when Congress meets, although the reason for the price advance may not be clear even to the initiated before next Spring.

The stock market, as is well known, usually acts as a thermometer and barometer to general business conditions. The questions now asked are: Is someone putting a lighted match under the thermometer bulb? If so, who?

Investment Bankers

The investment bankers are apparently indifferent to the hard things recently said of them in the West. Last week their convention was held in Washington itself, and they were addressed by President Coolidge from the south portico of the White House. The President's remarks were brief and to the point. After declaring that the investment banker performed important functions in American society by encouraging thrift and gathering funds for the commerce and industry of the country, President Coolidge went on to stress the responsibility which these tasks involved and to appeal to the Investment Bankers' Association to drive out undesirable promotors and financiers posing as legitimate investment firms. "It is almost impossible to weed out every undesirable element," said he, "but the country has come to know that it can rely upon the representations made by its investment bankers.

The convention went on record as firmly opposed to changes in the Transportation Act, the passage of a soldiers' bonus, the continuation of the Government in the shipping business, or the making of loans on improved city real estate for more than 60% of present costs

than 60% of present costs.

Colonel John W. Prentiss, of Hornblower & Weeks, a partner of Secretary of War Weeks, was elected President of the Association for the coming year. The convention of 1924 will be held in Cleveland.

Standard's Old Policy

One leading reason for the growth of the original Standard Oil Co. was that it always had ready cash in depressions and could buy up hard-up but potentially valuable independent concerns at attractively low prices. This policy has recently been exhibited again in the acquisition of the Producers & Refiners Co. by the Prairie Oil & Gas Co.—a Standard Oil unit which dominates the mid-continent petroleum industry.

The Producers & Refiners Co. has

The Producers & Refiners Co. has an oil and gas acreage of 265,000 acres under lease in Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico. Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, an interest in several pipe lines, many retail service stations in the West and Middle West, and three refineries with a total capacity of 25,000 barrels.

The absorption of Producers & Refiners will mean that the Prairie Oil & Gas Co. will enter the refining and marketing end of the oil business and gain an outlet for its own production.

This is the first important merger which has resulted from the present depression in the petroleum industry—unless production slackens, it may not be the last. It clearly shows that although John D. Rockefeller has withdrawn from active management of oil companies, his successors are continuing his business policy of having ready cash and credit during depressions.

A. E. Smith, Governor of New York: "In a political speech in Brooklyn I described 'young Colonel Roosevelt' as being 'hopelessly ignorant of state politics."

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, birth control proponent: "I announced that hereafter Chicago—not New York—will be the birth control capital of the U. S. In Chicago we shall established our headquarters; from Chicago we shall disseminate our information."

Feodor Chaliapin, famed Russian basso: "At a rehearsal in Chicago for Boris Godunov, opening opera of the season, I lost my temper. 'Imbeciles! Pigs!' roared I to the musicians. Maestro Spadoni, who was in charge, stalked toward me, hit me squarely on the nose."

Clara Clemens, daughter of the late Mark Twain: "At Town Hall, Manhattan, I gave a recital. Said the critics: 'Sincere, eager, creator of a poetic atmosphere . . . technical shortcomings as a singer . . . indistinct pronunciation.' My husband, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, who usually is on hand to play my piano parts, was not present."

Boris, King of Rumania: "The American press made much of a rumor that I plan to come to America in search of a wealthy wife. The Daily News, tabloid newspaper of Manhattan, was bold enough to nominate various candidates for my hand. First, Miss Millicent Rogers, who 'despite her industrial wealth does not look like an American. . When she appeared at the Southampton Street Fair . . . in a hindu costume. . . 'Secondly, Miss Abby Rockefeller, 'pretty grand-daughter of the oil emperor,' who is 'well chaperoned by her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.' Thirdly, Miss Alice De Lamar, late mine operator's daughter, 'worth ten millions in her own right' and 'reputed a beauty.' Fourthly, Miss Alice Muriel Astor ('five millions is not such a lot with which to model a kingdom,' said the News, 'but it would be sufficient to finance a vice crusade on Sofia's night life'). Fifthly, Mimi Brokaw, 'one of the season's débutantes,' who 'being extremely young, the idea of queening it over the Bulgarians might tickle her fancy.' Last, Miss Muriel Vanderbilt, 'an engaging little person . . . with a sense of dignity.'"

Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Co.: "Following the death of Dr. Charles Proteus Steinmetz, wide publicity was given to the alleged fact that he was paid no 'regular' salary by the General Electric Co.—just 'received at his own request irregular amounts when he needed them.' Following the publication of this falsehood came an official statement from our Company asserting that Dr. Steinmetz regularly drew 'one of the largest salaries' ever paid to an official of the organization."

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"HE IS GREAT who feeds other minds.

"HE IS GREAT who inspires others to think for themselves.

"HE IS GREAT who pulls you out of your mental ruts, lifts you out of the mire of the commonplace, whom you alternately love and hate, but whom you cannot forget.

"HE IS GREAT to whom writers, poets, painters, philosophers, preachers, and scientists go, each to fill his own little tin cup, dipper, calabash, vase, stein, pitcher, amphora, bucket, tub, barrel or cask."

> -From Hubbard's Little Journey on Jean Jacques Rousseau.



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"TIME brings all things"

In Vitry-le-François, France, one ime. Grasset was awarded a gold edal by the Government for the stinction of giving birth to 24 mildren in 25 years.

In London, Robert Broom, 91, was arried to Miss Elizabeth Bolt, 88. oth were so feeble they were oliged to sit during the ceremony; ey signed the register with treming hands.

In Detroit, Mrs. Jennie P. Frazer* as married to Smith V. Fish in the esence of her three-year-old great-

In Manhattan, Saks & Co. clothiers) alleged in an advertisement that "the best known men in all Street [i.e., J. Pierpont Moran, Otto H. Kahn, Dwight W. Moran, Otto H. W. Moran, O g our sack coats and straight cut buble-breasted waistcoats with mtrasting striped trousers." Saks Co. also cited Mr. Lloyd George favoring the "contrasting coat d trouser idea."

In Washington, D. C., the Depart-ent of Commerce (whose function is to advertise foreign trade opengs for American business men) ceived a request from Sweden for monthly delivery of 15,000 to 0,000 bunches of bananas.

In Delmar, Del., George Morris, a umber, was obliged to dig a hole ider a house. Crawling in, he felt stinging sensation on one arm, alt something wrapping itself cound his leg. Investigation towed that Morris, who was later amoved to a hospital, had invaded the lair of 27 fierce snakes.

On behalf of the town of Chipley, la., the Orange County Chamber Commerce branded as "a silly lie, Ise and absurd," the story (broad-isted a month ago through the ress of the nation) that colored ibies were being used at Chipley r alligator bait. In its issue for r alligator bait. In its issue for ct. 15, TIME printed the fact that e report had been circulated, but no wise vouched for its authencity. TIME's story was as follows: From Chipley, Fla., it was reported that lored babies were being used for alligar bait. "The infants are allowed to ay in shallow water while expert rifleen watch from concealment nearby, hen a saurian approaches his prey, he shot by the riflemen." The Louisville Herald: "Florida alligar hunters do not ever miss their target." The price reported as being paid colored thers for the services of their babies as it was "\$2.00 a hunt."

In Washington, D. C., the Geran police dog of Andrew W. Meln was reported to have sat beside r. Mellon's chauffeur outside the sidence of Charles E. Hughes, tifing a gigarette offing a cigarette.

* Some months previous Mr. Fish's first fe named Mrs. Frazer as co-respondent a bill for divorce.

MISCELLANY MILES TONES

Rumored Engaged. Miss Jeanne Eagels, leading lady in Rain, to Whitney Warren, Jr., son of Architect Whitney Warren of Manhattan. Both Miss Eagels and Mr. Warren, Jr., refused to confirm the report. Mr. Warren's father issued an emphatic denial.

Engaged. Mrs. Dorothy Park Benjamin Caruso, 30, widow of En-rico Caruso, to Captain G. R. In-gram, "wealthy Scotsman." He gave her swimming lessons last Summer at the Lido, Italy.

Married. William H. Vanderbilt, a son of the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Paul Fitz Simons, to Miss Emily O'Neill Davies, in Grace Church, Manhattan. After the ceremony several shop girls and sweatshop workers crowded past the police guard, entered the church, took as souvenirs some of the pale pink chrysanthemums tied in clusters the part of the pale pink chrysanthemums tied in clusters the part of the pale pink chrysanthemums tied in clusters the part of the pale pink chrysanthemum tied in clusters the part of the pale pink chrysanthemum tied in clusters the part of the pale pink chrysanthemum tied in clusters the part of the pale pink chrysanthemum tied in clusters the pale pink chrysanthemum tied the pale pink chrysanthemum ti ters to the pew ends.

Married. Oscar Fredrik Wilhelm Olaf Gustaf Adolf, Crown Prince of Sweden, 41, to Lady Louise Mountbatten, daughter of the late Marquis of Milford Haven, second cousin of King George of England, by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, in the Chapel Royal, London. By his the Chapel Royal, London. By his first wife, who was Princess Margaret Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, and who died in 1920, Prince Gustaf Adolf has four sons and one daughter. Over six feet tall, he possesses an athletic medal, awarded for high proficiency in five different sports. He is a practical archaeologist and a collector of modern paintings.

Married. Brazilla Carroll Reece, U. S. Representative from Tennessee, "Baby of the 67th Congress," 33, to Miss Louise Goff of Washington. They went to the Canal Zone for their honeymoon.

Sued for Divorce. Roscoe C. ("Fatty") Arbuckle, deposed cinema clown, by Mrs. Minta L. Arbuckle, at Providence, R. I. She charged desertion, failure to provide.

Died. Jimmy Ryan, 60, who played for 15 years prior to 1900 on the White Stockings (Chicago on the White Stockings (Chicago National League Baseball Club), in Chicago, of heart failure. Said to be the most accurate and clever thrower in the history of baseball, he had a record of more than 100 hits a season for 17 years, stole 440 hases.

Died. Samuel W. McCall, 72, Governor of Massachusetts (1916-18) and Republican leader for 40 years, at Winchester, Mass., of pneumonia. President Coolidge said of him: "He will remain a national figure in American history."

Died. Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, 65, former Premier of the British Empire, in London, of cancer of the throat. (See page 8.)



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Too much **WORK-**Not enough LOVE!



THIS, says Bertrand Russell, is I what ails us. Four hours a day, at work, is enough to provide all of us with the necessities of life. The remainder should be spent in affection, the enjoyment of art, woodlands, sunshine and green fields.

In an amazingly outspoken article in the November Century, Russell sounds a note of warning. He scathingly arraigns the advocates of economic reconstruction and cautions them against the mistakes of the Bolsheviks. Marriage, he says, will be a thing of the past, and family life will disappear if industrialism continues to enslave women as well as men.

Read it in the November Cen-Whether you agree with Russell or not, his is an original and refreshing point of view. It is the sort of mental stimulus that stirs the imagination.

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POINT with PRIDE

After a cursory view of TIME'S ummary of events, the Generous itizen points with pride to:

British courtesy in helping Amerca to dry up. (P. 4.)

The contribution of college proessors to historico - journalism. P. 19.)

The Pope of Peace. (P. 17.).

A general's face. It traveled 9,000 vireless miles without damage. P. 18.)

The courage of the politician who vould rather have a character than a ountry. (P. 6.)

The romantic hero who fights for nis nose and laughs in spite of it. P. 14.)

The skill of the champion international bridge-player. (P. 7.)

Lloyd George's last audience—the Whoest of the Who. (P. 9.)

David F. Houston. He has a distinguished patron. (P. 2.)

The first American to attend a meeting of the British Cabinet.

The auspicious hymen of Sweden's royal and athletic archaeologist. (P. 29.)

The patrons of symphony. (P. 13.)

An Admiral who does not fear to bravely split his infinitives. (P. 5.)

A chrysanthemum, a rose and a distinguished lady. (P. 1.)

A document beginning "We, the people . . ." (P. 3.)

A man who saves words like dollars and dollars like words. (P. 5.)

A smaller and better Royal Navy. (P. 9.)

of the many surprising facts now brought to light in

THE WORLD CRISIS 1915

By the Rt. Hon.

Winston S. Churchill

First Lord of the Admiralty, 1911-1915

A strong motive in the Dardanelles action was to help the Russians, who were hard-pressed.

Russia, reeling as she was under German blows, refused to consent to the participation of Greece in the Dardanelles operations at a moment when conditions made possible the seizure of the Gallipoli Peninsula and Constantinople by the Allies.

The Turkish forces in Gallipoli in March, 1915, were in desperate condition and could not have held out against a more determined naval attack. The delay by the British in the Dardanelles operations was just sufficient to enable the Turks to bring up enough reinforcements to adequately defend the peninsula.

Repeated wireless warnings were sent to the Lusitania on the day on which she was torpedoed; she disregarded these and the orders given her for speed and zig-zagging.

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VIEW with ALARM

Having perused well the chronicle of the week, the Vigilant Patriot views with alarm:

Disaster predicted for Stanley Baldwin's ministry. (P. 10.)

Plays which the pious will pry into. (P. 15.)

The inexorable law of the sea.

New data in the art of crookery.

Injustice done to Florida babies and alligators. (P. 29.)

The German Army as imagined by a French Lieutenant Colonel. (P. 10.)

A Bolivian half-breed who follows Latin tradition in suppressing the press. (P. 12.)

Theft of the Gobelin tapestries. (P. 13.)

The putting of a lighted match under the business thermometer. (P. 26.)

A woman who desires that the President should be less Puritan and more Cavalier. (P. 6.)

The private habits of the Scorpion. (P. 18.)

Senator McCormick, who is again enjoying the center of his own whirlwind. (P. 3.)

Radical fulminations against the Supreme Court. (P. 3.)

French bishops who have power to amend history-books to their taste. (P. 19.)

The "evasion politic" of Senator-Farmer Wadsworth. (P. 6.)

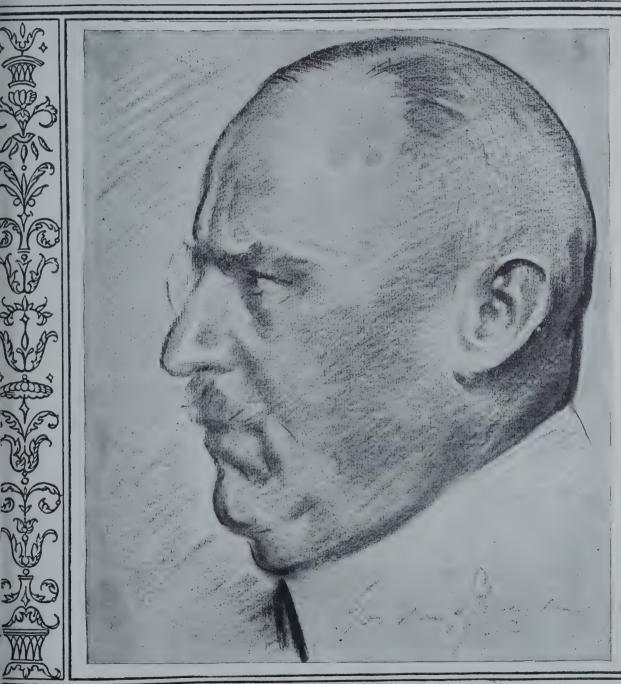
"Sonorous nothing" as a possible nickname for the League. (P. 7.)

Spondylotherapy. (P. 19.)

The case of Casey. (P. 23.)

FIME

The Weekly News-Magazine







MF

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 12

Nov. 19, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY |

Mr. Goolidge's Week

¶"We have been a most favored people. We ought to be a most generous people. We have been a most blessed people. We ought to be a most thankful people.

"Wherefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, do hereby fix and designate Thursday, the 29th day of November, as Thanksgiving Day. . . In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the United States."—Proclamation made at Washington, D. C.

The President let it be known that he believed Congress would have to authorize measures for relieving food stringency in Germany before the Winter was out.

¶ On the 100th anniversary of the Monroe Doctrine, next month, either the President or Secretary Hughes will make formal and public reaffirmation of those principles which then will reach the century mark. This was "intimated" at the White House.

The budget for the next fiscal year, as completed by Budget Bureau and submitted to the President, called for an expenditure of \$1,700,000,000 exclusive of payments on the public debt and postal expenditures. This, according to announcement, is the figure to which President Harding had hoped to limit expenditures. In addition there is \$1,300,000,000, for interest and amortization of the publie debt, making the grand total \$3,-000,000,000. (As postal revenues approximately offset the allowance of the Post Office Department, this amount is not an "expense" in the same way as other expenditures.)

The President officially designated the days from Nov. 11 to Nov. 29 as the period of the annual Red Cross membership roll-call, saying: "It is a privilege to our people to hold membership in and have a part in the work of this truly American organization. I therefore urge a renewal of all present memberships and enlistment in the American Red Cross by all not now members."

¶ It was reported that the President had begun preparation of his address to Congress, to be délivered on Dec. 3. The conjecture is that his chief topics will be the farm situation, tax relief and the railway prob-

¶ Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge, Frank W. Stearns, and the Secretary to the President, C. Bascom Slemp, of Virginia, attended a performance of John Drinkwater's play, Robert E. Lee. This is the first time Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge have been at the theatre since President Harding's death.

¶ King Victor Emmanuel of Italy received the following cablegram, over the signature "Calvin Coolidge":

"On this auspicious occasion I am happy to extend to your majesty in the name of the people of the United. States and in my own sincere birthday felicitations and best wishes for your continued good health and prosperity."

CONTENTS

Page

National Affairs	1-5
Foreign News 6	-12
Art	13
Books14	-15
Music	15
The Theatre16	-17
Cinema	17
Law	18
Education18	-20
Science20	-21
Medicine	-22
The Press	22
Business and Finance	23
Sport	24
Imaginary Interviews	27
Aeronautics	28
Milestones	29
Miscellany	29
Point With Pride	31
View With Alarm	32

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Dixerunt

Two great men spoke on the same occasion. Their sentiments were as different as their manners of expression. One has held what the other holds—an exalted post. One is an "out," the other an "in"; one a Democrat, the other a Republican; one a professor, the other a lawyer; one an ex-President, the other a President; one Woodrow Wilson, the other Calvin Coolidge. Perhaps it was natural that they should differ.

The manner of their difference is best expressed by the following comparisons of their words:

Of Armistice Day.

Mr. Coolidge: 'Nov. 11 will be the fifth anniversary of the signing of the armistice which ended the World War. The nations have not yet recovered from that great catastrophe, nor will they recover for some time to come. But a great deal of progress has been made in that di-Most of the millions of rection. soldiers have been returned into their civilian occupations, and commerce and industry are tending toward their pre-War conditions. The lapse of time has mellowed the resentments which arose out of the War and has healed many of the wounds that such a struggle was bound to.make."

Mr. Wilson: "The anniversary of Armistice Day should stir us to great exaltation of spirit because of the proud recollection that it was our day, a day above those early days of that never-to-be-forgotten November which lifted the world to the high levels of vision and achievement upon which the great War for democracy and right was fought and won; although the stimulating memories of that happy time of triumph are forever marred and embittered for us by the shameful fact that when the victory was won-won, be it remembered, chiefly by the indomitable spirit and ungrudging sacrifices of our own incomparable soldiers—we turned our backs upon our associates and refused to bear any responsible part in the administration of peace, or the firm and permanent establishment of the results of the War-won

at so terrible a cost of life and treasure—and withdrew into a sullen and selfish isolation which is deeply ignoble because manifestly cowardly and dishonorable."

Of the present:

2

Mr. Coolidge: "It is greatly to be hoped that we are on the threshold of a new era. The Washington conference, resulting in the first practical limitation of armaments among the nations of the earth, did much to promote peace and good-will. In our own country rigid economy has brought our expenditures within our income and brought about a reduction in War debts."

Mr. Wilson: "Every anxious year that has followed has made the exceeding need for such services as we might have rendered more and more evident and more and more pressing, as demoralizing circumstances which we might have controlled have gone from bad to worse. And now, as if to furnish a sort of sinister climax, France and Italy between them have made waste paper of the Treaty of Versailles and the whole field of international relationship is in perilous confusion."

Of a program.

Mr. Coolidge: "Our country will... renew its resolve to continue to meet its obligations to those who suffered injury from their service. But for their action, so patriotically performed, Armistice Day would have had quite another meaning for us and for the world."

Mr. Wilson: "The affairs of the world can be set straight only by the firmest and most determined exhibition of the will to lead and make the right prevail."

Of the future.

Mr. Coolidge: "It is well, also, to recall just what the day meant. It meant the end of a war. It ought to mean the permanent return of a peace which can only be established through good-will and only enjoyed in security when it rests on justice. If there is to be peace on earth, it will be because between nations there is justice on earth."

Mr. Wilson: "The only way in which we can worthily give proof of our appreciation of the high significance of Armistice Day is by resolving to put self-interest away and once more formulate and act upon the highest ideals and purposes of international policy. Thus, and only thus, can we return to the true traditions of America."

On S Street

On Armistice Day, following his official speech of the night before, President Wilson received homage from a group of 5,000 pilgrims who gathered at his home on S Street. The ceremony was brief, lasting only eleven minutes. Mr. Wilson emerged from the door of his house followed by Mrs. Wilson and Ellen McAdoo, his grand-daughter. A band played Over There.

Senator Carter Glass of Virginia spoke for some five minutes, express-



© Paul Thompson
SENATOR GLASS
He led the rally

ing the "salutations of friends and fellow-citizens."

Through this speech Mr. Wilson stood alone, head bowed. At its conclusion he was visibly moved. He hesitated some moments before replying. As he spoke, his voice broke, the muscles of his face quivered. His reply was brief.

reply was brief.

"I am proud to remember that I had the honor of being the Commander-in-Chief of the most ideal army that was ever thrown together—pardon my emotion—though the real fighting Commander-in-Chief was my honored friend, Pershing. . . .

"Thank you, with all my heart, for your kindness."

His voice ceased; he plainly could not speak more. Applause filled the street. As they ceased, he raised his hand and said: "Just one word more, I cannot refrain from saying it:

"I am not one of those that have

the least anxiety about the triumpl of the principles I have stood for. have seen fools resist Providence be fore and I have seen their destruction as will come upon these again—utte destruction and contempt. That we shall prevail is as sure as that Goo reigns. Thank you."

He turned and with Mrs. Wilson a his arm re-entered the house.

An Armistice Day pilgrimage t Mr. Wilson's home has taken place every year since 1921. On each occasion some man high in the council of the Democratic Party and person ally close to the ex-President ha acted as spokesman for the pilgrims In 1921 the honor fell to Hamilton Holt; in 1922 to Henry Morgen thau, Ambassador to Turkey unde the Wilson régime. This year Mr Wilson's trusted Secretary of the Treasury, Carter Glass, sometime spoken of among politicians—more familiarly than charitably—a "pigeon face," led the rally around his old leader.

CABINET

A Commission

The Philippine Independence Commission—which is to the Philippin Legislature as Mr. Hyde is to Dr Jekyll—chose Manuel Roxas, Speake of the Insular House of Representatives, as a Commission of one. The Commission will go to Washington to explain to the War Departmenthe Filipino side of the Legislature' controversy with Governor General Wood. The Commission will have four technical advisers.

Inasmuch as the native Government already has two Resident Commissioners in Washington, the addition of Señor Roxas is unlikely to produce much effect on Secretary Weeks.

THE RAILWAYS

Eggs, Kruttschnitt

There is no longer any question how to treat a goose that lays golden eggs: don't starve it; don't cut of its neck.

But the case of a goose that might lay golden eggs, but doesn't, is less susceptible of deft solution. The railways are a whole flock of such geese. During the War they were seized and peremptorily ordered to lay twice a day. They could have as much food as they desired, but they might not leave the nest. And when the War was passed, this regimen had seriously impaired both the morale and the constitutions of the

geese. The geese and the gooseherds

cried for normalcy.

New treatment was devised, dubbed the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act. Still the geese fail to produce their golden fruit. There is a chorus of new proposals. Senator Cummins of Iowa, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and others of his group favor consolidation. They say in effect: "Let us put all the geese into half a dozen large goosepens. Then those less in-clined to lay will emulate those more inclined to lay, and we shall have eggs." Radicals, such as Senator La Follette, favor drastic cuts in freight rates, saying: "The geese are suffering from a plethora. A little dieting will restore their egg-laying qualities." Railroad Labor is for outright cooking of the geese in the oven of Government ownership. The heads of the railways rise to hiss at all of these. "Out upon you," they cry, "the geese are just recovering their robust physique. Cook them, starve them, pen them up and they will never lay again! Yours for golden eggs." This last was the attitude vigorously expressed last week by Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Addressing 2,000 guests of the Railway Business Association in Manhattan, he said: "There is no legitimate interest of the shipping public which will not be adequately protected during a fair trial of the Transportation Act as it now stands. The public wants adequate service. For such adequate service the railroads must secure a fair return. . . . The public is on trial to a greater extent than are the railroads."

These opinions are fairly representative of the attitude of most railway executives. In their robustness the opinions are especially Kruttschnittian. For Kruttschnitt is a man of the self-made type. He was the son of a New Orleans merchant ruined by the Civil War. Nevertheless he had a college education, at Washington and Lee University. His first railroad job was as an engineer building part of the line which is now the eastern end of the Southern Pacific. Today he is Chairman of the Road with a salary of \$100,000 a year, ranking with Alfred H. Smith of the New York Central as one of the highest paid railway executives in the country. Between these periods his life was a matter of work, much of it, according to his own testimony, at the rate of 18 hours a day. He is the kind of a man who says and means: "The only way I know in which anyone can have an easy life is to earn it by the hardest possible kind of work."

He is just as much in earnest in



Julius Kruttschnitt "The public is on trial"

saying: "The public is on trial." But Senator La Follette and all other politicians are forced to adopt an attitude of comradeship with the public that bars any such expression of opinion, even if they were naturally inclined towards it.

TAXATION

Mr. Mellon Proposes

Knowing that a struggle was inevitable, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, took the future by the forelock. It is a settled question that the next Congress will have the choice either of giving the soldiers a bonus or of reducing taxation. The progressives in Congress are militantly for a bonus. Many of the conservatives, including Senator Reed Smoot, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, without advocating the bonus, regard it as a certainty. Not so, Secretary Mellon.

In a letter to William R. Green of

In a letter to William R. Green of Iowa, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Mellon directly opened the question of bonus vs. reduced taxes—deliberately opening the issue several weeks before it would normally be approached, deliberately striking the first blow. He laid out a program for tax reduction, showing just how much in dollars and cents it will save to each group of 14,000,000 incoming tax-

payers. He added: "A soldiers' bonus would postpone tax reduction not for one but for many years to come."

The Proposal. The Government has at present an annual surplus, about \$300,000,000, on receipts over expenditures (including sinking fund and other public debt payments). To the taxpayers, the beneficiaries of this surplus, taxes may be cut as follows:

1) Make a 25% reduction of taxes on earned incomes (salaries and wages, as opposed to interest and

dividends).

2) Where the present normal income tax is 4%, reduce it to 3%; where it is 8%, reduce it to 6%.

3) Reduce surtax rates by commencing their application at \$10,000 instead of \$6,000 and scaling them upward to 25% at \$100,000. "This upward to 25% at \$100,000. "This will readjust the surtax rates all along the line, and the Treasury recommends the readjustment, not in order to reduce the revenues, but as a means of saving the productivity of the surtaxes. In the long run it will mean higher rather than lower revenues from the surtaxes. At the outset it may involve a temporary loss in revenue, but the Government estimates that even during the first year, if the revision is made early enough, the net loss in revenue from all the changes in the surtaxes would be only about \$100,000,000, and that, in all probability, the revenue from the reduced rates will soon equal or exceed what would accrue at the present rates. .

"The readjustment of the surtaxes, moreover, is not in any sense a partisan measure. It has been recommended, on substantially this basis, by every Secretary of the Treasury since the end of the War, irrespective of party. . . .

"Taxpayers subject to the higher rates cannot afford, for example, to invest in American railroads or industries or embark upon new enterprises in the face of taxes that will take 50% or more of any return that may be realized. These taxpayers are withdrawing their capital from productive business and investing it instead in tax-exempt securities. . . .

"The growth of tax-exempt securities, which has resulted directly from the high rates of surtax, is at the same time encouraging extravagance and reckless expenditure on the part of local authorities. . ."

4) Limit the deduction of capital losses to $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the loss. The present revenue law limits the tax on capital gains to $12\frac{1}{2}\%$, but puts no limit on the capital losses. It is be-

lieved it would be sounder taxation policy generally not to recognize either capital gain or capital loss for purposes of income tax. This is the policy adopted in practically all other countries having income tax laws, but it has not been the policy in the United States.

So long, however, as our law recognizes capital gains and capital losses for income tax purposes, gain and loss should be placed upon the same basis.

- 5) Limit the deductions from gross income for interest paid during the year and for losses not of a business character to the amount the sum of these items exceeds tax-exempt income of the taxpayer.
- 6) Tax common property of husband and wife to the spouse having control of the income. (Some states allow husband and wife to split this return, an unfair advantage over citizens of other states.)
- 7) Repeal the tax on the telegraphs, telephones and leased wires—the last of the War-time transportation taxes.
- 8) Repeal the tax on admissions, mostly derived from neighborhood motion picture theatres.
- 9) Repeal miscellaneous nuisance taxes either because they are difficult to collect or because they are unnecessarily inconvenient for the public.

Effect on Revenue. The Government would lose and gain from these changes, according to Treasury estimates, as follows:

Decrease Increase

	in mil-	(in mil-
	lions of ollars)	lions of dollars
Reduction of 25% in tax	,	
on earned income	97	
Reduction in normal tax	92	
Readjustment of surtax		
rates	102	
Capital loss limited to		
121/2%		25
Interest and capital loss		
deductions limited		35
Community property		
amendment		8
Repeal of telegraph and		
telephone tax	30	
Repeal of admission tax	70	
Total	391	68
	68	
Net loss	000	
Net loss	323	

Effect on the Public. The Mellon program is estimated to reduce income tax revenue \$222,900,000. Of this reduction 65% will go to the incomes below \$10,000 a year. The repeal of the telegraph and admissions taxes will lift another \$100,000,000 from

the tax bill of the general public. The income tax reductions for a married man with two children would be:

resent	Proposed	Saving to
tax.	tax.	taxpayer.
\$28.00	\$15.75	\$12.25
68.00	38.25	29.75
128.00	72.00	56.00
186.00	99.00	87.00
276.00	144.00	132.00
	189.00	177.00
456.00	234.00	222.00
	tax. \$28.00 68.00 128.00 186.00	tax, tax, \$28.00 \$15.75 68.00 38.25 128.00 72.00 186.00 99.00 276.00 144.00 366.00 189.00

Significance. Secretary Mellon said, in effect, to Congress: "Will you give a bonus to 4,000,000 veterans or will you cut the income taxes of 14,000,000 people?" Any politician's answer would be obvious were



© Keystone

Mrs. Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont "Women are living under worse conditions in this country than in any other country in the world"

it not for the fact that as voters and lobbyists the bonus advocates have a much better organization than the taxpayer. But Mr. Mellon spoke loud enough for the public as well as Congress to hear. Much depends on the public's reaction. If the taxpayers shout louder than the bonus advocates, there may be no bonus.

President Coolidge did not make himself responsible for Mr. Mellon's proposal. It is obvious that he will avail himself of the public response in judging what to say to Congress on Dec. 3. If the President believes the public thinks well of lower taxes, the Coolidge war-cry in 1924 may well be: "No bonus, less taxes!"

WOMEN

Evening the Sexes

"Women are living under wors conditions in this country than i any other country in the world. It i time that men woke up to this face

"Discrimination exists everywhere The worst and a common one is the a man can give away his child an take it away from his wife. I some cases he can will away his un born child.

"Man has the whip-hand ove woman. Her instincts are maternal and if he can threaten to take awa her child he can dominate all situations."—So said Mrs. O. H. P. Bel mont, President of the Nationa Woman's Party, in announcing the Fall plans of the Party. The presenaim of the National Woman's Part is a Constitutional Amendment giving women absolute equality with men in the sight of the law.

To this end Mrs. Belmont sum moned 200 leaders of the Party to meet in Washington and call on the President on Nov. 17. The object of the visit is to inform President Coolidge that their drive has begun

When Congress opens, the proposed Amendment to the Constitution will be introduced in both Houses. Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas will make the introduction in the Senate. In the House the Amendment will be introduced by Senator Curtis' protégé, Daniel Read Anthony, Jr., who secured the sea which Mr. Curtis vacated when he transferred from the House to the Senate. Congressman Anthony is an ephew of Susan B. Anthony who blazed the trail of equal rights for women.

Mrs. Belmont expects great thing of the proposed Amendment. When asked if she thought there would ever be a woman President, she replied "I expect to live to see her elected and to attend her inauguration." Mrs. Belmont does not give her again Who's Who. She was first married in 1874.

Notification sprang from Marion O., that Mrs. Florence Kling Harding may be named delegate-at-large from Ohio to the next Republican National Convention. If so, she will be required to file a declaration with the Secretary of State of Ohio, naming the candidate she will support

SUPREME COURT

Land Laws

The first important case decided by the Supreme Court since its return from its Summer recess, on Oct. 1, was its decision on the Washington and California anti-alien land laws. The Pacific Coast states have made a succession of efforts to exclude Orientals, especially Japanese, from citienship and from the possession of arm land.

During its last term, the Supreme Court upheld the laws denying Japanese citizenship. The present deeision covers the laws of Washingon and California which prohibit and-owning by aliens ineligible for eitizenship or by aliens who have not leclared their intention of becoming

These laws were attacked chiefly on the grounds that they violated the Ath Amendment to the Constitution i. e., abridged, "the privileges and mmunities of citizens" and deprived persons of "life, liberty or proprty.") and that they conflicted with he American-Japanese Treaty.

The Court held that the laws conlicted with neither the treaty nor the Amendment, adding:

"We agreed with the court below

hat:
"It is obvious that one who is not become one, acks an interest in and the power to ffectually work for the welfare of the tate, and, so lacking, the State may ightfully deny him the right to own nd lease real estate within its bounaries. If one incapable of citizenhip may lease or own real estate it within the realm of possibility that very foot of land within the State light pass to the ownership or posession of non-citizens."

POLITICAL NOTES

When Representative Graham of linois, Republican, heard that Sectary of the Treasury Mellon had dvocated tax reduction, he exaimed:

"I am not in accord with Mr. Meln, and it was darned poor judgment express his views at this time. The eople in my country are against re-ncing income taxes on large in-mes."

Governor Pinchot, campaigning sainst liquor in Pennsylvania, assed the word along to the State oard of Motion Picture Censors. ereafter, no pictures of drinking

parties, hip flasks, violations of the Volstead Act, or pictures ridiculing enforcement agents will appear on the screen in Pennsylvania.

What sort of fathers are Senators? A statistical Washington reporter decided to take a census of Senatorial offspring, with especial regard to twins. In this respect the greatest father of all is Dr. Edwin Fremont Ladd, senior Senator from North Dakota, progenitor of eight children including two sets of twins. William H. King of Utah confesses to one pair of twins, born last Summer while he was abroad with Senator Ladd. Lynn J. Frazier, the other



@ Wide World SENATORS LADD AND KING "What sort of fathers?"

Senator from North Dakota, has one modest set of twins to his credit. Earle B. Mayfield of Texas, elected by the Ku Klux Klan, but not yet seated in Congress, is in a like case. Representative Arthur Monroe Free of San Jose, Calif., matches Senator Ladd's record with two sets of twins. But he totals only five children.

Charles A. Culberson, for a quarter of a century Senator from Texas, has taken his pen in hand to write the memoirs of one of the few living old-timers, Southern style, of the Senate.

During the last Congress there were just five Senators who had begun their service in the last century: Lodge of Massachusetts, War-

ren of Wyoming, Nelson of Minnesota, Culberson of Texas, McCumber of North Dakota. Lodge and Warren will see the next Congress. Knute Nelson is dead. McCumber fell before the radical onslaughts of Lynn J. Frazier and Culberson succumbed to Earle B. Mayfield and the Ku Klux Klan.

Now Mr. Culberson, grievously stricken in health, but still possessed of his fund of humor and anecdote, has begun to set down the experiences of his 30 years in public life —from the time when as Governor of Texas he put a stop to one of Bob Fitzsimmons' prize fights by calling the Legislature to prohibit it -to last November when the Ku Klux Klan unseated him.

Senator Hiram Johnson's Presidential aspirations underwent some strange evolutions. He attacked Secretary Hughes' offer to join in a reparations conference (TIME, Nov. 12). It was believed Mr. Johnson had found his issue. Then, last week, the conference apparently fell through (see page 6)—and Mr. Johnson was without an issue.

About the time of Mr. Johnson's strictures on Mr. Hughes' policy, Ralph Beaver Strassburger of Pennsylvania announced that Mr. Johnson would probably soon announce his candidacy, and intimated that, after all, Ralph Beaver Strassburger was a bigger and better financial backer of the Senator than Albert D. Lasker of Chicago.

Last week Mr. Strassburger appeared in Washington. In his pocket was a letter full of "blistering words." As between Strassburger and Lasker, it seems the Californian prefers the latter. So Mr. Strass-burger went to call on Calvin Coolidge at the White House.

The brass band of the steamship Aquitania played The Star Spangled Banner, and Colonel George Harvey, retiring Ambassador to Great Britain, walked down the gangplank onto Manhattan Island. He said a good word for Secretary Hughes' offer to participate in a solution of the reparations problem, a good word for his successor -" Kellogg is the type of man the Britishers like" and a good word for his black silk knee breeches—"They will be good to play golf in—say at Palm Beach this Winter-for they are not very

FOREIGN NEWS

REPARATIONS

A Pricked Bubble

6

The prospect for an Allied conference on reparations with U. S. participation was extirpated from the marsh of international politics.

U. S. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes declined to participate in the conference, because France had limited the scope of the conference to Germany's "present" capacity to pay reparations (meaning what Germany can pay from now until Jan. 1, 1930). This renders the conference useless, as at least a six-year moratorium of reparation payments must be granted to Germany. Furthermore, French insistence on keeping the Ruhr problem entirely outside the orbit of the conference was understood to have been another factor unacceptable to the U.S. Government. President Coolidge ("the taciturn") described the conference as restricted by the French as "wholly futile and useless." Secretary Hughes said that an inquiry under such terms would be reduced to a mere "audit." Although the door was left open to France in case Premier Poincaré withdrew from his position, such an eventuality was considered extremely improbable.

The news of the U.S. refusal to join in the proposed conference was received with marked depression in The Paris press tried to Europe. make light of it by stating that the U. S. attitude was perfectly logical in consequence of her not having signed the Versailles Treaty, upon which the French Government based its attitude to the conference. It is likely, however, that the French Premier will have to face a storm from the Radical bloc. In Belgium the U. S. withdrawal was regarded as certain to cause the fall of Premier Theunis, who had leaned heavily on U. S. intervention, so heavily that Paris was considered unlikely to be able to restore his equilibrium in Brussels. In Italy, the solemn-faced Dictator, Premier Benito Mussolini, was "gravely disappointed," and Il Giornale d'Italia, Rome journal, said: "We cannot lend our support to France's intransigent attitude upon this occasion." In Britain, the news was received with mixed feelings. The Rothermere press, of which the Hearst press in the U.S. is the prototype, declared for Premier Poincaré. The Observer, London Sunday paper, openly advocated a break with France and remarked that "Baldwin cannot longer mark time while Poincaré puts the finishing touches to the European catastrophe." Another newspaper proposed pressing France for payment of her debt to Britain. Official circles were sanguine about the situation and expressed the opinion that a conference with U. S. participation would yet take place.

Other quarters stated, on reliable authority, that the next step to be taken by the U. S. and Britain will be the calling of a world disarmament conference in which the German situation in all its kaleidoscopic hues will certainly be discussed. The proponents of this argument point to the fact that Secretary Hughes expressly stated in his note to British Foreign Minister Lord Curzon that, should the plans for the conference fail, the U. S. would "reserve decision" as to its course of action.

The facts leading up to the present situation are that Britain sent a note to the U.S. stating that the times were propitious for holding an expert inquiry on the reparations problem on Secretary Hughes' previously outlined plan; the U.S. replied that she would join in the inquiry, providing the Allies agreed unanimously to invite her; Britain then addressed to France, Belgium, Italy a proposal that the inquiry or conference be held; these countries replied to Britain accepting the proposal "in principle"; Britain then submitted a draft of the invitation to be ad-dressed to the U. S.; with "slight verbal changes" (by Belgium), Belgium and Italy approved the text of the invitation, but France knocked a lower card out of the house by insisting upon juxtaposing the words "present" and "capacity"; thereby causing the collapse of the whole structure.

COMMONWEALTH

(BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS)

Imperial Conference

The Imperial Conference, or the Conference of Premiers of the British Commonwealth of Nations, concluded its labors in London, which extended over a period of seven weeks. The Premiers expressed themselves as satisfied over the results of their work.

The report of the Conference, which was published subsequent to the end of the deliberation, was vague and no comprehensive survey can be made owing to the fact that many details were kept secret.

The report placed on record that

the Conference thought that might be necessary for Great Britai to act alone on the reparations tar gle without consulting France; that it was "both desirable and pract cable to meet American requests for a twelve mile limit while "safe guarding, as a cardinal feature of British policy, the principle of three-mile limit; that, while accepting the principle of a further limit tion of armaments, three principle of Imperial defence must be recognized. nized: 1) The deep interest of the Commonwealth of Australia, th Dominion of New Zealand and Ind in the provision of a naval base a Singapore as essential for insuring the mobility necessary to provide for the security of the territories and trade of the empire in easter waters; 2) necessity for the maint nance of safe passage along the great route to the East through the Mediterranean and the Red Sea; 3 the necessity for the maintenance h Great Britain of a home defense a force of sufficient strength to give adequate protection against an a attack by the strongest air for within striking distance of he shores. It was also agreed that "power should be taken to readmit woman to British nationality in case where the married state, though sul sisting in law, has to all practice purposes come to an end."

Other things discussed were: Nea East situation; Middle East situation; Egyptian settlement; Wasiington treaties. It was also agree to empower the overseas British nations to conclude treaties of the own accord in cases where neithe the Home Government or any other British Government is affected.

The Conference also agreed to preferential tariff for British good on the following articles: cannot salmon, apples, dried fruits, hone fruit juices, preserved fruits, an possibly on sugar and tobacco. I addition to this agreement was un derstood to have been made o "manufactured goods," but the enigmatical phrase of Premier Baldwin was not elucidated.

It must be understood that the parts of the program enacted by the Imperial Conference have to be passed by all Governments concerned before they become operative. It wiew of impending general election in Britain, the fate of the tariff preference, for example, is uncertainand may come to little, as did the Tariff Reform policy of Josep Chamberlain in 1905.

Elections

The necessity for early general elections definitely entered the realm of practical politics in Britain. The principal reason is that Mr. Bonar Law promised the electorate when he was elected Premier last year, that his Administration, now under the eadership of Premier Stanley Baldwin, would make no changes in the fiscal system without referring the question to it. The preferential tariffs agreed upon by the Imperial Conference render necessary a fiscal change if they are to be passed by Parliament. Therefore elections must be held. Another reason is that much dissatisfaction evinced in some political quarters over the inert foreign policy of the Government.

Conservatives. The Conservative Party is virtually split. One section supports free trade; the other a vague protectionist policy. The atter is headed by Premier Baldwin and is committed by the Bonar Law pledge to a general election. The former contains such men as Lords Derby, Robert Cecil, Salisbury, who are anxious to maintain the Administration until after the passage of the House of Lords Reform Bill, which has been the morceau choisi of the Conservative Party for years. This Bill is designed by the Conservatives to increase the power of the Lords.

Liberals. The Liberal Party is already split under the leadership of ex-Premier Lloyd George and ex-Premier H. H. Asquith, the former leading the National Liberal Party, the latter the old Liberal Party. is believed that Mr. Churchill, who was reported about to contest his old seat in Glasgow, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Bonar Law, will be used by Mr. Lloyd George to unite the Liberal Party. It was also stated that Mr. George will, if necessary, consent to serve under his old chief, Mr. Asquith. Surface indications, however, disprove this contention. Mr. George, immediately after landing in England from his U.S. visit, began a campaign against tariff protection and the Baldwin Ministry. He is not an out-and-out Free Trader, but Free Trade has become a convenient political weapon for him and he has seized it. With this plank in his platform, the hidden one of national anemployment insurance, and the popularity he has derived in Britain from his U.S. tour, Mr. George is n a strong position—stronger than Mr. Asquith, who is not very popu-

lar. If the Liberal Party is to unite, it would seem that Mr. Asquith will have to do the stepping down. Failing this, a Centre Party is the almost certain solution. In any case Mr. Churchill in his forthcoming speeches will aid his old chief, Mr. Lloyd George, but he will also favor a united Liberal Party rather than a variant.

Laborites. The Labor Party is in a curious position. They are against protection, but so are the Liberals, and for that matter some of the Con-In these circumstances servatives. the ground has been cut from under their feet. They must therefore fall back upon their capital levy plank, which again is certain to prove less attractive to the proletariat electorate than Mr. Lloyd George's unemployment insurance coupled with his anti-protectionist stand. Nevertheless predictions were made that the Liberal Party would consolidate its influence in the country at the elections. It would seem, however, considering the fact that they owe their present position as leader of the Opposition to the fortuitous circumstance of the split in the Liberal Party last October, that their position will be weakened.

"The World Crisis"

Sections of the British press have praised highly the second (and concluding) volume of the Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill's The World Crisis.* More than once the work has been referred to as "the best book yet written upon the War."

Despite adverse criticism to the effect that Mr. Churchill has waited until after the deaths of Lords Kitchener and Fisher in order to attack them, it is abundantly clear that he has written a fair, searching and important factual narrative on the causes which made the Dardanelles campaign necessary, and on the of-cial conduct of that ill-fated venture. Mr. Churchill might well answer his critics that if historians had refrained throughout the ages to write of Philip of Macedon, the first great military strategist, because he was dead, nothing would now be known of him.

On the failure of the Dardanelles campaign Mr. Churchill's veiled invective is brilliantly trenchant. He says: "We may pause to survey the scene on both sides of the front this sunny August afternoon [Aug. 9, 1915]. On the one hand the placid, prudent, elderly English gentleman Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Stopford] with his 20,000 spread around the beaches, the front lines sitting on the tops of shallow trenches, smoking and cooking, with here and there an occasional rifle shot, others bathing by hundreds in the bright blue bay where, disturbed hardly by a single shell, floated the great ships of the war; on the other the skillful German [General Liman von Sanders] stamping with impatience for the arrival of his divisions, expecting with every hour to see his scanty covering forces brushed aside, while the furious Kemal [Mustafa Kemal Pasha, now President of the Republic of Turkey] animated his fanatic soldiers and hurled them forward towards the battle." From this statement it can be easily inferred why, in Mr. Churchill's opinion, the British were defeated on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

The criticism that naturally suggests itself is that Mr. Churchill, as First Lord of the Admiralty, was apt to think himself First Lord of Omniscience; for he consistently proves that he was right and the other fellow wrong. This is more apparent than real, however; and, in any case, the ex-First Lord never fails to make out for himself what seems an incontrovertible case. What Mr. Churchill really did fail in was underestimating the strength of the "red tape" which bound him so securely in his dealings with the Admiralty Board and the War Office. It is apparent that he had no idea of the limits of the possible within a bureaucratic government; in other words he was the optimistic fly in the red tape web of the Government

spider.

The book is technical to a large extent, but so admirably is it written, so meticulous has been the choice of words that it is easily assimilable to the layman.

Notes

Lord Alfred Douglas, a son of the late Marquis of Queensberry, was held in bail at the Bow Street Court, London, on a charge of having maliciously and unlawfully published a defamatory libel on the Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill.

Lord Alfred published in a pamphlet an article entitled: The Murder of Lord Kitchener and the Truth About the Battle of Jutland and the Jews. An excerpt from this document reads: "I made a definite

^{*}THE WORLD CRISIS, Second Volume.—Rt. Hon, Winston S. Churchill,—Scribner (\$6.50).

charge against Winston Churchill in *Plain English*, a newspaper now defunct. I stated that a large sum of money was given him by the late Sir Ernest Cassel after he had issued what is admittedly a false report of the Battle of Jutland."

The Battle of Jutland occurred on May 31, 1916. Mr. Churchill was First Lord from 1911 to 1915.

Britons consumed last year 4,325,000,000 eggs, stated a commerce journal. Of these 1,750,000,000 were laid by hens living in Great Britain (943,000,000 of these by Irish hens); the remainder by foreign hens. Thus about 40.4% of the total consumption was the proud work of hens who were British subjects.

In an auction of the late Lord Bryce's effects in London, a rare copy of his *The American Commonwealth* was knocked down for \$16. This volume contained the unexpurgated chapter, withdrawn from later volumes, dealing with Tammany Hall and Tweed Ring corruption in Manhattan politics. This chapter cost Lord Bryce \$50,000 in a law suit after his book was first published in 1888.

First Offenders

Lady Astor's bill (TIME, March 10, March 17), safeguarding young people from drink, was violated by two youths who represented themselves to be 18 years of age in order to obtain a drink in a saloon at Atherstone, Warwickshire. As they were the first offenders under the new act, the magistrate fined them five shillings each and costs.

GERMANY

"Beer Hall Revolt"

Under cover of darkness General Erich von Ludendorff, flagitious, inscrutable, unrelenting, sallied forth into the streets of Munich, capital of Bavaria, accompanied by his faithful Austrian, Herr Adolf Hitler, to make a coup for the Hohenzollerns by way of celebrating Nov. 9, the fifth anniversary of the abdication of the then Kaiser of Doorn.

With unerring instinct they led their men to a beer-house, called the Bügerbrau Keller, famed Bavarian cellar. Within was Bavarian Dictator von Kahr, Minister President von Knilling, Minister of Interior Schweier and some others. Dr. von Kahr was in the middle of outlining

his state policy in which he denounced Marxism, when the door opened and in walked Herr Hitler and General von Ludendorff with some of their followers, who fired a



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ERICH VON LUDENDORFF

"God bless our work!"

few shots into the ceiling by way of effect.

Herr Hitler declared the Bavarian Government had been superseded and elected himself not only head of Bavaria but Chancellor of all Germany.

Dr. von Kahr was offered the post of National Protector, à la Horthy in Hungary, which he accepted. His companions, Minister President von Knilling and Minister of Interior Schweier, were arrested and imprisoned. General Ludendorff was given command of the Army, which he accepted, and said: "We have reached the turning point in the history of Germany and the world. God bless our work!"

After this distribution of gifts by fairy godfather Hitler, there was wild talk of a march on Berlin, the destruction of the Treaty of Versailles, the deposition of President Ebert and the Berlin Government.

Everything seemed to be "going" well enough. The people cheered Ludendorff when he swaggered in or out of anywhere. The Hitler storm troops were in possession of the city and the sun was shining brightly on the following day. "Chancellor" Hitler and "Commander-in-Chief" you Ludendorff were within the War

Office when the loyal Bavarian Reichswehr, commanded by the "disloyal" (to Berlin) General von Lossow, stormed the building, and after a short battle the "beer hall revolt" was crushed.

It appeared that Dictator von Kahr and General von Lossow were entirely out of sympathy with the movement and declared that their agreement with the Hitler move was forced by duress. After leaving the Bürgerbrau Keller, Dr. von Kahr had conferred with General von Lossow and they decided to suppress the revolt with the faithful Reichswehr (defense force). Ex-Bavarian Crown Prince Rupprecht, head of the Wittelsbach dynasty, emphatically repudiated the revolutionary movement.

In Berlin the news of the coup was received with undisguised alarm, despite subsequent contrary statements. President Ebert issued an appeal to the nation, an emergency Cabinet meeting was held, troops were ordered out by General von Seeckt, Commander-in-Chief of the Reichswehr. Hardly had this been done when the news was flashed from Munich that the revolt had been crushed.

Meanwhile in Munich Dr. von Kahr and General von Lossow quickly restored order. Minister President von Knilling and Minister of Interior Schweier were released and resumed their duties. Herr Hitler escaped from his enemies without hurt, but was found several days later hiding in the house of one, Ernst Franz Hanfstaengl, said to be a Harvard graduate and former Manhattan art dealer. Ludendorff was captured by the Reichswehr, but released after having given his parole not to plot against the Bavarian Government. Once free, however, he determined not to become the scapegoat of a beer-house brawl. With characteristic defiance he declared that he was bound only by his honor to refrain from attacking the Government while his and Hitler's conduct were under consideration. Beyond that he considered himself free to work for the Hohenzollern's return.

Thus it was clear that the career of a great German general is not over; that his iron fist, which proved stronger than that of Generalfeld-marschall von Hindenberg during the latter part of the War, is not rusty; that he is still intent upon being treated as a monster and not a weakling, a soldier of the old brigade and not a great pure fool. Perhaps, next putseh, he will not frolic with political opportunists such as Hitler.

A Hohenzollern Abroad!

On a little island in the Zuyder Zee five men arose before the break of day and after due preparations crossed over to the mainland at four o'clock. Here two automobiles were waiting, one was filled with luggage, the other was empty. A tall, wellgroomed and self-possessed middleaged man wearing a long gray tweed overcoat motioned to his servant to enter the luggage car; he entered the empty car and sat behind the steering wheel, and then motioned to the remaining three men to take their seats. One minute later both automobiles were carrying Friedrich Wilhelm, ex-Crown Prince of Germany, his adjutant, Major von Muldner, Burgomaster Kolff of Wieringen, a captain of gendarmes and the ex-crown Prince's servant to the German frontier.

Later in the day when the inhabitants of Wieringen woke up they found a letter from the Crown

"Dear Wieringen Friends: I am sorry only to be able to write you good-bye. In order not to alarm the people, my return to the Fatherland must take place in great quiet."

He then went on to describe how he came to the island, pursued and roofless, and how the people had so kindly received him, and how he had enjoyed their hospitality and had shared their sorrows and joys. "Thus we learned to know, understand and appreciate each other. Now the moment has come that I must bid farewell to Wieringen and would like to shake you all by the hand, thanking you for all you gave me. Terribly difficult years they were for me, far from my Fatherland and family, but they were made bearable by the friendly human feelings of Wieringers. So I say farewell, wishing my island the best of luck from the bottom of my heart. Thank you and au revoir."

Arriving at the small town of Ewijksluis, the ex-Crown Prince said good-bye to the captain of gendarmes. At the frontier he said goodbye to the Burgomaster, then passed on into the Fatherland. Arriving in Hanover, the ex-Crown Prince visited Germany's famed Generalfeldmarschall, von Hindenburg. His visit lasted only half an hour, after which Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, choosing the side-ways and by-ways in order to escape detection, sped on toward his destination, which was reputed to be his beautiful 20,000-acre estate at Oels near Breslau in Silesia, where he was eagerly awaited by leading citizens dressed in Prince Albert coats and high hat, not to mention a host of foreign press correspondents and motion picture men.

Meanwhile the Allied Powers, having spent sleepless nights on account of the rumors of the impending return of the ex-Crown Prince to his Fatherland, were thrown into a state of nervous prostration by the rumor that the ex-Kaiser had received his passports and was on the point of leaving his Doorn home, with the intention of restoring the monarchy on Dec. 4.

Protests to the Dutch Government about the ex-Crown Prince's return to Germany having been rebuffed, the Allies were forced outwardly to accept his return with urbane indifference. Later they found themselves in a quandary with regard to the reported activities of the ex-All-Highest. There was an electric storm in the world as telegraph and telephone lapped and gingled unending reports of what the Allies intended to do. The truth was that they themselves did not know.

FRANCE

Strategy

"All that France desires is security and reparations." (Synthesis of Premier Poincaré's speeches during the past year.)

Early in the week heavy pressure was brought to bear on Premier Poincaré to call two or three new classes to the French Army to prepare for a possible conflict with the growing Nationalist forces of Germany. André Tardieu, leader of the Clemenceau following in the Chamber of Deputies, was foremost in this move, with a threat to overthrow the Ministry if M. Poincaré did not comply.

The apostles of French culture professed themselves amazed and were, perhaps, disconcerted by Hitler's abortive coup in Bavaria. Poincaré had already telegraphed the French Ambassador in Berlin that this was the sort of thing that France could not tolerate. The astute Ludendorff as military leader and the Irredentist Hitler as political leader of an intransigent Bavaria, threatened the right flank of any possible French "march to Berlin." Should such leaders overthrow the Reich, France would be bound to act. The French General Staff foresaw "the necessity

for certain military measures to protect the French troops in the Ruhr." The first of these measures would be to straighten out the Ruhr salient by taking strategic positions to the South in Westphalia. It was estimated that France could put 200,000 men in motion: 55,000 already in the Ruhr basin, 95,000 in the Rhineland, 50,000 massed near the frontier, including large garrisons at Metz and Strasbourg, with reserves at Belford Epinal and Verdun.

German credit accumulations in foreign countries are estimated at \$3,000,000,000. It is stated that a billion is deposited in Great Britain, a billion in the U. S. and a third of a billion divided between Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden. Part of these sums would have been immediately available for financing a Reich-wide Nationalist Revolution. This also the French General Staff had in mind.

The failure of the Ludendorff-Hitler putsch called a halt in French military measures, as the reports from a Germany in convulsion were so contradictory that even the French General Staff, with its very complete spy-system, could make little of the events.

L'Echo de Paris suggested through its evangel, the publicist "Pertinax," that the best the French can do is to leave the Germans to stew in their own juice and organize the Rhineland and Ruhr (for the collection of reparations) into a separate barrier state between Germany and France. This policy the French have all along denied as being their object in seizing the Ruhr. It would, however, be convenient if the events in Germany caused by the Ruhr seizure were to compel Premier Poincaré to adopt Pertinax's policy against his will.

Propagandist Guides

The French press, always on the alert for new manifestations of German guile, "discovered" through the newspaper Liberté that the Germans are disseminating anti-French propaganda among British and American tourists through Spanish, Italian, Greek, English, German guides in Paris. According to Liberté, tourists at Versailles hear tirades against the Treaty of Versailles; tourists on the battle-fields hear of the valor of the German troops. Liberté asserts

that guides tear up Allied flags in the cemeteries and sell strips as souvenirs. Thus "Papa Poincaré" has another German menace to combat.

An Idle Dream

Had a lucky gambler bet 30 francs (\$1.70) on the first race at the Maisons-Lafitte track on Nov. 6, picking the winner of that and of the other five races, betting his accumulated winnings each time, he would have won 42,425,000,000 francs — more than the entire banknote circulation of France. The odds against the winning horses were 175 to 1, 15 to 1, 20 to 1, 30 to 1, 30 to 1.

ITALY

Notes

Benito Mussolini, High Commissioner of the Air Force, after inspecting dirigibles and airplanes at Ciampino and Centocelle on Nov. 4, declared in a speech: 1) Italy must be prepared against all eventualities, and unless it secures the strongest air force its future is uncertain; 2) Italy must treble the number of its airplanes during the next year; 3) Italy must have a stronger air force than that of any other nation.

Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary General of the League of Nations, who might have had some misgivings over Mussolini's enthusiasm for the League after the Corfu Incident (TIME, Sept. 10 to Oct. 8), was reassured by visiting the "blackshirted pacifist" in the Eternal City. Premier Mussolini assured Sir Eric that Italy had no prejudice against the League, Italy only desired that its position on the League should be adequately established within the organization through which the League functions. By explaining that only five out of 300 of the League's personnel on the Secretariat were Italian, the Rome Messagero showed what Benito meant.

On Nov. 4, Italy commemorated the Austrian Armistice with wild rejoicings.

GREECE

Republicans vs. Royalists

A recent attempt at a Royalist revolution by General Metaxas and his followers, which aimed to consolidate the King's position, plunged Greece into the fiery furnace of political dissension. The situation was so acute that the King was asked to

leave the country for 60 days pending the clearing up of the political situation. The King agreed.

The crux of the situation lay in the question: Is Greece to have a Republican constitution? Advised by Britain, Yugo-Slavia and Rumania not to discard the present dynasty on account of its important connec-



© Wide World

ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS

He is the sly old man of Greece

tions with the Balkan Powers,* Dictator Colonel Gonatas and his Government tried to quiet down the opposition by abolishing the press censorship, promising the abolition of martial law after the trial of those arrested in a recent revolt, appointing Foreign Minister Apostolos Alexandris as delegate on the Reparations Commission. Republican sentiment, however, refused to be appeased so easily and the clamor for a change of régime continued.

Ex-Premier Eleutherios Venizelos, Greek "Ambassador to Europe," was erroneously reported to be at the bottom of the Republican movement. M. Venizelos has always been (outwardly at all events) pro-Monarchist. His quarrel with the late King Constantine was personal, not dynastic. On the bare face of the situation M. Venizelos would be the last Greek

statesman to condone any act which might alienate the "affections" of the two great Balkan Powers, in whose boundless political fields he has gamboled, with some effect, for nearly 40 years.

Analyzed, the political situation is the quintessence of absurdity. Constitutionally, Greece is virtually a Republic. The King has no say in political matters, is—in fact—in the unfortunate position of being a despised figure-head. A change in designation would in reality mean very little politically, but it might well hinder the economic recovery of the nation. It was said, however, that the one man praying for the success of the Republicans is King George of Greece.

RUSSIA

A Red-Letter Day

Nov. 7, 1923, sixth anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik revolution, was celebrated in Moscow by a great review, with tens of thousands of soldiers marching through Red Square. There were brass bands; hundreds of children, on trucks, sang the *Inter*nationale as small Italian boys now sing Giovinezza.

According to observers, the equipment, appearance and discipline of the Russian infantry continues to improve and is equal to that of the Polish infantry. But in cavalry and artillery the Red Army is still at a disadvantage compared with their Catholic neighbors to the West.

War Lord Léon Trotzky, confined to his apartment by the grippe, contributed to the day a suitable apocalyptic utterance: "The seventh year after our revolution opens amid grim forebodings. In six days, says the old Bible story, the world was created and the seventh was a day of rest. After six years of bloodshed and superhuman effort to build up a new world, the seventh year lies before us. But it is not a year of rest. It is a year of great and passionate struggle, of unheard heroism and unprecedented sacrifice on the road to victory. As such we salute it."

ESTHONIA

Good Money

The gold reserve plus foreign currency held by the Esthonian Government amounted recently to 2,461,500,000 emks, while the money in circulation was only 1,844,000,000 emks,

^{*}King George of Greece married Princess Elizabeth of Rumania, Feb. 27, 1921; Princess Helene, his sister, married Crown Prince Carol of Rumania, March 10, 1921. Princess Olga, first cousin of the King, married Prince Paul of Serbia, Oct. 22, 1923.

thus showing a reserve of 616,500,000 emks, or $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ over the note issue.

The value of the emk, as quoted recently at Tallinn (formerly Reval) capital of Esthonia, was 347 emks to \$1.00.

TURKEY

Chester Dissension

Colonel K. E. Clayton-Kennedy, one-fifth owner of the Chester Concession for the interior development of Turkey, recently arrived in Paris from Anatolia, main Turkish province in Asia Minor. He denied rumors that the Turkish Government had offered the Concession to the German Stinnes over the heads of the Ottoman-American Development Co., the concern which holds the Chester Concession. He stated, as proof to the contrary, that materials were in the course of shipment to Turkey; that engineers on the spot "were working under extra pressure to make up for the regrettable delays arising from the internal controversies which have now ended;" that "full activities" are impossible owing to the approach of Winter.

In Manhattan dissension arose in the ranks of the Company's directors. Major General George Washington Goethals (Panama Canal constructor), Frederick S. Blackall, F. B. Potter, H. C. Sheridan, A. S. Robert severed their connection with the Chester Concession. Commander Arthur Chester, son of Admiral Chester who obtained the concession which bears his name from the Turkish Government, repudiated the management of the concern and said that the "false and misleading statements made by Colonel Clayton-Kennedy and his associates" were bringing ruin upon the project. The dispute arose because the directors could not agree as to the best methods of financing the Concession.

The real owners of the Concession are now: Henry Woodhouse (original name Mario Terenzio Enrico Casalegno), W. E. D. Stokes (TIME, Nov. 12), Charles A. Barnard, Colonel Clayton-Kennedy, Admiral Colby M. Chester.

In a letter to the shareholders Mr. Woodhouse proposed later to increase the board of directors from seven to 16 and invite "representatives of 12 large American industries, which are expected to benefit most from the development of the Concession," to fill the vacancies.

The Chester Concession, in conformity to its agreement with the



© Paul Thompson
GEORGE WASHINGTON GOETHALS
He severed his connection—

Turkish Government, has "to construct and operate 2,700 miles of railroad, to exploit all mines and minerals found in a 25-mile zone along the right of way of this road, which, according to estimates made upon various surveys, cover:

"1) the famous Mosul and other oil fields, aggregating from 4,000,000,000 to 8,000,000,000 barrels potentially, or between one-sixth and one-tenth of the world's total oil resources.

"2) Copper deposits comprising over 400,000,000 tons of rich ore,

"3) About 500 gold, platinum, silver, manganese, iron, tin, zinc, salt, coal and other mines and deposits."

BULGARIA

Another Tragi-Comedy

Act I saw Colonel Krastitch, Yugo-Slavian Military Attaché, being badly "beaten up" by three unidentified men. From Sofia, the Bulgarian Government telegraphed to the Yugo-Slavian Government at Belgrade its sincere regrets, stating that the deed had been executed by political scoundrels to embarrass the Government.

Act II is in Belgrade. The Government, not unmindful of Signor Benito Mussolini's successful little coup against the Greeks (TIME, Sept. 3, Oct. 1), rebuffed the apology and sent an ultimatum in two parts to Sofia:

1) Demands to be accepted within 48 hours: a) The Bulgarian Government to present its excuses and regrets to the Yugo-Slav representative in Sofia; b) The Bulgarian Minister of War to express his personal regrets to the Yugo-Slav Military Attaché; c) A detachment of 250 Bulgarian soldiers with a flag to render honors before the Yugo-Slav Legation.

2) Demands without a time limit: a) Punishment of guilty parties when found; b) Payment of indemnity amount to be fixed by the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

The Yugo-Slavian press backed up these demands and to a moderate extent reflected the animosity of the people to the Bulgars. The Novosti said: "We ought to go find and punish the guilty parties ourselves. We lost a chance when Stambuliski was assassinated, but assassination and political aggression have become systematic in Bulgaria. We cannot remain indifferent, now that it is a question of the attempted assassination of our representative."

Act III shows the receipt and acceptance of the Yugo-Slavian note. In reply to Belgrade it was made clear that the Bulgarian Government in no way considered itself responsible for the outrage. Official comment added that Bulgaria was obliged to bow to superior force.

Act IV took place at Sofia. A company of soldiers bearing the Bulgarian national flag marched to the gate of the Yugo-Slavian Legation. The regimental band played the Yugo-Slavian national anthem and the soldiers saluted the Yugo-Slavian flag. M. Rakitch, Yugo-Slavian Minister to Bulgaria, and his staff, stood on the porch and watched the proceedings, which lasted ten minutes, with evident satisfaction.

It was understood that the Bulgarian Government had also carried out the remaining conditions as set forth in the 48-hour ultimatum.

YUGO-SLAVIA

Debt-Funders

The Yugo-Slavian Government appointed a debt-funding commission which is to proceed to the U. S. in the near future to discuss the terms of repayment of Yugo-Slavia's War debt to the U. S., which, with interest, amounts to \$60,992,592.12.

Out of 20 foreign debtors to the U.S., only three have paid or settled the terms of payment for their debts. They are: Cuba, Finland, Great Britain.

12

Foreign News-[Continued]

CHINA

Tsao-Kun Régime

China under President Tsao-Kun (TIME, Oct. 15) is hardly less chaotic than it was under his predecessor Li Yuan-Hung.

France was at loggerheads with the Chinese Government over the latter's inability to make gold payments in accordance with the Boxer* indemnity. This state of affairs has caused the keenest concern to the other Powers interested in China, as they would have to join France in order to safeguard their protocol rights, or risk losing these rights by adhering to the Chinese Policies Treaty, one of the Washington treaties as yet unratified by France.

In the House of Representatives a bitter feud waged over the appointment of a Premier and the election of a Speaker. Wu Ching-Lien, the present speaker, was apparently determined to secure the Premiership or prevent the confirmation of another candidate. This had the effect of dividing the House into two factions-pro-Wu and anti-Wu, the result being that a free fight occurred when an anti-Wu man attempted to force a new election for the Speakership in order to get rid of Wu. As to the Premiership, Wu's supporters were not strong enough to secure his confirmation, and Wu's opponents were too weak to get their nominee confirmed without Wu's approval. President Tsao-Kun could not dissolve Parliament and appoint his own Prime Minister without the consent of the Senate. The Senate, having an anti-Tsao-Kun majority, would certainly have resisted. Hence the deadlock was complete.

The Government was also up against another trouble; it could not raise any money. Police, soldiers and school-teachers threatened to strike for their overdue wages. In the case of the police and soldiers, they knew of France's demands

*The word Boxer comes from a mistranslation of the Chinese I ho Chinan, meaning The Patriotic United Fists, a secret society which originally was antidynastic, and had nothing to do with puglism in spite of some "peculiar calisthenic exercises." At the end of the 19th Century the society came under the influence of the Empress Dowager, who persuaded them that the foreigner and his spheres of interest—and not the Manchu dvnasty—was responsible for the ills of China, and incited them to fight the invaders of their land—hence the Boxer Rising of 1900.

upon the Government. "Why should foreigners be paid while we starve?" they asked. In consequence of this, there was much bitterness abroad against the French.

LATIN AMERICA

Labor's Candidate

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, re-



@ International

Plutarco Calles
"A devoted friend of Labor, Justice, Freedom
and Democracy"

turned to the U. S. fresh from a romp in Mexico, where he had been supporting Radical General Plutarco Calles for the Mexican Presidency, and whence have emanated shrieks of protest from Conservative supporters of General Adolfo de la Huerta.

Said Mr. Gompers: "It is true that in an address delivered in the City Hall at Juarez, Mexico, I expressed the hope that General Calles would be elected to the Presidency of Mexico. I declared that if I were a Mexican citizen, I would do all in my power to bring about his election. He has given of his friendship to Labor and his understanding and support of the principles of democracy, freedom and human progress. "I understand that a small group

"I understand that a small group of Mexican politicians has formulated a protest addressed to me because of the declarations which I made in favor of General Calles.

"I have no desire to change these declarations except to strengthen them, if possible. If such a protest has in reality been made, I take this opportunity to assure those who have made it that it will be answere promptly upon its receipt . . .

"In conference between the representatives of the Mexican and the American workers in El Paso, reference was made to the political campaign in Mexico, and an expression of the general feeling of all those present in regard to General Calle was embodied in the form of a resolution unanimously adopted. An extract from this resolution follows:

"'We have neither the right nor the desire to interfere in the purely in ternal political affairs of any country, but we cannot refrain from expressing deep satisfaction at the prospect of seeing a devoted friend of labor, justice, freedom and democrace elected President of one of the great Republics of the Western hemisphere.'"

Obregon's Vacation

A telegram, signed by more than 100 congressmen and sent to President Obregon, who was vacationing at a little fishing village on Lak Chapala, alleged that General Arnul fo Gomez, chief of the Mexico Cit garrison, had commissioned one Captain Viscarra, at the head of 20 men, to assassinate certain member of Congress, in particular one Jorg Prieto Laurens, Governor of th State of San Luis Potosi.

The same telegram alleged tha Captain Viscarra and his men, wear ing red silk badges, would occupy seats in the gallery in Congress and when the session started would lead cheers for General Calles (Presidential candidate), and that, as soon at the Huertistas answered by cheers for Candidate de la Huerta, they would be shot.

General Gomez denied all these

A second message signed by 131 congressmen, most of whom signed the first telegram, was also despatched to President Obregon. In it the congressmen declared that they could no longer expect the guarantee of personal safety due to them as Member of Congress and as citizens of Mexico.

The message continued: "It grieves us to consider General Alvaro Obregon, undisputed revolutionist and constructive President for the past three years, has begun to lose his identity and is on the point of falling into the eternal errors in which all the leaders of Mexico have destroyed their prestige."

ART

Good Books

The amateur devotee in search of mentors to guide him through the mazes of art has never had greater riches spread before him than in the present season. Sir William Orpen's Outline (TIME, Oct. 15) is pretty narrowly limited to painting. One wishing a diverting catalogue of the famous individual pictures of the world need go no further.

But a greater work and a more inclusive one is Elie Faure's History of Art,* now being published in English by Harper. The third volume, on Renaisance Art, has come from the press, preceded by Ancient and Medieval, and to be followed by Modern. The books are not easy to read, but they repay a little delving. Faure is a brilliant stylist, his word-stream brimming with metaphor and colorful imagery, always intent upon inner meaning, and emotional overtones, so that his writing is obscure to those who expect mere surface description. But the translation is itself an admirable work of letters. He treats of sculpture and architecture with fair attention as well as painting. He has not produced a text or an encyclopedia, but tells only enough of an artist and his works to convey his spiritual and historical relations. He follows no set division, except a geographical one: in the present volume, Florence, Rome, Venice, Flanders, monarchical France, Reformation Germany.

The American Institute of Architects, a professional organization of lofty standards, recognizes a public obligation for the diffusion of culture. Through its Committee on Education it has issued a splendid volume, The Significance of the Fine Arts†, to which various leading exponents contribute studies of their own fields, designed to increase appreciation and give a slice of background. Not unnaturally, the most space goes to architecture, which is treated in separate chapters on Classical, Medieval, Renaissance and Modern architecture, by C. Howard Walker, Ralph Adams Cram, H. Van Buren Magonigle and Paul P. Cret, respectively.

The allied arts are discussed by Lorado Taft (Sculpture), Bryson Burroughs (Painting), Frederick Law Olmsted (Landscape Design), E. H. Bennett (City Planning), Huger Elliott (Industrial Arts, including book-making, ceramics, costume

*HISTORY OF ART—Elie Faure, translated by Walter Pach—Four Vols.; I. Ancient Art; II. Medieval Art; III. Renaissance Art; IV. (In preparation), Modern Art. Harper (\$7.50 each vol.)

design, furniture, glass, jewelry and lace-making, metal work, textile design), Thomas Whitney Surette (Music).

Monument to Pyle

Howard Pyle was best known as an illustrator, in heroic style, of adventure stories for boys. He it was who first made Stevenson, Cooper, Malory's Morte d'Arthur—not to mention his own Robin Hood, Otto of the Silver Hand, etc.—alive in many a boy's heart; but he was also a great and serious artist on canvas and in mural decoration. Pyle was born in Wilmington, Del., in 1853, and lived there until his death in 1911. He knew the satisfaction of being an honored prophet in his own community. To his home flocked students, for he was an inspired teacher who taught for love of it, and many of our best American illustrators were among his protégés.

his protégés.

The Wilmington Fine Arts Society has opened in the new Wilmington Institute Library a Howard Pyle Memorial Gallery, where it has collected 267 works of Pyle in various media. One room is devoted to oil paintings, another to black and whites and sketches, a third is an exact replica of the living room in the artist's Wilmington residence. This room was notable for eight mural paintings, ceiling decorations, and a fireplace, by Pyle himself. These pictures, dealing in subject with the genesis of Art and Literature, had been damaged during a fire at the Pyle house, but have been completely restored and with difficulty transferred bodily to the gallery. In the oil painting room, two of the notable canvases are Marooned, and the Flying Dutchman—formidable pirate figures with Pyle's characteristic contrasts of color masses and sombre realism. There are Revolutionary War scenes, one small water-color, illustrations for Pyle's own stories, A Modern Sinbad and the Pilgrimage of Truth (the latter painted on mahogany), and pen-and-ink sketches for many stories and articles originally published in Harper's Magazine.

Exhibitions

A flock of important one-man shows, mainly by contemporary Americans, graced the galleries of Manhattan:

Francesc Cugat (Anderson Galleries), is a 29-year-old Spaniard who won fame by his series of Chicago Opera advertising posters. He shows imaginative landscapes, fantastic portrait posters of Beethoven and other "greats," and two triptychs, Zoë Beckley, famed Manhattan newspaper woman, wrote a flattering introduction to his catalogue.

William Gedney Bunce (Milch Galleries) was a native of Connecticut but painted Venetion subjects almost

exclusively. His nearest affinity is Turner, though a more restrained and New Englandish Turner. The exhibition is by way of a memorial.

Albert Herter (Reinhardt Galleries) shows that he can be an effective portrait painter, as well as a flowery decorator. Portraits of a Russian nobleman, of Pilgun Yoon in the Chinese manner, and of Herbert C. Hoover are features.

Harry W. Watrous (Howard Young Galleries) was a retrospective exhibit. He perfected the Saton type of picture—suave, highly finished surfaces — painting chiefly women-of-leisure and still life. A friend of Blakelock, he has branched into nocturnal landscape since the War.

Bryant Baker (Anderson Galleries), British sculptor, has done busts of George Harvey, Pershing, Roosevelt, Lloyd George, Henry Cabot Lodge, Taft, Auckland Geddes, John Hays Hammond, Edward VII. The retiring Ambassador Harvey said of the sculptor, "I consider Mr. Baker a great sculptor, and he is generally so regarded in England."

Eugene Savage (Ferargil Galleries), decorative young modernist, uses classic themes and medieval methods (gold background), makes his own frames. There is a small copy of his *Expulsion* (from Eden) which won the Thomas B. Clark Prize at the last National Academy.

Oliver Chaffee (Montross Gallery) is strongly under the influence of Cézanne He has lived and worked in Southern France and most of his pieces are homely vistas in the little towns of Vence and Chantemesle. His water-colors are more free and sparkling than his oils.

In Paris

For the first time, Americans have their own section in the Paris Salon d'Automne, now open, but few of our better known artists are represented.

In New Orleans

The Hotel Roosevelt, New Orleans, formerly the Grunewald, testifies to its confidence in the distinctive charm of the old Creole city by hanging signed artists' proofs in the guest rooms, of ten etchings by Ronald Hargrave, of the Cabildo, the Cathedral, the old Absinthe House and other picturesque corners.

In Australia

Australia, young and traditionless though she is, has produced her quota of artists, and an Australian exhibition is now in progress at Burlington House, London. There is little, however, that is distinctive of Australia as opposed to the art of other modern countries. The chief figures are Max Meldrum, Norman Lindsay, Hugh Ramsey, George Lambert, Heysen, Gruner.

^{*}THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FINE ARTS:
TEN ESSAYS ON THE ARTS—Edited by the
Committee on Education, American Institute of Architects—Marshall Jones
(\$3.50),

BOOKS

Young Felix* Pollyanna Is Brought Up-toDate

The Story. Young Felix Hunter is a person of invincible amiability. He would greet Lucifer himself with undiminished good humor. A large proportion of his early life appears to have been devoted to a demonstration of his affability in the face of continued reverses. No ray of light is shed upon his drab existence that is not promptly followed by compensating catastrophe. Each misfortune he welcomes with an apt witticism. It is said of him that he proceeds "triumphing from failure to failure." Many of his set-backs are in themselves inconsiderable. They form an overwhelming ag-

gregate.

He is born into an agreeably futile and wholly poverty-stricken family; education brushes him lightly by; diphtheria and a consequent period of paralysis afford him early opportunity for cheerful submission; he becomes identified with an advertising firm, then another, in which his native ingenuity and artistic talent bring him reasonable success. An abortive love affair with a co-worker is ended abruptly by the lady's untimely suicide; he finally marries a childhood sweetheart, against his mother's passionate protest, and finds in her a voracious wife who does her best to swallow his soul and finally runs away with another man; he loses his mother—a miracle of sympathy and self-abnegation-on the same evening; he finally sees a new beauty opening for him in a new love. This time he loves "for character, which is the only true thing to love for. We leave him, a successful artist, engaged in a romantic passage at a music hall bar, in the course of an air raid which proposes to blow both participants effectively to pieces.

Every figure in the story of Felix is defined with simple, unerring strokes. No character so much as shoves his nose in that he is not promptly pinned down and held up for inspection. We know them all and like practically all of them—Felix himself, sensitive, delightfully vain, adroit, an artist fundamentally, hugely enjoying a world which has little for him save hard knocks; his mother, capable, heroic, unquestioningly devoted; Grumps, the bibulous Scotch grandfather, one of the most keenly observed and original figures in recent literature; the histrionic and ineffective father; Godfrey, the actor-brother, with a sonorous voice and the manner of a Grand Duke; Aunt Julie, the Incubus, who descends in all her Victorian smugness on the Hunter household for a protracted and in-

* YOUNG FELIX—Frank Swinnerton— Doran (\$2.00). tolerable visit; Felix's wife, "a passionate, exciting pet"; old Jacob, his friend, obstinately liberal, who is "one of the men who deliberately choose their wives!"

The Significance. Frank Swinnerton is chiefly known as a technician. The story of Felix's child-



FRANK SWINNERTON
He sees and tells

hood and youth is told with an adroit simplicity that gives a minute picture without the semblance of effort. Every episode comes with the force and inevitability of life itself. He is never melodramatic, never sordid. He is consistently interesting. He has the invaluable faculty of exploiting the significance of the casual. He does not feel it necessary to take his characters apart in order to show how they work. Unquestionably they all have complexes and repressions and psychological eccentricities. But Mr. Swinnerton is far more concerned with making them human.

Swinnerton is far more concerned with making them human.
Similarly Mr. Swinnerton, while showing no cowardice in the face of the demon, Sex, keeps a healthy sense of proportion in regard to it.

The Author. Frank Swinnerton was born in London in 1884. He is the author of The Happy Family, On the Staircase, The Chaste Wife, Shops and Houses, Nocturne, September, Coquette. According to Arnold Bennett and H. G. Wells, Nocturne is "the perfect novel."

He is editorial adviser to the firm of Chatto and Windus, publishers, and writes literary criticism for the *Manchester Guardian*. He is also a professional dramatic critic.

Blasco Ibanez He is the Most Dynamic of Novelists

Dr. Smythe, of the International Book Review, came out of the elevator. "Well," said he, "that human dynamo is upstairs waiting for you!" Human dynamo, Blasco Ibanez certainly proved to be. Dark, white-skinned, brisk, almost jerky in his movements, with hands which noticeably wear several jeweled rings and gesticulate in square, but expressive fashion, the great Spanish spinner of yarns is a perfect echo of the life he has led. He does not speak in English. I speak no Spanish, little French. He spoke in French and I understood. A friend put my questions.

Ibanez is a man of tremendous, incalculable dramatic imagination. This is curious because he does not like the theatre. He has never written a play. I think that I know why he does not like the stage. It is confining to the imagination. It sets mechanical rules within which the fancy may not indulge itself by great leaps of time and place.

In youth Ibanez was a political orator. He waged battle for causes. He fought duels. Now he is publisher, journalist, novelist. His publishing firm has published in the form of cheap little paper books practically all of the world's masterpieces for the benefit of the Spanish people. Publishing on a grand scale—yes!—for Ibanez is just that—grandiose. Life for him, I fancy, is a brilliant gesture.

His novels are written at high speed. I was particularly interested in his methods of writing. "I sometimes dictate an article; but never one of my stories," he told me. "Those I write in long hand very rapidly. The actual time it takes me to produce one of these novels may be very short—as short as two months; but on the idea, on the development of the plot, I may have been working for years." Those who have watched him work will tell you that he can carry on a conversation while he is writing. This is because the writing is purely a mechanical expression of the outline which has been smoldering for months or for years in his conscious mind and being, enriched and elaborated in the subconscious.

Mr. Kennaday of the Foreign Press Service, tells me that he has spent evenings with Ibanez when the fiery gentleman has outlined story after story after story—all of them good. It is a pity that there are not 48 hours in a day, and that the fertile-minded Spaniard cannot write with both hands at once.

His next novel, to follow The Temptress, has already been published in Spain. It is called Sa Reina Calipa.

I liked Ibanez. I wonder if it would be possible for anyone to know him well. Like most men of

exaggeratedly fertile brains, his real self lies somewhere very deep within. He tends to speak in periods. His words, too, are gestures; this, however, is the world of make-believe and of romance. It is his world. He moves in it serenely and triumphantly. He is a giant of a novelist, a swift spinner of glowing tales, a man with a passion for accomplishment who has been endowed with sufficient vitality to pursue his images to their creation. Long life to him and his vigor!

J. F.

Good Books

The following estimates of books much in the public eye were made after careful consideration of the trend of critical opinion:

A Preface to Life—Edwin Justus Mayer—Boni (\$2.50). The candid autobiography of a youth whose physical and spiritual adventures touch upon Harlem and Hollywood, William Blake and Joseph Conrad, manufacturers, magnates, moviestars, sweat-shop-workers, policemen, poets, editors, reporters. The growth of a mind, the rise of an intelligence, the development of an interesting and hostile point of view. Well written, fertile of ideas, suggesting one of the many possible answers to the query: "What's wrong with civilization in general and American civilization in particular?"

LAZY LAUGHTER-Woodward Boyd -Scribner (\$2.00). The Montgomerys and their relatives were charming people but oh, so lazy—and Dagmar Hallowell was no exception. She did try to make out the firmest sort of a schedule for herself sometimes -a schedule that included rising at seven—but how could she ever keep it when she always overslept? She débuted, she considered a stage career, she tried to be a working-girl, she fell in love—but in each case laziness sucked the strength from each promising adventure. At last she plucked up courage to go to Chicago -and for a little while she seemed to have conquered the family curse (she was intermittently employed at some rather useless work, but still, employed)—the right young man reappeared just when he should-and then her brother, Herbie, having slept himself out of the Marine Corps, got sluggishly involved in an impossible intrigue—the family fortunes failed—all there was for Dagmar to do was to marry a middle-aged beau for money to take care of her whole ineffective family—and so she did. A pleasant and amusing novel.

MUSIC

Bubble Piano

A most ingenious toy is under process of construction—an instrument to simplify piano-playing for children. The inventor is Ralph Mayhew.

Mr. Mayhew is the "Bubble Books, out of which Mayhew has made almost over night a large fortune, have been one of the most extraordinary of recent successes. A few years ago, while connected with the Advertising Department of Harper & Bros.," publishers, this ingenious fellow hit upon the idea of combining a printed page with a phonograph record. From this the Bubble Books were evolved. You read aloud to the children a story from one of the volumes. At a certain point the text relates that the baby bear sang a song. There follows on the page a slot containing a phonograph record, which you play on the phonograph, thereby demonstrating what the baby bear sang. A running narrative with musical numbers is thus afforded—a species of small opera that calls for prolonged applause.

Mayhew now has hit upon the "Bubble Piano." This is a box with a keyboard which is placed over the piano keyboard.* You press the keys of the box, one after another, and the instrument strikes the proper keys on the piano, plays a melody. You press the first key of the attachment and it strikes a D, say, on the piano. You press the second key, and it strikes say an F sharp on the piano. The third key may strike B, the fourth a G sharp. By striking the keys on the attachment one after another, as on the piano keyboard you would strike C, D, E, F, etc., you get a melody that may skip around anywhere on the piano keyboard.

The Bubble Piano will play any melody. The tune can be changed by rearranging a set of pegs. The child can take a set of notes written out and match the successive notes with notes marked on pegs. These pegs he places one after another in a slot in the box. The instrument then plays the melody. The child has only to concern himself with the time, the length of the notes. From the manipulation of this toy a considerable part of the rudiments of music can be learned.

In Manhattan

Gatti-Casazza, manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, gave new scenery to the old favorite, Aïda, considered by many to be Verdi's best opera.

Aida, the story of love in a tomb in ancient Egypt, is famous for its triumphal march. "Toot-toot-toot", go the horns, and everyone is thrilled. Hitherto this procession has passed under one arch; in Gatti's new scenery the procession has four arches, each of dazzling splendor.

The first popular priced Saturday night opera was *Rigoletto* (also Verdi). The box office line was the longest in history. It reached entirely around the opera house.

Miguel Fleta, of Spanish and South American fame, was the important addition to the list of singers. As Cavaradossi in *Tosca*, he was received with an applause which Caruso might have envied. To Mme. Jeritza's hat and fine feathers he was a courteous if not impassioned lover.

For Antonio Scotti this is the 25th season. He is probably the most faultless performer on the operatic stage. His impersonation of Scarpia, killed by Tosca's dagger, is one of the peaks of the history of Opera. Today the voice of Scotti is not what it was ten years ago. But the art of Scotti is greater.

Of outstanding importance was the revival of *Die Meistersinger* von *Nürnberg*, probably the most tuneful of all the works of Richard Wagner.

Wagner.

Die Meistersinger is Wagner's "human" opera. In The Ring he is accused of megalomania; in Tristan of hysteric; in Parsifal of religiosity. But in Die Meistersinger his only fault is length. And that perhaps is the fault of a restless and rapid age rather than of the master.

^{*}Readers of the cheaper fiction magaines are aware that there has been in the narket for some time a system of learning diano-playing by placing over the keys a paper diagram marked with the names of the keys. "Learn to play the piano in a week! Be popular and surprise your friends!" In this way, though, the player has to skip from one interval to another as on the keyboard itself, while with the Bubble Piano he strikes one key after another in regular succession.

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce, Associates—Manfred Gottfried, John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn. Weekly Contributors—Steven V. Benet, Prosper Buranelli, John Farrar, Nancy Ford, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexander Klemin, Wells C. Root, John A. Thomas. Published by TIME, Inc., B. Hadden, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; H. R. Luce, Sec'y-Treas., 236 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rates, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 236 E. 39th St., New York; New England representatives. Sweeney & Price, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Powers & Stone, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen, Vol. II. No. 12.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Spring Cleaning. Critics observe that every dramatist is bound by the inevitable to write before his span of life is done a play in which a street walker walks into a drawing room unannounced. She usually walks out again leaving a group of idle rich attempting to reassemble the fragments of their devastated philosophy. Such is the current effort of Frederick Lonsdale, Englishman, author of Aren't We All. Inserting his tiny needle point of humor into this familiar situation, he has injected various stimulating charges of the unexpected. He sustains, therefore, the interest.

He blames the whole thing on the pretty wife who has succumbed to the diverting futility of doing nothing. He has surrounded her with a group of exceedingly rarefied representatives of London's smart society. He has attached her to a husband who disapproves. His—the husband's—conversation is a trifle dull and his necktie lacks a certain trim orthodoxy. They could hardly be expected to get on.

The husband, finding himself incompetent to steer the situation, summons reinforcements. The latter materialize as the little scarlet sister of the evening. The play is too entirely well-bred to permit the husband to cast his lot with hers. Therefore, another set of epigrams is required to rewind their domestic top and set it spinning.

The play revels in an abundance of good acting, with particularly satisfactory contributions by Arthur Byron, A. E. Matthews, Estelle Winwood.

Percy Hammond: "The play has a vast appeal for those who know their way about."

Alexander Woollcott: "Suave but murderous dialogue in which the opposing characters are hating each other bitterly and doing it with a smile."

Stepping Stones. Fred Stone, whose comedy is a cherished tradition of the present-day American stage, has found a lineal descendant to perpetuate his name. His daughter Dorothy made her début in a new Stone show, and in the three short hours of the opening night she danced her way to the regions of the stars. Twice in that memorable performance the critical first night audience rose to its feet to give her

personal ovations. It is doubtful that any individual performer ever gleaned more glory from a first appearance on Broadway.

Dorothy Stone is 17, slight, with light, bobbed hair, and looks too much



FATHER FRED, DAUGHTER DOROTHY "Twice the audience rose to its feet"

like her father to be pretty. She sings only moderately well. But she dances like a firefly on a Summer evening. She has that inestimable gift of natural vivacity; she has distinctive personality; is carefree and entirely irresistible.

The remainder of the entertainment is exactly what Stone's followers for 21 years have been trained to expect. Dorothy Stone is the poor girl; she marries the disguised Prince. Father Fred is Peter Plug, a plumber, who stands by in every scene to protect her from the villainous hardships set upon a musical comedy heroine. Mother Stone (Allene Crater) also plays a prominent part and marries Peter Plug at the last—to the wild delight of the audience.

Though the music is uninspired and the humor of a decidedly wrinkled variety, the final effect is a little bit better than that of previous Stone shows latterly wending their way around the country.

Percy Hammond: "A very happy family affair."

Heywood Broun: "This young Stone girl is by all odds the most exciting and glamorous person who has hopped out upon the musical comedy stage in this generation."

A Love Scandal. There is nothing more harrowing than a group of intelligent people standing around repeating epigrams that don't ep. The actors and actresses assembled for this diversion are eminently intelligent individuals led by no less a personage than the immaculate Norman Trevor. Their lines are made of lead; the authors tried to be Oscar Wilde and collapsed under the strain. The plot deals with a young woman who married a millionaire only to discover she loved a penniless play-wright. When the latter became wealthy on three suddenly successful plays, she found the situation distinctly trying. But her sufferings were as nothing compared with those of the audience.

The Deep Tangled Wildwood. George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly (authors of Dulcy, To the Ladies, Merton of the Movies) have finally missed fire. Their satirical comedy of a man who went back home to escape the city and found the home town in the clutches of jazz is unsubstantial. Though studded with smart lines, it lacks sustaining plot. Added to this, the acting is only moderately well tuned to the spirit of the satire.

White Cargo. Another theatrical treatise on the more acute applications of the sex problem has appeared to vex the censors. The scene is desert land in Africa; the characters, a group of sex-starved white men circling about one exceedingly abandoned mulatto woman. The play is on the order of Rain; it approximates but faintly the extraordinary power of that discussion. Considerable excellent acting is dissipated on unworthy material.

Bide Dudley: "Don't take your old Aunt Eliza from Pottersville to see it or she may disinherit you."

Notes

A play entitled *Time* is stirring uneasily in the provinces awaiting an opening in the congested theatre situation of Manhattan. Arthur Henry, husband of Playwright Clare Kummer, is the author and Stuart Walker, noted for a variety of theatrical accomplishments, including artistic stock companies in Cincinnati and Indianapolis, is the producer.

Royalty turning its hand to play-wrighting is unusual. Stockholm, nevertheless, will see Kinangozi by Prince Wilhelm at the Svenska Theatre in January. Anglo-African settlers and native blacks are the characters.

The Open Road The Theatre Guild Cannot, in All Honesty, Confine Itself to Manhattan

For the first time in its brief but illustrious history the (Manhattan) Theatre Guild has sent a company on tour. Headed by Basil Sidney, the players are already operating in important cities; Baltimore witnessed their opening, Washington, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, Toronto and more will have glimpses of their wanderings. He Who Gets Slapped by Leonid Andreyev, Peer Gynt by Henrik Ibsen, and The Devil's Disciple by G. B. Shaw compose their repertory. They give all of these at each stand—time permitting

The Theatre Guild has done what the hard heads and cold hearts of the Theatre agreed was impossible. They have proved themselves artists unredeemed and yet have made their art pay under the box office grating. Opening in April, 1919, with Benavente's The Bonds of Interest, the organization made its first memorable success with John Ferguson by St. John Ervine. Listed among their most notable successes are the following, a list which any financially-minded manager might inspect greedily and which many a layman will recognize with the quickening touch of well remembered evenings:

John Ferguson, by St. John Ervine The Faithful, by John Masefield Jane Clegg, by St. John Ervine

The Dance of Death, by August Strindberg Mr. Pim Passes By, by A. A. Milne

Liliom, by Franz Molnar
He Who Gets Slapped, by Leonid

Andreyev

Back to Methuselah, by G. B. Shaw

R. U. R., by Karel Capek

Peer Gynt, by Henrik Ibsen

The Adding Machine, by Elmer L. Rice

The Devil's Disciple, by G. B. Shaw
With such an important contribution to American art, the Theatre
Guild could not, in all honesty, confine its production to Manhattan.
Traveling companies of some of the
above plays have gone on the road,
it is true, but under different management, and not always the balanced
group of players who read their

lines at the Garrick.

Accordingly the Guild has embarked upon the dangerous seas of touring repertory. In Basil Sidney they have selected a singularly able actor as the company's cornerstone. Preliminary reports indicate that the tour is finding favor. Open hands and crowded houses are the portion of

its deserts.

W. R.

The Best Plays

These are the plays which, in the light of metropolitan criticism, seem most important:

Drama

ELEONORA DUSE—The greatest name in the world of the theatre retaining its compelling power by reason of a woman's ageless spirit.

Moscow Art Theatre—Russian Repertory which was barnumed into sensational success last season returns to mop up.

RAIN—Jeanne Eagels in her fifth century of performances as a 20th Century harlot in the South Seas.

SIR JOHN MARTIN-HARVEY—Showing that repertory may be both classical and profitable. *Hamlet* and *The Shrew* next.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—Gutters and garrets of War-time France. Helen Menken mounts from one to the other with good effect.

SUN UP—A tragic page torn from the primitive history of Carolina Mountain folk.

TARNISH—Telling in bitter terms how man blurs his life by compromise with moral standards.

Comedy

AREN'T WE ALL?—Convincing and immensely diverting discussion of the inseparability of a sense of humor and successful matrimony. Cyril Maude chiefly concerned.

THE CHANGELINGS—A moderately amusing comedy of twisted identity made into the semblance of important entertainment by Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Ruth Chatterton.

Cyrano de Bergerac—Walter Hampden's revival of Rostand's classic comedy. Just about the most satisfactory combination on the current playbill.

IN LOVE WITH LOVE—Smart inconsequentials made singularly entertaining by Lynn Fontanne and a deftly devised production.

MARY, MARY, QUITE CONTRARY— Mrs. Fiske winding up her brilliant engagement in St. John Ervine's comedy of English life.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—Thunderous farce demonstrating that a week in the wide open spaces is more valuable than carloads of pink pills.

THE SWAN — Exceptional high comedy of Royalty by Franz Molnar brought beautifully to life by striking performance against a background perfect in color and detail.

Windows — The Theatre Guild prospering with a play by John Galsworthy on the psychology of a wayward girl.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

Pioneer Trails. All normal children and those adults in whose mouths the taste of story book Indian blood is still strong will doubtless approve of *Pioneer Trails*. A masterly massacre is accomplished, in which a convoy of prairie schooners with their entire personnel, is wiped out. One small child escapes, to reappear 20 years later as the hero. Thereafter, the plot is simply a stencil, cut with the old familiar tools.

Alice Calhoun is the girl and makes the unfortunate error of too precise and obvious make-up for a simple, pioneer primrose. But the men are men and the openness of the scenic spaces is only exceeded by their width. Such productions are harmless to all; entertaining to millions.

Around the World with the Speejacks. Echoes of the loud hurrahs that greeted the return of the 98-foot honeymoon yacht which carried Albert Y. Gowen, of Cleveland, and his bride around the world have been preserved in celluloid. The result is a travel picture. It travels fast, and is, therefore, fragmentary. Nevertheless it will suffice for a vicarious voyage for vast sections of citizenry whose wanderings are bounded by the village store; the state fair; the subway kiosk.

Notes

Famous Players, the largest motion picture concern in the world, will suspend production for a number of months. Their representatives assure the world at large, however, that they have a vast supply of undisclosed photography in their possession. Heading their list is The Ten Commandments, a \$2,000,000 production which, they trust, will follow their The Covered Wagon as the most popular film in the world. The prologue shows the original ten in process of discovery by Moses; later the film discusses their application in modern life.

Lillian Gish is now somewhere in the vicinity of Gibraltar, en route to Italy, where she will do a film version of George Eliot's Romola.

John Barrymore has just completed in California, a celluloid Beau Brummel.

Lenore Ulric's return to the screen will be signalized when *Tiger Rose* is presented to a breathless world at Christmas time.

LAW

Buzfustian

Five years and \$1,000,000 more or less brought at least a temporary termination of a notorious divorce suit. In one hour and five minutes a jury disposed of several thousand dollars' worth of argument and many hours of legal talent. One Mrs. Helen Elwood Stokes was acquitted of 16 charges lodged by one W. E. D. Stokes, her husband.

Such a case is as good as a medie-val tournament to set champions a-jousting. On the one side was the mighty Samuel Untermyer, champion of Mrs. Stokes. On the other side rose Max D. Steuer, challenger for the irate husband. As lawyers both men rank with the Launcelots, Bediveres and Geraints, if not the Galahads. And for the sake of the rich rewards at stake, they jousted at one another as much as at the other's client.

"Buzfuz" was what Mr. Untermyer called Mr. Steuer, referring to the ingenious lawyer whom Dickens devised to send Mr. Pickwick to prison for breach of promise—because a lady had fainted in his arms.

Mr. Steuer replied: "If ever there was a Sergeant Buzfuz I had to contend with him for five weeks... Dickens did not dislike lawyers... He wrote the character of Sergeant Buzfuz in the hope that he would eliminate from the English bar the shysters that indulged in deceptions

Quotations from pleadings to the jury:

upon juries."

"Don't let yourself be misled by the eloquence of this very wily and resourceful attorney, my adversary. Keep close to the facts, and if you do that we have no fear. If this jury should fail to agree to vindicate this lady triumphantly, she would go out of this courtroom a bowed and sorrowful lady. She wants to go home to her children. She wants to take them into her arms and look into their eyes and tell them that she has never disgraced them. She has done nothing in her whole life that hasn't been open to the public gaze."

"If ever there was a downright plea to the sympathies, the passions, the prejudices of the jury for six hours or more, you have heard it here . . . And that story about the ring. Why, Munchausen was beaten by hundreds of miles by the man who made up that story."

"Of this man . . . I will say little; the subject presents few attractions; and I, gentlemen, am not the man nor are you, gentlemen the

men to delight in the contemplation of revolting heartlessness and systematic villainy. It is difficult to smile with an aching heart—it is ill jesting when our deepest sympathies are awakened. My client's prospects are ruined. All is gloom and silence in the house; even the voice of the child is hushed . . . while his mother weeps."

The first paragraph is Untermyer; the second, Steuer; the third, Buzfuz.



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MAX D. STEUER

"If ever there was a Sergeant Buzfuz"

Fortunately, in this case no matter how innocent either party may be, he will not go to jail like the poor Mr. Pickwick, found with his buxom landlady, widow Bardell, in his arms.

Devotees of Dickens will recall other parts of the clever Mr. Buzfuz's remarks as reported by Dickens:

"Sergeant Buzfuz began by saying that never in the whole course of his profession . . . had he approached a case with such deep emotion or with such a heavy sense of responsibility imposed upon him.

"'You have heard from my learned friend, gentlemen' continued Sergeant Buzfuz, 'that this is an action for a breach of promise of marriage. . . . But you have not heard—inasmuch as it did not come within my learned friend's province to tell you what are the facts of the case. Those facts you shall hear detailed by me and proved by the unimpeachable female whom I will place in the box before you.'"

And he added: "'Pickwick still rears his head with unblushing effrontery, and gazes without a sigh on the ruin he has made.""

EDUCATION

In Germany

Five German universities are closing down. They include, according to report, the internationally famous colleges at Halle, Marburg, Frankfort-am-Main. They have surrendered to poverty.

The central tragedy of the university situation in Germany is in the middle-class home. From the German bourgeois family were recruited the upholders of the liberal tradition. Today the middle-class son finds it difficult, almost impossible, to finance a university course.

The sons of speculators, industrialists and big baronial landowners fill the college halls.

The democratic element is not totally eliminated only because of a remarkable development of student self-help. Guided from a national headquarters at Dresden, coöperative stores, student kitchens, employment bureaus are operated. And there are loan banks to which all who can contribute, and from which the most gifted students, regardless of social status, receive money without interest during the months before their final John R. Mott, through the World's Student Christian Federation, has been largely instrumental in the success of these self-help activities. The Society of Friends (American Quakers) have cooperated.

Say university professors in America: "The rich heritage of learning given by Germany to the world may be laid waste."

At Louvain

Hopes of completing the library of the University of Louvain in 1925 have sagged because American money has ceased its flow. Building operations have been suspended.

The beautiful structure which was to have replaced the famous Clothmakers' Hall, destroyed by bombardment in 1914, stands only one-fourth completed, and a fresh call is being issued to the colleges of America which in effect pledged themselves to finance this enterprise two years ago, when President Butler of Columbia University laid the cornerstone.

The building will cost \$1,000,000, and so far only \$300,000 has been contributed. The Committee was led to expect a dollar each from 1,200,000 American students, but whereas institutions like West Point, Annapolis, Hunter, Amherst, Bryn Mawr, St. Stephens, Yale have oversubscribed their quotas, and half a

dozen schools have fulfilled their promises, almost three-fourths of all the students concerned have failed to contribute. Another campaign is about to be made.

1925 will mark the 500th anniversary of the library, and if the present delay is not permanent, the completed building will be a timely memorial. Each institution contributing is to have a column, stone, arch or window inscribed with its name. The result will be an enduring record of America on Belgian soil.

"College Spirit"

The Americanization of Europe (which the English philosopher, Bertrand Russell, views with alarm) proceeds. The Committee for Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation, headed by Herbert C. Hoover, is selecting plans for a group of dormitories on the American plan to be erected at the University of Brussels. John Mead Howells, consulting architect, claimed for the program recently that it would encourage "college spirit" on the Continent—something which, for better or worse, the Continent has so far got along without.

Of Historical Interest

Near Haverstraw on the Hudson, where Benedict Arnold met Major André, a tablet was erected and a speech was made by the State Historian of New York (Dr. Alexander C. Frick).

Runs the inscription:

Between this boulder and the river is the place where Benedict Arnold first met Major John André, Adjutant General of the British Army, to plan for the surrender of West Point to the British. Major André landed from the Vulture the evening of Sept. 21, 1780. Early the following morning the conspirators repaired to the home of Joshua H. Smith, about three miles to the north, where Arnold finally agreed to surrender West Point for £10,-000 and a commission in the British Army. From the Smith house André attempted to return to the British lines. He was captured at Tarrytown and tried, convicted and executed as a spy at Tappan, Oct. 2, 1780.

Other spots of historical interest are in process of being marked.

Washington U.

Last spring the colorful name of Herbert S. Hadley (Time, July 2) came out from the shadowy mountains of Colorado, whither he had repaired for his health. He was appointed Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Last week he was formally inaugurated. The speech of the occasion, delivered by Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, contained the following passages:

"The University takes its place by the side of the Church and the State as one of three fundamental institutions of modern civilization... The Church represents the organized faith of Christendom and its collective worship. The State represents the purpose of civilized man to live happily and helpfully together in organized society. The University represents man's inborn love of truth, his persistent curiosity, which has given rise to all science, and his dominating idealism which is the origin of all literature and of all philosophy.

"Long experience has shown that the University may and can only achieve its end by a three-fold activity... The University must gather and conserve knowledge; the University must advance knowledge; the University must diffuse and apply knowledge. These are its three necessary and characteristic functions.

"The unhappy and conflicting diversity of religious beliefs, and the unhappy and conflicting diversity of social and political theories, find their reconciliation and their unity in the University, whose frame is so secure, so broad and so generous that there is room in it for each and all of these if only they be held in sincerity and pursued in a spirit of truth-seeking and of service."

Mr. Hadley, when Governor of Missouri in 1912, was looked upon as a likely President of the U.S. He declares he will not return to politics.

Geo. Washington U.

George Washington visualized and advocated a national university at the nation's capital. John Quincy Adams did the same.

A century ago someone started George Washington University at Washington. It had 39 students. Today it has 5,000 and has set out upon a building program to make itself yet bigger and yet better.

The newly inaugurated President of the University is William Mather Lewis. He hopes to realize the hope of his country's founder—to make an institution which shall be free from local discoloration and provincial prejudice and one which, by virtue of its position, can operate more centrally and more importantly than others

To date, the greatest universities have been, first, born; then, made. Consequently most great universities possess the defects of their virtues and the redeeming charm of their vices.

President Lewis is presented with an opportunity to fashion the ideal university. And, if the improbable occurs, the ideal will move and breathe and have spiritual being.

"Tallest in the World"

A feature of the campaign of Northwestern University (Evanston, Ill.) to secure \$5,000,000 for buildings on its new Lake Shore Drive campus in Chicago, is an emphasis placed upon the fact that one of its new buildings will be the "tallest educational structure in the world." This potent superlative will aid in producing the \$2,500,000 as yet uncollected.

The Chicago site will eventually be occupied by the schools of law, medicine, dentistry, commerce.

Negroes and Mr. Rosenwald

In 1912, Booker T. Washington, Negro humanitarian, called upon Julius Rosenwald, Chicago merchant. Said he: "In my state, Alabama, Negroes number about half the population of the state. Last year \$2,865,000 was spent on education, but only \$360,000 of that for Negro children. Sixty per cent. of the white children were enrolled for an average term of seven months, whereas only 20% of the Negro children were enrolled for an average term of only four months. Something must be done."

Mr. Rosenwald agreed, and something was.

Since then nearly 2,000 schools have been established in the South and \$7,000,000 has been spent through the Rosenwald Fund for Negro education. Mr. Rosenwald specified that whatever sums he gave must be matched by the Negroes themselves. To date, the Rosenwald Fund has contributed \$1,400,000; Negroes have raised \$1,800,000; the balance has come from public school authorities and individual whites.

Another Girard?

Girard College in Philadelphia was thought to be the richest school of its kind (industrial) in America. But the disclosure of a \$60,000,000 benefaction to the Hershey Industrial School at Hershey, Pa., has produced its financial equal.

The benefaction consisted of 99% of the common stock of the Hershev Chocolate Co. It was made by Mil-

ton S. Hershey five years ago; but modestly he said nothing about it.

Last week the secret leaked out; Mr. Hershey has been busy explaining his gift.

The motives are simple. They are not, as George F. Babbitt ignorantly supposes, an "advertising stunt" for Hershey almond bars. Mr. Hershey was a poor boy. He had no education. He learned a trade and made a fortune out of it. He has no children. Now he would like to give an opportunity to as many boys as possible to make fortunes for themselves. Girls he does not provide for, on the ground that they can always get married or do house-work, and so find homes. "Girls don't need help like boys," said he, "so I decided on boys." Boys will be accepted who are poor, without fathers, white, native-born, healthy and between the ages of four and eight.

The parallel with Stephen Girard is curiously close, and it is significant that Mr. Hershey went to Philadelphia and studied the college there before he opened his own school in 1909. Girard's will in 1831 specified that "poor, male, white orphan children" only should be admitted. Preference was to be given first to those applying from Philadelphia, and then to those from elsewhere in Pennsylvania and the U.S. Mr. Hershey directs likewise that the first favors be shown to applicants from surrounding counties. Girard enforced a prejudice of his against sectarianism when he directed that no ecclesiastic be allowed so much as to enter the grounds as a visitor. The prejudice betrayed by Mr. Hershey, is in favor of woman's place being in the

Mr. Hershey's generosity is colossal. He keeps only \$1,000,000 and his automobile for himself. The question will undoubtedly be asked whether, on the whole, it is good or bad for education to be subject to the personal whims of its benefactors. But meanwhile the Hershey Industrial School will be teaching a thousand or more boys to support themselves.

The Rockefeller Foundation was a broader project, but the candy man has done exactly what he pleased, and there is a peculiarly American flavor about that.

The man who built the village of Hershey is a genial, unimpressive widower of 66. He lives in the village palace with his "old crony," Harry Lebkicher, formerly a candy apprentice.

Occasionally he packs his grip, walks to the depot (or rides in his battered 1914 model) and goes to Europe for as long or as short as

he likes. But mostly he stays near the farmland where he was bred, buys his clothes at the local emporium.

Evangelical

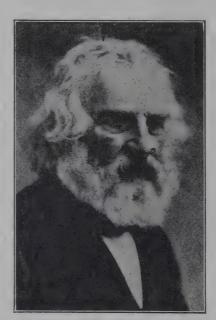
Still stands the forest primeval; but under the shade of its branches Dwells another race; with other customs and language.

Only along the shore of the mournful and misty Atlantic

Linger a few Acadian peasants, whose fathers from exile

Wandered back to their native land to die in its bosom.

These are among the last of the "tedious but popular" hexameters of



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POET LONGFELLOW
A propagandist?

Evangeline, written by Poet Longfellow.

A former Minister of Education of Ontario (the Rev. Dr. Codý) now demands that the poem shall no longer be taught in the schools of Canada. He contends that it wrongly portrays the British as unmerciful, and is used in American schools as anti-British propaganda. Librarian Locke of Ontario de-

Librarian Locke of Ontario defends Longfellow on the ground that his poem was based on a history written by a loyal imperialist, Chief Justice T. G. Haliburton.* And the American poet is also defended by most Canadian newspapers, whose chief point is: "Americans who are anti-British are to be found most generally among those who never heard of Longfellow and who do not care whether Evangeline is a chewing gum or a new style underwear."

SCIENCE

Amundsen Plans

Captain Roald Amundsen, South Pole discoverer, who was frustrated by airplane defects in his attempt to fly across the North Pole from Alaska last Summer (TIME, June 18, 25), will try again next year, starting his flight in June from Spitsbergen (Norwegian islands northeast of Greenland). With him will go Lieutenant Ralph E. Davison, U. S. Navy, selected by Secretary Denby at the Norse explorer's request, to command one of three seaplanes which will make the trip.

The planes are Dornier-Dolphin flying-boats with rounded hulls, built to take off and land on ice, earth or water. They will have radio equipment for communication with the depot ship. They will be manned by six men. The edge of the Spitsbergen ice pack is about 450 miles from the Pole. It is 600 miles nearer than the northernmost point of Alaska. Between the Pole and Alaska stretches a vast waste of at least 1,000,000 square miles which has never been penetrated. The Amundsen party hopes to explore this and determine whether it contains a small continent, as Stefansson and others have speculated. If the expedition reaches the Pole, they will leave there a cache of supplies, food and fuel. They will also investigate the possibility of trans-Polar air routes linking Europe and the Pacific by the shortest lines. The bubble sextant will be the principal instrument of navigation. It requires no horizon, laying courses directly by the sun. The magnetic compass is useless, owing to the discrepancy between the true and the magnetic Poles. The party will try to establish contact with the steamship Maud, which has been drifting in the Polar ice pack for two years.

Stars and Sun

Dr. Charles Greeley Abbot, of the Smithsonian Institution who last Spring made scientific history with his measurements of the sun's heat (Time, May 5), has now, from the Mt. Wilson observatory, analyzed the heat of nine other great stars—Rigel, Vega, Sirius, Procyon, Capella, Aldebaran, Betelgeuse, Alpha Herculis, Beta Pegasi. He employs the Nichols radiometer, a delicate instrument worked by heat, like the little vanes revolved by sunlight in optician's windows. The stars' light is broken up by the spectroscope into their respective spectra or color bands, the heat in the different parts

^{*}Justice Haliburton was best known as "the first American humorist." author of Sam Slick, which ran into 142 editions.

of which can be measured. These stars represent all the main types, from blue to red.

It was expected that the heat from stars of the same color type would be greatest in the same parts of their spectra, but surprising differences were found. Vega and Sirius are both blue-white stars, but the maximum heat of Vega is much farther toward the violet than that of Sirius. Rigel (blue) shows two maxima, one of which is in the infrared rays, invisible to the human eye. The apparatus detects differences of a hundred-millionth of a degree of heat. That is not enough, say the astronomers. It must be sharpened to a thousand-millionth, and many fainter stars of every type must be examined. Most of these big stars are found to be at least twice as hot as the sun. The present findings are so far significant, at least, that they increase our knowledge of the physical nature of the stars.

The sun strike has been arbitrated, Dr. Abbot now reports. The four per cent. diminution noted since last year has returned to normalcy, and more sun spots are now appearing. A new cycle of spots is beginning in the solar latitudes farthest from the sun's equator, according to observations by Professor G. H. Peters, of the U.S. Naval Observatory. The number and size of spots will gradually increase for about eleven years, until a maximum is reached, when they will again fall off. Electrical disturbances are commonly associated with sun spot increase.

Dr. Abbot and all the Government meteorologists have foresworn longrange weather predictions. maximum they can risk their reputations on is 48 hours. They will not commit themselves as to the coming season, but many an amateur weather prophet is predicting a long,

hard Winter.

Bohr, Lodge, Atoms

Dr. Neils Bohr, professor of physics at the University of Copenhagen, winner of the Nobel prize in physics for 1922, gave the Silliman lectures at Yale University on The Atom and the Natural System of the Elements. Dr. Bohr was not the pioneer of the electronic theory of the atom, but he has greatly refined and expanded it, and stands with Thomson, Rutherford, Lodge, Millikan as one of the world's foremost exponents of the "new" physics. A few points of special interest in Dr. Bohr's lectures:

He likened the atom to the solar system, with the positive nucleus or proton representing the sun, and the

electrons revolving in two concentric rings, at maximum distance from each other. This "open" structure is the most significant feature of the scheme.

¶ All doubt regarding the existence of the atom has disappeared, and all physicists believe in the main essentials of this picture of atomic structure. There are instruments which make it possible to count atoms with great accuracy.

¶ Some atoms are "explosive" or radio-active, throwing off minute projectiles traveling at a speed of several thousand miles a second. The nucleus undergoes reduction after these explosions, and it is even possible to measure its changes.

The chemical distinction between atoms is governed by the number of charges in the nucleus, which is the same as the number of electrons in its system. Hydrogen, the lightest known element, has one charge and one electron, like the earth and moon.

¶ The ordinary mechanical laws do not account for the stability of the elements under the new theories, for they would not prevent electrons falling into the nucleus. These move in fixed orbits and new ones cannot be created. When atoms are bombarded by free electrons, the electron rebounds or transfers its energy to the atom, in which case there is an emission of light in the spectra.

Sir Oliver Lodge, in his installation address as President of the Roentgen Society, London, outlined his own version of atomic theory. The nucleus he believes to be rotating at the speed of light. rounding it is ether, stratified into gravitational or electric levels. Electrons moving in these planes counterbalance the attractive force by their velocity. He predicted the eventual finding of 118 elements instead of the present 92.

Women vs. Men

Prof. Howard R. Mayberry, a psychologist at the University of Chicago, tested 300 men and women students as to their perception of optical illusions, such as two points of light, one moving and one stationary, in a dark room. Whether they were right or wrong, women were, as a rule, more positive of their perceptions, and they were wrong more frequently than the men, who were usually open to conviction.

MEDICINE

Cancer and Heredity

"The bulk of tie evidence points to microparasites as the probable cause of sarcomas and carcinomas,' says Dr. Erwin F. Smith, chief plant pathologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Vice President of the American Association for Cancer Research.

It was Dr. Smith who demonstrated that the crown gall, a plant disease resembling animal cancer, could be experimentally transmissted from plant to plant by cultures of a micro-organism found in the gall. He is convinced that human cancers are caused by a similar infection, though no active parasite, either bacterium or protozoön, has yet been found. Many investigators of plant and animal cancer have caused cancer experimentally in varied ways—by injecting a virus from the growths, by painting rats with irritating substances, and by nematodes (microscopic worms), tape worms, other parasites. In short, Dr. Smith's theory is that at least some cancer is caused by the irritation of parasites acting upon organs unable to withstand it on account of inherited or acquired weakness. Physiologically injurious living as to eating, drinking, chewing, smoking, may prepare a suitable soil that easily succumbs to the parasitic inciting cause. This may be a long-continued process, not confined to old age, but merely making itself apparent then. Heredity alone cannot cause cancer but may provide a weakness susceptible to irritation.

The fact that cancer is not apparently contagious, that no microbe has been isolated, need not negate Dr. Smith's theory. The parasites of syphilis, yellow fever, leprosy and many other diseases have been isolated only within very recent years. Some diseases, like malaria, are not transmitted directly from person to person, but their parasites must spend some time in the body of another animal host.

These experiments and a vast multitude of others have so advanced our knowledge of cancer that we may hope for the full solution of the problem in the not distant future, says Dr. Smith. He pleads for financial support for responsible and detailed cancer research, rather than prizes attracting a flood of "cancer cures."

Idiot into Moron?

In Berkeley, Calif., Dr. Olga Bridgman announced that she had discovered a means of transforming idiots into high grade morons. No details were given, aside from the fact that the treatment is applied to the thyroid glands and is declared effective only in cases of idiocy resulting from irregular secretions from the ductless glands.

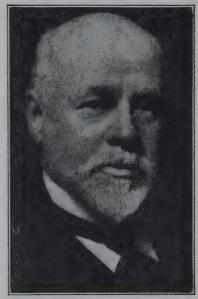
Mental Hygiene

Fifteen years ago there was no organized effort in any nation to combat mental disease and defect. Conditions in institutions for the insane and feeble-minded had advanced little since the time when "Bedlam" was first contracted from "St. Mary's of Bethlehem," an English asylum. The idea of forestalling and preventing the development of mental disorders was a novelty.

About 1900 a young man not long out of the university had an attack of amnesia (loss of memory occurring in some forms of insanity) and wandered about the country suffering harrowing vicissitudes for three years. In time he recovered and returned to his family and to normal life. But he retained a vivid memory of his experiences, set them down in a manuscript, resolved to turn them to account for human welfare. William James and a few other far-sighted gentlemen encouraged him.

The young man was Clifford Whittingham Beers; the book, his graphic autobiography, A Mind That Found Itself. In 1908 Mr. Beers founded the Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene, the first organization of its kind. Similar bodies have since been initiated in more than 20 states. Mr. Beers has devoted his life and resources to the movement, has raised hundreds of thousands of dollars. In 1909 he founded the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, of which he has been Secretary ever since. He was instrumental in starting a correlative agency in Canada. Other countries followed suit. Four years ago, Mr. Beers took the first step toward world-wide cooperation in mental hygiene. In 1925 in Manhattan will be held the First International Congress on Mental Hygiene. The participation of the great European countries has been promised and Mr. Beers has secured the personal approval of King Albert of Belgium, Cardinal Mercier, Georges Clemenceau (once a physician in a Paris insane hospital), David Lloyd George, Sir Eric Geddes, Sir Maurice Craig (of Guy's Hospital, London) and other leaders.

Dr. William H. Welch, Dean of the School of Hygiene and Public Health of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, was elected President of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene at its annual meeting last week, succeeding Dr. Walter B. James, professor of clinical medicine at Columbia. Dr. Welch is the most distinguished pathologist and bacteriologist in the United States. Now 73 years old, he has been since his interne years at old Bellevue one



©Paul Thompson

DR. WILLIAM H. WELSH

Pathologist, bacteriologist

of the most versatile and influential figures in the American and world public health movements. Among other officers of the Mental Hygiene Committee are Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, and Dr. Bernard Sachs, of New York, Vice Presidents, and Otto T. Bannard (Manhattan banker), Treasurer. The Medical Director is Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, successor to Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, who is now Medical Adviser.

The Committee's chief accomplishments:

- 1) Collection and standardization of statistics from state institutions throughout the U. S.
- 2) Publication of a high-class Journal, Mental Hygiene.
- 3) Establishment, in coöperation with the Commonwealth Fund and other agencies, of a "Joint Committee on Prevention of Delinquency," which conducts child clinics and demonstrations in Dallas, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis and other cities, as well as in foreign countries.
- 4) Surveys of mental hygiene conditions in Maryland, Indiana, Mississippi, Cincinnati, etc., followed by organization of local physicians and agencies to meet the needs revealed.

THE PRESS

A Lost Leader

Sixteen years ago a Socialist newspaper, The Call, was brought forth in Manhattan. It never flourished, but it managed to survive—for 16 years—on money contributions. It is estimated that nearly \$1,000,000 was used to sustain its life by artificial respiration. On Oct. 1 of this year it changed hands. Several unions, notably a union of clothing workers, bought the paper. The pinko-progressive press hailed the change as an epoch in the annals of Labor and Journalism. But it seems that Labor is even less competent as a journalist than Socialism. The paper came too near the rocks and is in a fair way to suffer a sea-change, strange, if not rich.

It was born at the propitious moment of the Manhattan newspaper pressmen's strike. Being a labor paper, of course it was not subject to the strike, and published unimpeded while other papers were restricted in the size of their editions and numbers of papers printed. It could have had no better opportunity to get a "hearing" from the people of Manhattan.

of Manhattan.
In the meta

In the metamorphosis to a labor paper, it changed its name from *The Call* to *The Leader* and came out with all the usual newspaper features except financial news—instead it carried "Labor News." Across its heading it bore the legend: "Not a millionaire's property—owned by 300,000 workers." As a newspaper it "had its points." It had a columnist reputed to be the best punster in Manhattan. But its editorial policy was radical.

Whether the good burghers of New York could not abide a radical editorial policy is uncertain. Certainly capitalistic advertisers could not. According to The Leader's statement, \$75,000 was used up in operating expenses in the period immediately before and after its change of name. It also asserted that it doubled its circulation, from 10,000 to 20,000. Then the money ran out.

Formal announcement was made that *The Leader* was a success but that the union owners did not have enough capital to make it self-supporting. Accordingly it suspended, hoping to resume.

While its staff was "seeking employment elsewhere" its able columnist paragraphed:

"Situation Wanted—Middle-aged male, easily exploitable, stylishly stout, desires position requiring minimum of effort and maximum leisure. Salary entire object."

& FINANCE BUSINESS

Unfilled Orders

Despite the extra dividend de-clared on U. S. Steel common stock, unfilled orders on the books of the Corporation at the close of October amounted to 4,672,825 tons, or a drop of 362,925 tons from Sept. 30. The Corporation's unfilled tonnage has declined steadily ever since March 31, 1923, when the figure stood at 7,403,332. The high record was established at 12,183,083 tons in April, 1917, while the lowest recent condition was seen in February, 1922, when only 4,141,069 tons were on the books.

Pig iron production also fell off during October. Returns show output during that month totaled 3,149,-158 tons—about $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ under the September production of 3,125,512 tons, when the greater number of days in October is taken into consideration. Output reached its highest point for the year in May at 3,867,694 tons, and has declined ever since. In no month of 1922, however, did pig production reach the 3,000,000-ton mark, and in July, 1921, output amounted to only 864,553 tons.

On Nov. 1, 1923, there were 245 furnaces in blast, as against 255 on

The decline is due to overproduction last Spring, combined with slackening demand, and a tendency on the part of buyers to hold off for lower prices. Railroad purchasing continues good in steel car bodies and rails, and building operations continue to require fair amounts.

Small Banks' Victory

The small town banker won a complete victory in the recent fight against branch banking, and evidently he intends to press his success to the limit.

The first step in the effort to prohibit banks from establishing branches was taken in connection with only national banks; by a ruling of the Attorney General new branches were forbidden, although most existing branches, especially in New York City, were left undisturbed. The national banks, however, protested that competing banks organized under the state laws could maintain branches, and that the national banks were thereby put at a disadvantage.

The anti-branch banking group, despairing of attempting to change the state banking regulations of each of the 48 states, have endeavored to get at the problem by one blow

through the Federal Reserve System. Owing to their insistence, the Federal Reserve Board adopted resolutions sharply restricting branch banking activities of state banks now in the Reserve System, or those which may apply for member-ship in it. In general, branches are forbidden outside the cities or towns in which the main banking offices are established.

A single member of the Reserve Board, Mr. Edmund Platt, dissented from the resolution on the ground that it amounted to forcing state banks to conform to national banking laws.

Cotton Shortage

The ravages of the boll weevil and unfavorable weather conditions have combined to produce another "short erop" of cotton for the third successive year. As a result, cotton contracts for future delivery have experienced another sharp rise, even passing the 35ϕ level.

According to the Government's latest forecast, this year's crop should amount to about 10,248,000 bales, which, with 650,000 linters and a 2,573,000 world carry-over from 1922, gives a total supply this season of 13,471,000 bales. The world's estimated consumption this year is 12,-000,000 bales, which leaves a world's carry-over of only 1,471,000 bales. This carry-over is critically smallmore than a million bales less than that for 1922.

Just how critical the cotton shortage will prove, will depend upon consumption as well as production. Consumption for 1923 is estimated as 630,000 bales less than in 1922. Actually, we have so far this year exported 283,499 bales more than we had last year at this time, and consumption for 1923 may exceed the 12,000,000 bales estimated. On the other hand, the high retail price of cotton goods has already caused a partial buyers' strike, which of course cuts down consumption by spinners of the raw bale cotton. While mills will continue to buy even at present high prices, neither they nor the jobbers and retailers will stock up, in order to avoid being caught with the high-priced goods in a declining market. Lower cotton prices must come, however, mainly through increased production, which has come to be a gamble against the weather and the boll weevil.

Agricultural Improvement

The reason for the remarkable cessation of complaint by farmers is due not so much to the fact that Congress is not yet in session, as to a real improvement in agricultural production and prices. Preliminary estimates of the Department of Agriculture indicate that the current crop of corn, potatoes, apples and tobacco is better than the five-year average.

Corn has been especially profitable. Current prices are very high, and the 1923 crop is estimated at 3,029,192,000 bushels—which is 140,000,000 bushels more than the erop of last year. Its quality, owing to frost damage, is not quite so good, and the merchantable quantity is estimated at 79.4% compared with 85% in 1922. At Nov. 1 farm prices, the corn crop is worth more than \$2,500,000,000.

Potatoes have run to an estimated total crop of 416,722,000 bushels, or 35,000,000 more than last year. The tobacco crop is forecast at 1,436,-738,000 pounds, which is 112,000,000 pounds more than the 1922 crop, and is the fourth largest crop ever raised.

Other crops were estimated as fol-Other crops were estimated as follows: wheat, 781,737,000 bushels; oats, 1,302,453,000 bushels; barley, 199,251,000 bushels; hay, 102,914,000 tons; flax seed, 19,343,000 bushels; rice, 32,737,000 bushels; peaches, 45,555,000 bushels; apples, 193,855,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 17,420,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 97,429,000 bushels; sugar beets, 6,667,000 tons.

The price index of all crops on Nov. 1 was 21.2% more than a year ago, although 23.8% under the average for 1918-1922.

Current Situation

The stock market continued upwards during the week, with a heavy volume of trading, although there were no signs from the industrial world of marked improvement for the immediate future. The oil situation looked better-with normalcy quite a way in the distance. The cotton shortage will probably curtail buying rather than enrich planter or spinner through high prices. The retail trade is too good to last, and is unusually dependent on the maintenance of very high industrial wages. The foreign situation grew more confused, accompanied by a sharp drop in sterling exchange. Only the building boom can be considered, from present prospects, as a real back-log to improved conditions in industry and trade, and even there the speculative builder must "watch his step" as never before.



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SPORT

Football Notes

Specialization-in the person of Karl Pfaffman, dropkicker—defeated Princeton in the first of the socalled Big Three (Eastern) games. Harvard rushed the tall and scrawny Pfaffman into the game a moment after Combs, also Harvard, fell on a loose ball. Pfaffman kicked the goal. Later Princeton lost 2 more points on a safety. Final score: Harvard 5, Princeton 0.

A 40-yard forward pass supplemented by a 35-yard run to the goalline brought Brown's score in the closing minutes of play against Dartmouth up to 14 points. A few seconds previously Brown had scored on a Dartmouth fumble. The desperate rally did not suffice. Dart-mouth had scored 16 points on two touchdowns and a place kick. Dart-mouth won the game.

Maryland, little-advertised university of the South, nearly dislodged Yale from its position at the top of the Eastern neap (held jointly with Syracuse and Cornell). The invaders smashed two touchdowns across the Blue goal line in the opening period. Yale's belated but stinging retort resulted in two touchdowns and a field goal—16 points. Maryland missed by inches a drop-kick that would have won.

Bo McMillan returned to Boston, scene of former football triumphs, when he played quarterback for Centre College, as a coach of heavy-scoring Centenary College. Boston College pounded out a victory over his pupils, 14-0.

The most untoward upset of the week was Nebraska's victory over the hitherto invincible Notre Dame eleven, 14-7. For the second year in succession the Nebraska Cornhuskers have blighted the prospects of Knute Rockne (Notre Dame of Knute Rockne (Notre Dame coach) for national championship considerations. Astute students of the game insist, none the less, that Rockne is the greatest coach now teaching football.

Rockne places his strategic dependence on a bewildering snap shift and persistent forward passing. He gives his men only one scrimmage a week. He looks like a bulldog, has a bulldog's vocabulary. He has lost only three games in six years.

Harold ("Red") Grange, Illinois halfback, made further bids for All-American honors with a 28-yard run through a broken field for the only touchdown against Wisconsin. Score, Illinois 10, Wisconsin 0. Illi-nois is undefeated in the Big Ten (Western) championship.

Syracuse, unbeaten Eastern eleven, will march out to Lincoln, Neb., on Nov. 24 to meet the team which beat Notre Dame, (but which has lost to Illinois and been held by Missouri and Kansas to a tie). Golf

British Mixed Foursome. At Wo plesdon, the final important go tournament of the year came to close with Joyce Wethered and Cy. J. H. Tolley the mixed foursom champions of Britain. Miss Wet ered, four times national champio played the matches for the first tin without the partnership of h brother Roger. The latter, pair with Molly Gourlay, champion France, was early defeated.
On the 113-yard tenth hole (whi

calls for a drive across a lake on a gradually rising, slightly terrac green), Miss Wethered holed out

a single shot.

Nine-Inch Tee. The notable feture of the British mixed foursor ture of the British mixed foursor tournament was a nine-inch tee er ployed by one M. D. Aucklan Though the dizzy elevation enablhim to develop prodigious distant on the drive, Mr. Auckland's fai way shots were fallible. The firme lie on the finest carpet looked to hilling a nibligit shot

like a niblick shot.

Guttie Balls. At Woking, on the Surrey dunes, England amused he self with her annual investigation into the idiosyncrasies of the olifashioned gutta percha ball. Notable group of players, including long-hitting Cyril Tolley, "ancient Bernard Darwin, Roger Wethers C. V. L. Hooman, E. W. E. Holdeness, conducted experiments. Wet ness, conducted experiments. Wet ered managed to hew out a 77. To ley, who can drive over 300 yar with a normal rubber cored ball, d little better than 200 with his gut percha pellet.

Brennan Out

Bill Brennan, heavyweight fight who has been knocked out so mai times that his cauliflower is virt ally of an underground variety, w flattened out in Omaha for what w probably be his final flattening. Bil Miske was accountable and the eve occurred in the fourth round of scheduled ten-round bout. In mediately Brennan was suspend by the Nebraska Boxing Commission for palpably poor condition. Somonths ago Brennan announced be retirement. The purse which temp ed him to reappear was withheld a will probably be turned over charity.

Baseball Trade

The first major trade of the wint baseball season was announced. Da Bancroft, captain and shortstop the New York Giants, and "Casey Stengel, who won two World's Seri games for the Giants last month, we traded by Manager McGraw to Bo ton, together with Fielder Cunningham, for the veteran pitcher Oeschg and the hard-hitting fielder, Bil Southworth. Bancroft will be Bo ton's new manager.

New World's Records

¶ 100-meter swim, free style: Jol Weismuller of Chicago, 59 1/5 sec. ¶ 100-yd. swim, breast stroke: J. Faricy of Chicago, 1 min. 12 2/5 se ¶ 50-yd. swim, back stroke: H. F. Kruger of Chicago, 30 sec. ¶ 100-yd. swim, back stroke, for women: Sybil Bauer of Chicago, min, 14 1/5 sec.

IMAGINARYINTERVIEWS

(During the Past Week the Daily Press Gave Extensive Publicity to the Following Men and Women. Let Each Explain to You Why His Name Appeared in the Headlines.)

Calvin Coolidge: "In Washington, the crew of the Presidential yacht Mayflower were enrolled for membership in the Red Cross. In making receipts it developed that the name of the ship's cook was A.

Dr. Emile Coué, day-by-day man: "According to an announcement by Institute at No. 276 W. 70th St., Manhattan, I am to return to the U. S. for 'more clinics' on Jan. 12, 1924."

Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania: "Two students of Keystone School, an experimental institution which Mrs. Pinchot has organized in Harrisburg, are credited with co-authorship of the following school yell:
"Sock 'em in the eyeball,

Sock 'em in the jaw, Keystone, Keystone! Rah, Rah, Rah!

"The co-authors are Gifford Pinchot, Jr., and 'Steve' Stahlnecker, son of my secretary. The pupils, most of whom a process the year nine years of age, practice the yell while on their way to and from school."

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot: "Sustaining my husband's position on prohibi-tion, I addressed the members of the League for Political Education, at Town Hall, Manhattan. Regardless of what the women of Philadelphia or New York City may think,' said I, 'the women of the Main Streets of the villages throughout the United States are back of the enforcement of the law.' I said that I was opof the law.' I said that I was opposed to the proposed 'equal rights' Amendment to the Federal Constitution (see page 4). 'Such a change,' said I, 'would nullify laws protecting women in many states.'"

Robert Bridges, Poet Laureate of England: "The press reported that I had 'broken my long silence' and had given to the world the following message for Armistice Day: 'On all sides we see pleasure-seeking, indulgence and extravagance. A sense of duty will bring us that full and true happiness which a little amusement did provide.

"'Gentlemen, courage, wisdom

and endurance;
"These are the seals of our most firm assurance-"These are the spells by which

to reassume "'An Empire over this disentangled doom.'"

Israel Zangwill, Anglo-Jewish poet-author: "I made speeches in Manhattan, Said I: 'There is very little of honor, justice or dignity in this country as compared with England. You are also vulgar. You have no shame, no sense of humor. . . . The opinion of a prize-fighter is sought regarding the mer-

its of a judge to be elected and is printed in four-pound superlative waste in your papers."

Lord Curzon, British Foreign Secretary: "In an address in London, I stated that I had 'groaned throughout my lifetime under the cruel brand of an undergraduate gibe.' Years ago while I, as President of the Oxford Union, conducted university debates, a classmate burded at me a five lined above. university debates, a classmate hurled at me a five-lined rhyme which began:

"My name is George Nathaniel Curzon

And I am a most superior

person.

"This rhyme has frequently appeared of late in the public prints. And it has sometimes been supplemented by the information that the motto appearing on the Curzon arms 'Let Curzon holde what Curzon helde', and the statement that our crest is described in heraldry as 'a popinjay rising, wings displayed'."

The Earl Birkenhead: "Said I in a speech to Glasgow University students: 'The world continues to offer glittering prizes to those who have stout arms and sharp swords, and it is therefore extremely improbable that the experience of future respect from that which has hap-pened since the twilight of the human race. It is for us, therefore
. . . to maintain in our own hands adequate means for our own protection and, so equipped, to march with head erect and bright eyes along the road to our imperial destiny'."

Charles M. Schwab: "In Budapest, the husband of Mrs. Schwab's niece. one Titus de Bobula, an American, was arrested on a charge of conspiring to overthrow the Hungarian Government."

Albert Cabell Ritchie, Governor of Maryland: "In a speech at Hagerstown, William F. Anderson, M. E. Bishop, of Ohio, described Governor Smith of New York and me as 'anarchists.' 'That,' said he, 'is the only term to apply to men who openly try to defeat a constitutional openly try to defeat a constitutional law!"

Sir James M. Barrie, British playwright: "In London, attention was called to the fact that three plays by called to the fact that three plays by me—What Every Woman Knows at the Apollo, The Will (one-act) at the St. Martin's, Rosalind (one-act) at the Criterion—are running simultaneously, and that a fourth, The Little Minister, would soon be revived."

A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University: "After their football victory at Princeton, some of my students sang a new paean:

The Harvard throng is marching, Thundrous are the voices; A hundred thousand footsteps Sound in measured tread.
All Harvard's sons are gathring On Harvard's day of triumph.
The crimson banners flourish Above fair Harvard's gates.

"My sister, Miss Amy Lowell, is a poetess. But she did not write this."

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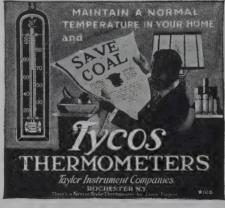
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AERONAUTICS

Carnival

At Mitchel Field, L. I., was held an air carnival on behalf of the Army Relief Society. Twenty-four thousand spectators had thrills.

Not content with holding the world's speed record, Lieutenant A. J. Williams achieved the world's climb record in his famous racer rising like a rocket to a height of 5,000 feet in one minute.

Lieutenants Steel and Hunt of the Army performed one of the most difficult of maneuvers, flying with wings vertical for some distance, with the fuselage supplying the lift instead of the wings—a feat only possible at the tremendous speed of the modern airplane.

The burning of a huge gas-filled balloon by incendiary bullets re-called their War experiences to serv-

The public also saw the laying of a smoke screen by Sergeant Hudson in a de Haviland bomber, his ship disappearing completely from view.

Dragged to Death

To assist in the carnival events, the great Army dirigible, TC-2, had flown from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., to Mitchel Field. A crew of 200 men seized the ropes to haul the airship to earth. But the using of 500 gallons of gas on the trip, and the higher temperature en-countered on the Long Island field, gave the ship abnormal buoyancy and she rose unexpectedly from the and she rose unexpectedly from the ground. The enlisted men, when dragged a few feet from the ground, let go—as they are carefully trained to do. In his excitement, Private Aage Rasmussen, of the 62nd Aero Squadron, failed to let go; he was dragged aloft by the rope he was holding. He managed to swing this round his legs, and hung on. But not until it had reached a height of 400 feet could the crew of the TC-2 400 feet could the crew of the TC-2 ause the ship to descend by desperate pumping out of gas. And after tense minutes of alternate hope and fear the spectators saw the soldier let go, his strength failing when only 50 feet from the ground. He crashed to an instantaneous doubt taneous death.

Car vs. Plane

The Rolls-Royce is not in it with a modern airplane for reliability. Although the power plant of an airplane works continuously at almost top power and the engine of a car at only a third of its full power, the airplane engine breaks down far less frequently. Its gasoline system, its cooling, lubrication and ignition systems are far superior to those found in the land vehicle. Such are the deliberate findings of a well known aeronautical engineer (Grover C. Loening) and of one of the best known automobile builders in the country (Henry M. Crane, designer of the famous Crane-Simplex car).

MILESTONES

Married. Leonard Wood, Jr., theatrical promoter and son of the Governor General of the Philippines, to Miss Dolores Graves, of San Francisco, actress in his company.

Married. Brigham H. Roberts, 66, of Manhattan, former President of the Mormon Church, now President of the Mormon Eastern States Mission, to Miss Margaret Curtis, 64, of Chicago. In 1900 Mr. Roberts was excluded from his seat from Utah in the U. S. House of Representatives after having been tried by the House on charges of polygamy. Two of his three wives, married before polygamy was barred by the Mormon Church and the laws of Utah, are still living.

Married. Miss Mary E. ("Hope") Hampton, cinema actress, 23, to Jules E. Brulatour, 53, general manager of the Eastman Kodak Co., her manager, in Baltimore, August 22. The marriage was made public last week when an official in the Baltimore Marriage License Bureau, seeing the cinema version of The Gold Diggers in which Miss Hampton appears, recognized her.

Divorced. Spencer Eddy, diplomat, 49, by Mrs. Lurline Elizabeth Spreckels Eddy, in Paris. She charged desertion. Private secretary to the late John Hay (the then U. S. Ambassador at the Court of St. James), and later Third Secretary of the American Embassy in London under the late Joseph Hodges Choate, he was often called "best dressed American."

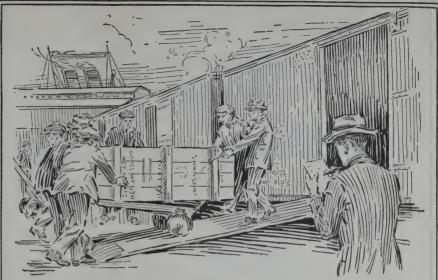
Died. Fusakichi Omeri, 55, eminent Japanese seismologist, professor at the Imperial Tokyo University.

Died. James O'Neill, Jr., actor, 43, son of the late James O'Neill (actor, hero of The Count of Monte Cristo), brother of Eugene O'Neill, playwright (The Emperor Jones, The Straw, Anna Christie, The Hairy Ape), at a Trenton, N. J., hospital.

MISCELLANY

In Philadelphia, Mrs. Catherine Rosier won a suit from two insurance companies for \$35,568 on accident policies carried by her husband, Oscar Rosier, whom she shot and killed in his office in January, 1922. She also shot and killed Mr. Rosier's stenographer.

In Minneapolis attention was called to the fact that Earl Martineau, captain and robust halfback of the University of Minnesota's football eleven, is receiving \$100 monthly from the U.S. Veterans' Bureau as a result of injuries sustained in the War.



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VIEW with ALARM

Having perused well the chronic of the week, the Vigilant Patriviews with alarm:

Mrs. Rosier's luck. (P. 29.)

Sam Gompers' romp. (He played politics in Mexico.) (P. 12.)

A "placid, prudent, elderly En lish gentleman." (P. 7.)

A Governor's son who wou "sock" his enemies "in the eyeball (P. 27.)

A Harvard graduate who shelter Ludendorff's buddy. (P. 8.)

Premier Mussolini's airy stat ments. (P. 10.)

The Chinese puzzle. (P. 12.)

Geese and the trouble they cause (P. 2.)

The nation that pricked a bubble (P. 6.)

"Americanization of Europe." (19.)

Woman's intolerable position. (34.)

The vacation of President Obrego (P. 12.)

The utter destruction and contemwaiting for those fools who resi Providence. (P. 2.)

The twilight of German universities. (P. 18.)

A great general in a "beer-houbrawl." (P. 8.)

The connection between structuraltitudes and educational mer (P. 19.)

Violators of Lady Astor's bil (P. 8.)

A husband whose necktie lack orthodoxy. (P. 16.)

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine





GOOD BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS



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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 13

Nov. 26, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Goolidge's Week

¶ President Coolidge let it be known that he would support Secretary Mellon's plan for an appropriation of \$28,500,000 to build revenue cutters and increase the Coast Guard to prevent rum smuggling. (See page 5.) The received a delegation from the National Woman's party asking a Constitutional Amendment granting absolute legal equality to women. (See page 5.)

¶ Senator Lodge, Republican floor

leader of the Senate, had lunch at the White House and remained for two hours discussing the prospects of tax reduction by the next Congress.

(See page 2.)

¶ Mr. Coolidge wrote to the National Grange in session at Pittsburgh saying: "It seems to me that one of the reasons why the grange has continued to flourish is that it has kept constantly in mind the thought of the farm as a home and is represented in its membership by the various members of that home."

I The President worked on his message to Congress, and in order to conserve valuable time Secretary Slemp arranged that delegations calling at the White House should all be ushered into the room at once. The President then went from one to another and disposed of the entire number in ten minutes. This was the revival of a custom of President Roosevelt.

¶ Mr. Coolidge was made Honorary President of the American Olympic Committee; was made Honorary President of the Gorgas Institute of Tropical and Preventative Medi-cine; told a delegation from the National Motorists' Association, "the motor industry has raised people up and has given them an entirely new outlook on life"; pressed a telegraph key unveiling milestone marking the western terminus of the Lee Highway at San Diego, Calif.; prepared to receive a snow-white collie for the White House kennels, from Oshkosh, Wis.; banished Peter Pan, Presidential wire haired fox terrier, until his

private secretary, Mr. Clark, could teach the dog not to howl at night; heard that Mrs. Coolidge had accepted a canary from the American Ca-nary Breeders' Association; received an invitation to attend the annual football game of his alma mater, Amherst, with Williams at Williamstown; wired back: "Regret I cannot accept your invitation. Am sure contest will be marked by same clean sportsmanship which has always marked relations of two colleges"; heard that the score was: Amherst, 7; Williams, 23.

Californians Both

In the springtime the buds of the fruit trees swell and swell. Finally there comes a point where they cannot swell longer, and they burstthe peach tree into warm pink bloom, the apple modestly, into flushed white flower. So is it with Hiram W. Johnson and with William G. McAdoo.

For this is the political Spring-time and "receptive candidates," who were the buds of yesterday,

CONTENTS

Ряде

National Affairs	1-6
Foreign News	7-11
Books	2-13
Cinema	
The Theatre14	1-15
Art15	5-16
Music	16
Religion17	7-18
Education	3-19
Science19	1-20
Medicine	20
Mewicine	20
Business and Finance22	5-23
Sport	-26
Aeronautics	26
Milestones	29
Imaginary Interviews	29
Point With Pride	31
View With Alarm	32

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must burst betimes into active bloom unless they wish to wither with a canker of disappointment in their hearts.

Hiram W. Johnson. So the Senator from California, sojourning temporarily in Chicago, the home of his chief backer, Albert D. Lasker, invited reporters to call on him at his room in the Drake Hotel at 5 o'clock of an afternoon. When they came he served them each with a mimeographed statement. In it was a summary of what the Senator believes to be wrong with the country and how he would right it, to which was appended the words: "Upon these as fundamentals . . . I will make my appeal. In every state the contest will be waged."

The Senator's platform is based on the thesis that "there is discontent abroad in the land; there is threatened disintegration in the Republican Party. . . . Two warring philosophies of government." One is "ultra-conservative, materialistic . . . vigorously contesting every human advance." The other is "idealistic and forward looking," avoiding ultra-conservatism and ultra-radicalism, "mindful of existing rights but recognizing conditions

and mankind's gradual progress."

Mr. Johnson's concrete proposals are: 1) that there ought to be Presidential preference primaries in all states; 2) that we ought to establish no connections with the League of

Nations or its subsidiaries.

He added: "I question not men now, but their philosophy of government. That which obtains at Washington does not fit present-day needs. Ultra-conservatism there rules; Progressivism challenges it."

William G. McAdoo. Senator Johnson launched his candidacy in Chicago as he progressed across the country from California to Washington. On the same day, Mr. Mc-Adoo, crossing the continent in the reverse direction, was in Omaha, just having passed through Chicago. One of his followers at the latter city issued a statement: "Mr. McAdoo has been in Chicago for several days

urged him to announce promptly his candidacy for the Democratic nomination . . . Mr. McAdoo can and will speak for himself when the time to speak arises . . . That the whole country is calling loud for leadership is manifest. We affirm that Mr. McAdoo is the one great figure now available in our party. William G. McAdoo has all the qualities of a national leader and a great executive. He is a man of action and a man of decision . . . The supporters of Mr. McAdoo intend to nominate him and to elect him to the Presidency."

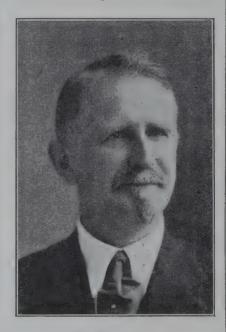
This statement being placed before Mr. McAdoo in Omaha, he said simply: "Mr. Rockwell has stated the situation accurately."

Mr. McAdoo's announcement was hardly more than an admission; it was not coupled with a platform. He promised that in the course of several speeches which he was planning his position would be made clear. One point of his stand, however, he expressed; he favors tax reduction and a soldiers' bonus. Said he: "We can have tax reduction and do justice to the American soldier as well, by treating adjusted compensation [the bonus] as a part of the War cost and funding it through an issue of 50-year bonds. The interest and sinking fund charge should not exceed 80 to 90 millions per annum. This would not prevent a reduction in taxes."

The Significance. The announcement of the candidacies of Senator Johnson and Mr. McAdoo on the same day is generally, and probably rightly, attributed to the stir that was caused by Mr. Mellon's proposal for a tax cut (see TAXATION). The Mellon proposal was one of the most telling political moves of the season, and its reception was a nine days' political wonder; to Hiram Johnson's Presidential ambitions it had more meaning than to William G. Mc-Adoo's, because the proposal is generally considered a feather in Mr. Coolidge's cap, and Mr. Johnson must fight Mr. Coolidge in the Republican Convention.

It was generally surmised that Mr. Johnson's announcement would be followed by announcements from other candidates, perhaps Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania and Senator La Follette of Wisconsin. There is much talk of Mr. Johnson's hold on the Progressives having weakened

because he followed the "regulars" too closely in the last Congress. At any rate, both Californians, following this first bloom of their candidacies, must pass through a long and hazardous growing season before the ripe fruit of election can hang from their laden boughs.



ROGER WARD BABSON
He outcalculated Mr. Mellon

TAXATION

"Administration Program"

When Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon suddenly proposed a cut of \$323,000,000 in taxes, mainly income taxes (Time, Nov. 19), he gained more applause than John Barrymore in Hamlet. It was a tremendous surprise to the professional politician. Mr. Mellon was supposed to be an amateur in national politics. But he was able to frame a taxation proposal that received almost unanimous support from the business men of the country. The politicians held their ears to the ground, and then, since the roar of applause was unmistakable, their hands began to clap.

The Politics. The disconcerting part of Mr. Mellon's proposal was that politicians had generally come to the conclusion that a soldier bonus was the most popular thing that could be offered the country in a "Presidential" year. Many of them had pledged themselves irretrievably to the bonus, and it was an

open secret that several had done so disapproving the bonus but regarding it as a political necessity.

Then Mr. Mellon asked the country: "Which will you have—tax cut or bonus?" "Tax cut!" shouted the business man. "Bonus!" shouted the American Legion in a voice that was large before but now seemed small by comparison. It behooved politicians to about face. The maneuver was delicate.

As a result there are now four classes of Republicans: 1) the few who were opposed to the bonus or uncommitted—they shouted: "Vive Mellon!" 2) Those who were promised to the bonus but would like to change their allegiance—they exclaimed: "Lesser taxes, yes, but a bonus, too!" 3) Those progressives and radicals who were both sworn to the bonus and opposed to lowering the income taxes of the rich—they cried: "A bas Mellon! Bonus! Bonus! Bonus! "4) The tacticians who feared to oppose the third group (progressives and radicals) for fear they might attempt legislative sabotage.

The Democrats were for the most part non-committal—deeming it unwise to oppose the apparently popular Mellon proposal, considering it unprofitable to approve of anything Republican.

Of the four classes of Republicans it is noteworthy that only one, the progressive-radical group, is obstinately opposed to the Mellon plan. As the Mellon plan's popularity became evident, the cautious tacticians began to offer it more support. At the same time, Calvin Coolidge, feeling the public pulse at the White House, decided that the tax cut and no bonus was the best program for the Administration. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican floor leader of the Senate, lunched at the White House, and it was given out that the President was unalterably opposed to a bonus.

This announcement materially strengthened the chances of the Mellon plan. In spite of declarations to the contrary, Congressmen in general know pretty well that a tax cut and bonus are incompatible. Accordingly those legislators who are committed to the bonus can now vote for it with assurance that it will be blocked by a Presidential veto. In short, they can redeem their bonus promises by a vote, and get the credit for an actual tax reduction.

The Probable Outcome. Sena-

tors and Congressmen began at once to calculate the chances that the Administration's program—it has now changed from "Mr. Mellon's proposal" to the "Administration's program"—has of success. The probable course of events is considered to be:

1) Passage of a bonus bill, since there is still a clear bonus majority in Congress.

2) Veto of the bonus bill.

3) Failure to repass the bill over the President's veto. This will probably take place in the Senate, where the bonus advocates claimed a bare two-thirds vote. Two Senators were reported to have abandoned the bonus cause, following the publication of the tax reduction plan.

4) Consideration of the Administration tax bill. There are clear indications that the "regular" Republicans will back the plan and make it the basis of their campaign in 1924. Representative William R. Green, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Senator Reed Smoot, Chairman of the Finance Committee, will nurse the bill in their committees. The great problem for the Administration will be on the floors of both Houses. In the Senate the Republicans hold 51 out of 96 seats. In the House the Republicans have 225 out of 435 seats. But seven Republican Senators are La Follette insurgents and about 30 Representatives are the same. So the regular Republicans have no working majority.

In brief, if the tax reduction bill is to pass, the support of conservative Democrats, about nine Senators and 23 Representatives must be won. Or the bill must be so modified as to suit the La Follette group. The latter course means that high surtaxes would have to remain on large incomes, and that perhaps an excess profits tax might be imposed.

The situation is not yet crystallized, however, and definite alignments cannot be predicted.

Mathematics

The implications of Mr. Mellon's tax reduction scheme were brought out in the discussion which followed the proposal. No predictions were so sensational as those of Roger Ward Babson. Mr. Babson, 48-year-old statistician of Wellesley Hills, Mass., is President of Babson's Statistical Organization, originator of the "business barometers" which bear his name. Where Mr. Mellon proposed savings of tens of

dollars to taxpayers, Mr. Babson calculates that there will be hundreds of dollars saved.

His argument is that the manufacturer passes his taxes on to the consumer. If these taxes are lightened the consumer will get the benefit by a decrease of prices that will save 2% of the taxpayers' income. In addition, Mr. Babson concludes that the passage of the tax reduction plan would prevent a bonus and thereby make a difference of an extra 5% in living costs. Thus for an unmarried man the calculations are:

	Present	Mr. Mellon's	Mr. Babson's
Income	Tax	Saving	Saving
\$2,000		\$17.50	\$157.50
3,000	. 80	35.00	245.00
4,000	. 120	52.50	352.00
5,000		70.00	420.00
6,000		105.00	525.00
7,000		150.00	640.00
8,000		195.00	755.00
9,000		240.00	870.00
10,000		285.00	985.00
A 4.1	L C		3

Another set of statistics has been furnished by Secretary Mellon in answer to the argument of the radicals who say that by lowering the surtaxes 23,000 millionaires will be relieved of taxes that they ought to bear. Mr. Mellon's figures show how high surtaxes drive people with large incomes to invest their capital in tax-exempt securities and so actually reduce the income tax revenue from large incomes. The figures are for incomes over \$300,000:

	Maximum	No. of	Total Net
Year	Surtax	Returns	Incomes
1916	. 13%	1,296	\$992,972,986
1917	. 63%	1,015	731,372,153
1918	. 65%	627	401,107,868
1919	. 65%	679	440,011,589
1920	. 65%	395	246,354,585
1921		246	
(In 19	921 some	allowance	e should be
	business d		

SOLDIER BONUS

The Alternatives

The Administration's tax reduction plan (Time, Nov. 19) has placed the advocates of a soldier bonus on the defensive. The majority of them are advocating both a tax reduction and a bonus. They suggest chiefly three alternatives to abandonment of a bonus:

1) That the bonus can be passed if only part of the tax reduction is made. William G. McAdoo suggested an issue of 50-year bonds to finance the bonus. He calculated that these bonds could be retired by an annual outlay of about \$90,000,000. John Thomas Taylor, Vice Chairman of the National Legislative Committee of the American Legion, advocates the bonus bill which will be introduced in the next Congress by Representative Green of Iowa,

which it is estimated would cost an average of about \$87,000,000 over a period of 44 years.

2) A tax of 1.5% on all wholesale sales to pay the bonus. Opposition by business interests prevented such action in the last Con-

gress.

3) Modification of the Volstead Act to permit the sale of light wines and beers, to be followed by a tax on these beverages to pay the bonus. This was suggested by the New York Daily News, offspring of the Chicago Daily Tribune, and generally reflecting the opinions of Senator McCormick of Illinois. As a practical possibility this suggestion is negligible if not ridiculous.

The last two suggestions can be dismissed as unlikely to receive serious consideration. The argument of those favoring the first alternative follows approximately the expression of the above-named John Thomas Taylor: "Shall 22,000 millionaires-men who profited greatly out of the War-have their income taxes further reduced by \$85,000,-000* a year, or shall 5,000,000 soldiers and their families be now paid the just debt owed them by the nation for five years? . . . According to the figures prepared by the Treasury Department for the Senate Finance Committee, the soldiers' measure will cost \$242,000,000 for the first three-year period, or an average of slightly more than \$80,-000,000 a year. . . . It is unpardonable for the Secretary to try to fool the nation into believing an untruth, that \$80,000,000 taken from \$323,000,000 leaves actually nothing at all."

The Green Bill

The above-mentioned Mr. Taylor announced on behalf of the American Legion that Chairman Green of the Ways and Means Committee would introduce into Congress on Dec. 3, the first day of the session, a bonus bill carrying practically the same provisions as that vetoed by President Harding last year. The provisions of this bill are:

For all veterans of the Army and Navy and Marine Corps up to the

^{*} The genesis of this figure is uncertain. According to Mr. Mellon's plan the tax reductions for millionaires would total \$29,310,000 as compared to \$193,390,000 to persons with smaller incomes. To calculate a tax cut of \$85,000,000 for millionaires it is necessary to include persons with incomes of less than \$10,000 in the millionaire class. The abolition of amusement taxes and telegraph and telephonetaxes, proposed by Mr. Mellon, cannot be supposed to affect chiefly the 23,000 millionaires.

rank of Captain (Army) and Lieu-

tenant (Navy).

To be paid by the day on all service of over 60 days' duration between April 5, 1917, and July 1, 1919, the deduction of 60 days being on account

of the \$60 bonus already given.
Compensation to be \$1 a day for home service and \$1.25 a day for

service overseas or afloat.

Maximum compensation to any one man, \$625 for overseas service, or \$500 for home duty.

Veterans would be offered an option on one of four types of pay-

1) Cash payment, if the credit is for \$50 or less. (Estimated payments

of this type, \$16,000,000.)
2) Adjusted service certificates, a type of paid-up insurance policy payable to the veteran at the end of 20 years. To those choosing this type of compensation a 25% addition will be made to the original credit, which will then bear interest at the rate of 41/2% annually to the end of the 20 years, and yield a final credit 3.015 times greater than the original credit. The policy would have a loan value of from 50% to 87½%. In case of death the policy would be paid in full. (About 75% of the veterans are expected to take this option.

Cost, \$3,364,909,481.)
3) Vocational training, those taking this option to receive \$1.75 instead of \$1.25 or \$1.00 a day. (About 2½% of the veterans are expected to choose this option. Cost,

\$52,325,000.)

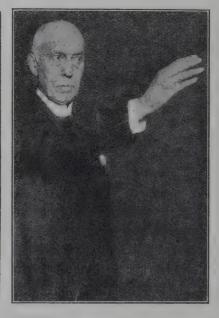
4) Aid for improvements on farm or home, the whole to amount to 25% more than the normal credit. (About 22½% of the veterans are expected to take this option. Cost, \$412,-425,000.)

The total estimated cost would be \$3,845,659,481 spread over a period of 44 years.

Antis

The opponents of the bonus have made their arguments chiefly on two points:

- 1) That a bonus would be bad for business and would react to the disadvantage of every citizen including the ex-service men, draining the Treasury of several millions a year for two or three generations.
- 2) That the majority of ex-service men do not want a bonus. Edward L. Allen, National Director of the Ex-Service Men's Anti-Bonus League, wrote to Representative "There are approximately 3,700,000 ex-service men in the country. But a few more than 400,000 of them



SENATOR SHORTRIDGE He does not like the "gentlemen's agreement"

are members of the American Legion. If the ex-service men were in immediate need, if they were even demanding assistance at some future date, is it not indeed strange that they have so carefully refrained from becoming identified with an organization that devotes its energies to bonus-seeking?"

The United States Chamber of Commerce compiled the following statistics on soldier bonuses paid or

Derrie	Dana	TTT.	OTTIN	Cour	UL y .	
Illinois					. \$55.	,000,000
Iowa .						,000,000
Kansas						,000,000
Maine						,000,000
Massach	usett	g				,000,000
Michiga	n					,000,000
Minnese	ota					,000,000
Missour	i					,000,000
New H	ampsh	ire				,500,000
New Je	rsey					,000,000
New Yo					. 45	,000,000
North 1	Daketa	i				,000,000
Ohio						,500,000
Oregon						,600,000
Rhode 1	Island					500,000
South I	Dakota	1				,000,000
Vermon	t					,500,000
Washing	gton .					,500,000
Wiscons	sin				. 2	,000,000
State	~? + ~ + c	. 4			2220	800 000

Grand total \$650,600,000 Of 4,582,393 men called into service, 2,348,655 benefited by state bonuses. Arizona, Delaware, Indiana,

Kentucky, Nebraska, Oklahoma are the only states which defeated bonus measures. Bonuses are pending the vote of the people in Colorado, Mon-

tana, Pennsylvania.

Federal Bonus of \$60

The total of \$650,600,000 in bo-

nuses paid in this country compare as follows with bonuses of other countries:

Great Britain-\$275,910,446. France-\$373,371,150. Canada—\$147,600,000. Australia-\$105,000,000. New Zealand—\$18,290,650. Belgium-\$10,592,250.

IMMIGRATION

No Admission!

Samuel Morgan Shortridge is sa to be the tallest man in the Senat In size, at least, he rises well above his colleague, Hiram W. Johnson Just at present he seems about t stir up as much trouble for the A ministration as the other California —but in quite a different way. Ser ator Shortridge is going to intro duce into Congress an amendment the immigration law which would be all persons not eligible for citizenshi from entering this country, meaning to bar Asiatics, and intended to be Japanese.

This move, coming at a time whe the Supreme Court has just uphel the Washington and California law (Time, Nov. 19) prohibiting person not eligible for citizenship from owning or leasing land, is bound to be irritating to the Japanese Government. It is understood that the Japanese Government is about th make overtures for a treaty that would nullify these laws. To add complete bar to Japanese desiring t enter the country is bound to product vigorous protest from Japan.

Already Asiatics are barred b law from immigration to this courtry. But there is a "gentlemen agreement" between the two Govern ments for the issuance of passport to merchants, students, travelers, et It is asserted by Senator Shortridg and others that the Japanese Gov ernment has been too liberal in inter preting the agreement, that coolie are issued passports, enter this courtry and on account of their low stand ards of living compete disastrously with American labor. Senator Short ridge objects to the "gentlemen' agreement" because it was mad without the consent of the Senate, no being a formal treaty. "It is time, said he, "to get back to Constitutional provisions."

He called on President Coolidg and Secretary Hughes to inform ther that he will introduce a bill to exclud rigidly all Asiatics. He pointed or that if Japan were included under the present quota law in the sam fashion as European countries, he

annual quota of immigrants would be 2,032. But in the last fiscal year 8,055 Japanese entered the U.S. under the "gentlemen's agreement," aside from those smuggled in.

There are now 100,000 to 150,000 Japanese in California alone. James D. Phelan, former Senator from California (who was defeated by Senator Shortridge in 1920, and is as short as Shortridge is tall), estimated that they hold about 500,000 of 3,500,000 acres of farm land in the state.

WOMEN

Callers

The National Woman's Party held a conference in Washington to launch its drive for a Constitutional Amendment to make women absolutely equal with men in the eyes of the law. Having received the assurance of Senator Curtis of Kansas, Republican whip, that he would present their amendment in the next Congress, a delegation of 200 women went to call on the President.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, President of the Party, led the delegation, and introduced as spokesman Miss Maud Younger, Chairman of the Party's Congressional Committee. Miss Younger asked the President to support the Party's amendment, delicately hinting that he might mention the matter in his message to Congress. President Coolidge replied with a metaphorical bow and a veiled injunction that the Woman's Party had best do its own speaking to Congress.

Said Miss Younger:

"In asking your support, Mr. President, we are not without precedent. We recall, when it was a discrimination on account of race, how Abraham Lincoln took the lead in this fight. We recall more recently, when the question was of discrimination on account of sex, how Woodrow Wilson went personally to the Senate to urge the passage of the suffrage amendment."

Said Mr. Coolidge:

"Your presence here is a very impressive demonstration of your desire. I doubt if any of my countrymen would hesitate to assert that if the womanhood of the nation want something they will be bound to secure it.

"I am personally certain that if you will present to Congress as you have done to me your reasons why you want this constitutional amendment you will find them very responsive to your request.

"It is a novel impression to me. I have been engaged in legislation somewhat on the other side in Massachusetts, by attempting to protect women from possible impositions, as was suggested by one of the ladies, of prohibiting their employment in



THE LATE INEZ MILHOLLAND-BOISSEVAIN Colleges will remember her

certain vocations that were supposed to be beyond their physical endurance, but if the womanhood of this nation wants that change and you demonstrate your ability, your capacity and your strength, even as you have before, to secure favorable action; if you want some change made now, I haven't the slightest doubt that Congress will respond favorably."

The conference closed next day with a mass meeting in the crypt of the Capitol, celebrating the 75th anniversary of the equal rights movement. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont in addressing the group declared:

"The women of the United States have recently been given the right to vote, but this is only a small part of the equality which still remains to be attained. The Constitution left women in the position in which the old English common law had always placed them-non-existent as human beings, enslaved as the chattels of men. This condition, with little improvement, exists today in the various states."

Milholland Memorials

Lucy Branham, one of the ladies who was dispatched by the Joint Amnesty Committee, to heckle the late President Harding on his trip across the country last Summer* the reason being that he had not pardoned all prisoners convicted under Wartime laws-has undertaken a new task. She is to go to "all the colleges of the country" to organize Inez Milholland memorial organizations.

Inez Milholland, or Mrs. Eugene Boissevain as she was by marriage, was, like Miss Branham, an ardent suffragist, and an agitator for organ-

ized labor.

She was graduated from Vassar in 1909, having been President of her class in her Junior year and having broken the shot-put and baseballthrow records. After her graduation she tried unsuccessfully to enter Harvard and Columbia Law Schools. In 1912 she finally secured her LL. D. from New York University Law School.

Immediately she plunged into the shirtwaist and laundry strikes in Manhattan. She joined the Women's Trade Union League, the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and the English Fabian Society (the Socialistic group of which Bernard Shaw was once a prominent member).

She died at the early age of 30, while on a speech-making tour in favor of Charles E. Hughes, then a candidate for President. Worn out from her exertions, she was unable to rally from a throat infection.

Edna St. Vincent Millay, poetess, another Vassar graduate, became the second Mrs. Boissevain last Summer, and was one of the Committee of the National Woman's Party which last week called on President Coolidge to urge the "absolute equality" amendment to the Constitution.

PROHIBITION

Avaunt, Smugglers!

The Treasury Department has perfected plans for attacking the rum smugglers who infest our coasts:

- 1) to build 20 cruising cutters. 2) to build 200 cabin cruising motor boats.
- 3) to build 100 smaller speed
 - 4) to increase commissioned officers
- *The heckling plan was ultimately abandoned, in deference to good taste.

of the Coast Guard from 209 to 353. 5) to increase warrant officers

from 396 to 716.

6) to increase enlisted personnel

from 4,051 to 7,122.

It is estimated that an appropriation of \$20,000,000 will be necessary for the new boats and an additional \$8,500,000 for the increased personnel. President Coolidge is understood to have approved the plans which will be submitted to Congress.

After negotiations which had their inception last March and continued all Summer (TIME, Sept. 17) arrangements were finally completed for a conference with Canadian authorities to secure their cooperation in preventing rum smuggling from Canada. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury McKenzie Moss, accompanied by six technical assistants, was ordered to proceed to Ottawa, inasmuch as the Canadian Government had signified its readiness to receive the mission.

POLITICAL NOTES

At French Lick, Ind., a gentleman, crimson from top to toe, crimson even to his dangling tail, ladles water from a spring. It is a sulphurous, brimstony drink, known as Pluto Water. There, by Pluto's Spring, assembled George E. Brennan, Thomas Taggart and Charles F. Murphy, each of whom holds the Democratic politics of a state (Illinois, Indiana, New York) securely between thumb and forefinger. They are known to be gentlemen who view with alarm the candidacy of William G. McAdoo. Mr. Taggart is President of the French Lick Springs Hotel Co.; the charms of the resort -its healthful climate and salubrious waters — attracted the others. Probably for like reason Ralph Pulitzer, publisher of Manhattan's most virulently Democratic newspaper, The New York World, was also at the watering place.

The joy of an affluent passerby who casts a handful of pennies into the street to watch the urchins scramble is doubtless being tasted on much larger scale by Edward W. Bok, who offered \$100,000 for a practical plan for international peace in which the U.S. can participate (TIME, July 9). The deadline for submitting plans brought the contest to a close with 22,165 plans submitted. On the last day over 700 were



@ Paul Thompson

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT She sat up until midnight

presented to the Policy Committee of the American Peace Award.

Miss Esther Everett Lape, author, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy and erstwhile Democratic candidate for Vice President, sat up until midnight to receive the last plans.

The Committee of Award, chairmanned by Elihu Root and including Brand Whitlock, Colonel Edward M. House, Major General James G. Harbord, William Allen White, has been considering the plans submitted for over a month. Its final decision is to be made about the first of the year. Then a straw vote of the country will be taken on the chosen plan.

Among the plans submitted are known to be:

¶ A system of music, based on the theory that harmonious sound is a social agent.

¶"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

¶ Birth control and division of

¶ Strict censorship of the press.

Deep and profound remarks were absent from Mr. William G. Mc-Adoo's admission that he would be a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination next year. (See page 1.) Nevertheless he delivered himself of some opinions:

"Prospects are elegant for Demo-

cratic success all over the country. I congratulate Nebraska on having a Democratic Governor" [Charles E. Bryan, brother of William Jennings, and considered a "favorite son"].

A reporter asked: "Would you

support Governor Bryan for the Presidency?"

"I would support any man the Democrats nominate."

"What about Henry Ford?" "Henry Ford is a perfectly good citizen."

Harvard University has a Republican Club with an Executive Committee of Alumni that bears some famous names: Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, '71; Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., '09; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Eliot Wadsworth, '98; Louis A. Coolidge, '83, not to mention five Congressmen and the Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Other members are Amory Houghton, '21 (son of Alanson B. Houghton, Ambassador to Germany), and Henry Cabot Lodge, 2nd, '24 (grandson of the Lodge, 2nd, '24 (grandson of the Senator). The undergraduate membership of the club is 1,700.

Governor J. C. Walton, under impeachment trial before the State Senate of Oklahoma, was found guilty and removed from office after a sensational trial. As the prosecution was completing its case, the Governor suddenly rose and with his counsel and family left the chamber, saying he was not getting a fair trial. As a result the defense presented no case. He will carry the fight to Federal courts.

On five counts, including receiving bribes, the Governor was acquitted. Six counts were dismissed on motion of the prosecution. On the following eleven counts he was convicted (necessary vote for conviction two-thirds —or 28):

That he exceeded his pardon and parole powers. Vote 41 to 0.
That he placed his personal chauffeur on the State Health Department payroll, 35 to 6.
That he padded the state payroll, 38

That he padded the state payroll, 38 to 3.

That he prevented the assembling of a Grand Jury, 39 to 1.

That he suspended the right to the writ of habeas corpus, 40 to 1.

That he issued a \$10,000 deficiency certificate for the State Health Department when no deficiency existed, 37 to 4.

That he issued a deficiency certificate for \$4,000 for a state negro orphans' home in order to provide salaries for two negro barbers whom he ordered placed on the payroll of the institution, 40 to 1.

That he attempted to prevent a special state election to be held Oct. 2, 37 to 3.

That he exceeded the legal limit of election expenses, 28 to 13.

That he solicited gifts and contributions for expenses of his office after he was elected. Vote unanimous.

That he is generally incompetent. Vote 36 to 4.

FOREIGN NEWS

REPARATIONS

The Week's Vaporings

The projected conference of experts to examine Germany's capacity to pay reparations (Time, Nov. 19) definitely "fell through." Premier Poincaré suggested another conference to consider the question of how Germany can pay, but this was unacceptable to the other Allied Powers and to the U.S. Sir John Bradbury, British representative on the Reparations Commission, thought it was like "prescribing a pill to cure an earthquake."

The next wriggle in the reparations tangle was when Germany was reported to have "repudiated the Treaty of Versailles so long as the French and Belgians occupy the Ruhr." This meant that payment of every kind of reparations would cease. The report was previous; but is considered likely to be restated officially. The ground upon which Germany was said to have based its alleged attitude toward the Treaty is that the Treaty has already been nullified by the Ruhr occupation, which Germany holds is illegal. If such a step were taken it was considered that France would be obliged to repudiate her foreign debts owing to her failure to collect from Germany.

For a time it was considered that France would be able to make a satisfactory agreement with the German industrial magnates (Herren Stinnes, Thyssen, Klöckner, Fickler, Rausch, Hubert) for control of factories and mines, and thus secure reparations to cover the cost of reconstruction in the devastated areas. These negotiations, however, fell through principally because Chancellor Stresemann, exercising pressure upon the industrialists, declined to depart from his standpoint that the Ruhr occupation is illegal and that whatever the French have seized from that territory must be placed to the credit of reparationsas there could be no question of paying France and Belgium for an illegal occupation. When the Chancellor's letter was shown to Colonel Georges, acting for General Dégoutte, who is the French general in command of the occupational forces, he jumped up and exclaimed: "We cannot continue to negotiate with you. That letter proves you are not private individuals but the official representatives of the German Government, and with that Government our Government refuses to negotiate under the present circumstances. Gentlemen, we ask you to withdraw." That ended the conference which had been in session for about four weeks.

The Reparations Commission, a body set up by the Versailles Treaty, decided to hear representatives of the German Government "at their



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THE DUKE OF LANCASTER

He is also Duke of Normandy

convenience" on their failure to make reparations payments. This was thought unlikely to have any effect on the general situation.

COMMONWEALTH

(BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS)

More Dukes

Court circles in London reported that King George is about to confer royal dukedoms upon his youngest sons, Prince Henry and Prince George.

At present there are only four royal dukes: King George, who is also Duke of Lancaster and Duke of Normandy; Prince of Wales, who holds the titles of Duke of Cornwall and Duke of Rothesay; Prince Albert, who is Duke of York; Prince Arthur, uncle of King George, who is Duke of Connaught and Strathearn.

Royal dukedoms in abeyance: Dukedoms of Edinburgh (which may be Prince Henry's title), Sussex, Gloucester, Cumberland, Clarence, Kent, Albany.

Since the days of George III, when there were seven royal dukes, there have not been so few until the present time. It is allegedly because of the lack of them that King George is about to make his youngest sons, aged 23 and 20 respectively, dukes; more probably, however, it is because it has been customary since 1337, when the first dukedom was created (Cornwall), to confer dukedoms upon the sons of the reigning monarch.

Election Campaign

Parliament was opened and during its three-day session nothing of importance occurred, except the defeat of a vote of censure on the Government's domestic policy, moved by Ramsey MacDonald, the Laborite Leader of the Opposition, by 285 to 190 votes. Subsequently Mr. Lloyd George condemned the proposed dissolution as "ill-considered, precipitate, foolish." "Can lobsters, crayfish and crabs," he demanded in referring to the results of the Imperial Conference (TIME, Nov. 19), "bind the Empire by trade? It is a tinker's policy. The Government is going to the country with a tin can tied to its tail."

On Nov. 16 the King dissolved Parliament; in a speech delivered in the House of Lords he laid stress on the anxiety in Britain over the continental situation.

Liberal Party. A major move of the utmost importance occurred when Messrs. Lloyd George and Asquith decided to bury their hatchets and unite the Liberal Party under Mr. Asquith. Sir Alfred Mond and Sir John Simon were credited with having engineered the meeting of the two ex-Premiers which resulted in the fusion. It was regarded as certain that, should the Liberals win the general election in December, Mr. George would assume the Premiership while Mr. Asquith retained the leadership of the Party, thus giving the two control. Another report stated that Mr. Asquith will either become Premier for a short time and resign, or get elevated to the House of Lords and retain the Premiership there. At any rate Mr. George is to have as much say in the Party as Mr. Asquith.

Later the Liberal Party's platform was issued, signed by Mr. Asquith and Mr. George. This manifesto was predominately denunciatory. It damned the French occupation of the Ruhr, the Baldwin Government

Foreign News-[Continued]

for its weak handling of the Ruhr, the U. S. coöperation offer, the "Shameless Treaty of Lausanne"—in fact the "moral indecision" and "diplomatic incompetence" displayed by the Government in every question of foreign policy.

On the constructive side the Party advocated re-opening full relations with Russia; free trade; credit on enterprise, such as development of internal transport by road and water, to cure unemployment; afforestation; reclamation and drainage of land; development of Imperial resources; railway building in the overseas nations; emigration; cheapening of inter-Imperial transit; remodeling of the Insurance (TIME, Nov. 19) and Poor Relief Acts; promotion or coöperation between Capital and Labor; Government assistance to farmers.

Party. Conservative Premier Baldwin in outlining his Party program in an election address to his Bewly constituents made the most definite statement of his protectionist policy that he has so far uttered. He said he had come to the people to ask for relief from the late Premier Bonar Law's pledge*, because "no Government with any sense of responsibility could continue to sit with its head in its hands watching the unequal struggle of our industry or content itself with palliatives." He then explained the effect of his protectionist policy, which is a discriminatory tariff upon imports in favor of the British overseas nations.

Labor Party. The Laborites were less active than the other parties in the past week's news. The Party did, however, publish its platform:

First, Capital Levy, the main plank in the platform, has been weakened to "the Debt Redemption Levy" to be applied "in consultation with the Treasury experts"; otherwise it is the same.

Second, it was stated that tariffs are not a remedy for unemployment, that they "foster the spirit of profiteering materialism and self-ishness in the personal life of the nation, lead to corruption in politics, promote trusts and monopolies and impoverish the people."

Third, the Party declared that it was true to its old promise to restore "to the people their lost rights in the land, including minerals." It would apply in a practical spirit the principle of public ownership and control to mines, railway services and electrical power stations and development of municipal services.

Up One

Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Privy Seal in the Baldwin Cabinet, was elevated to the peerage by the King. The rank of the title bestowed upon him was not mentioned.

The reasons for this elevation coming at such a time were obscure. Lord Robert is a free trader, and as such he was out of place in the Cabinet. For some time rumor had it that he was about to resign. It was even reported that he had resigned and that the elevation was the only way Premier Baldwin had of covering up dissension within the Cabinet. At any rate, Lord Robert did state that he would not contest his seat for Hitchin in the forthcoming elections on account of his health. It was on account of his health, which requires him to avoid great exertion, that he was promoted to the House of Lords.

Although Edgar Algernon Robert Cecil held a title, it was only by courtesy, a concession made to all sons of dukes and marquises; he was a commoner. His title will still be Lord, and, although a change of name is his prerogative, he will probably be known as Lord Cecil.

Lord Robert Cecil, 59 years of age, is the third son of the third Marquis of Salisbury, and belongs to a family which has been consistently and unobtrusively distinguished since the days of Edward VI, when William Cecil, afterward Lord Burghley, became one of the King's Secretaries of State, and later served Queen Elizabeth as Lord High Treasurer of England. Thus for more than 300 years almost every generation of Cecils has given a great man to the State. His great-grandfather was Lord Chamberlain to George III; his grandfather, Lord President of the Privy Council in Lord Derby's Cabinet of 1858; his father, one of the most celebrated of the Cecils, was three times Prime Minister and four times Secretary of State for Foreign

In the present generation of Cecils there are four brothers: the fourth Marquis of Salisbury, Lord President of the Privy Council in the Baldwin Cabinet; Lord William Cecil, Bishop of Exeter; Lord Hugh Cecil, noted Parliamentarian; Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of the Crown in many capacities, whose chief fame rests upon the work he has done in the cause of the League of Nations.

Lord Robert has been described as "silent, quiet, destitute of elegance, apparently absent-minded, c o l d, courteous." A London newspaper

said of him, that, being a Cecil, "he was denied by racial antecedents all capacity to excite himself." Lord Robert is a lawyer, and is as well versed in ecclesiastical as in international law. He is a devoted and sincere Christian, and has probably done as much to get people to go to church as has any living man. In spite of being so well equipped, he has devoted most of his days to politics and, as a result, he has remained poor in his country's service.

He can be seen walking through a poor part of London (where he lives) dressed "disgracefully" in an ill-fitting suit with baggy trousers, a misshapen soft felt hat perched upon his massive head, carrying a portfolio of papers, nodding absently to neighbors as if he were lost in some abstruse theological question, as he marches with his characteristic swinging gait to St. Stephen's Club opposite the House of Commons.

A Broken Link

By the death from an apoplectic stroke of Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg and Duke of Cumberland until 1917 (when King George canceled the British titles of German Princes who supported the Triple Entente against the British Empire in the War), a single link in the chain of the history of the British Royal Family has been severed.

When Queen Victoria ascended the British Throne in 1837 the throne of Hanover became separated from the United Kingdom. As women were not eligible to rule in Hanover, Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, fifth and most unpopular son of George III, became King of Hanover, but retained his British title.

In 1851, he was succeeded by his son as George V of Hanover. In 1866, as one of the consequences of the Austro-Prussian War, Hanover was annexed by Prussia and King George was deposed. Twelve years later he died and was succeeded by his son, Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, who, however, still claimed and was generally known by the British title of Duke of Cumberland. This man, a greatgrandson of George III of Britain, second cousin once removed of King George V and second cousin of Queen Mary, is the gentleman who was proud to hold a British title but "too proud" to fight for it. Thus by depriving him of his title did the head of the House of Windsor (formerly the House of Saxe-Coburg und Gotha) completely repudiate its German connections.

^{*} To refrain from making changes in the fiscal system (Time, Nov. 19).

Foreign News-[Continued]

GERMANY

Die Hohenzollerne Frage

What the Germans call die hohenzollerne Frage (The Hohenzollern Question) trespassed upon the private property of international politics and caused grave disorientation among the Allies.

In the first place, the rumor (TIME, Nov. 19) that the ex-Kaiser had received his passports and was about to enter Germany proved to be unfounded, although there was a possibility of the ex-All Highest having changed his mind.

The ex-Crown Prince, who arrived quite safely at Oels in Silesia and received a quiet welcome from the natives, said he had put aside his ambition and was prepared to work on his estate for Germany. Chancellor Stresemann defended his return by saying that "this is no time to make martyrs. . . . An outcry would have been raised not only by the Nationalists but by the German people if a father of a family were not allowed to come back after five years' expulsion from his native country." Dr. von Hoesch, German Chargé d'Affaires in Paris, also defended the return of "little Willy" to the Fatherland to the Quai d'Orsay, French Foreign Office. He pointed out that the principle of granting a passport to the former heir to the Imperial throne had been accepted during October, even by the Socialists, after the Prince had renewed his renunciation of "all his hereditary rights" and promised again to devote himself to agriculture.

The attitude of the French was adequately summed up by Le Matin, which said: "If England is satisfied with such explanations it is because she is easily satisfied." A meeting of the Conference of Ambassadors was summoned under the presidency of M. Jules Cambon (French Ambassador to Washington in 1898) who said that the return of the ex-Crown Prince was so closely allied to the question of disarmament control in Germany that it should be treated as one and the same question. He then proposed the occupation of Hamburg by the British and the occupation of Frankfort, Bremen and Elbesfeld by the French. The occupation of Hamburg scheme was later denied by the Quai d'Orsay.

The proposal to inflict more penalties on the Germans found the British and the Italians in violent opposition to the French, so much so that it was considered that the rickety Entente Cordiale had received its death blow.
Continued negotiations by the Ambassadors, however, brought about a compromise. It was agreed that from Dec. 1 the Allied Military Commission must be "empowered and enabled to resume its operations to



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Ex-Chancellor Wirth

Apoplexy?

the full extent which it judges useful and reasonable and that if Germany places any obstacles in its way, the Allies will agree on measures to be taken. "Regarding the return of the ex-Crown Prince, it was decided to take no action owing to the presentation by Dr. von Hoesch of the following document dated Dec. 1, 1918, at Wierengen:

"I resign herewith definitely and expressly all rights to the Crown of Prussia or the Emperor's Crown which could result from the resignation of his Majesty, the Kaiser, or any other reason. (Signed) Frederich William, Crown Prince.

Nevertheless, and all other reports to the contrary, the monarchical situation in Germany is serious. The blunders of the republican governments and the poverty of the people have made a greater part of these look with hope toward a monarchy as their only salvation.

The delay in making the attempt to restore the monarchy is caused only by disagreement as to who shall be called to the Imperial throne. The Kaiser is unlikely because of his universal unpopularity; the Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm was believed to have again positively refused the honor; Crown Prince Rupprecht, virtual King of Bavaria, is barred because he is a Catholic; the latest known plan was to place the eldest son of the ex-Crown Prince (Wilhelm Friedrich Franz Joseph Christian Olaf) on the throne with a regency for Friedrich Wilhelm.

Political Notes

Described as "clinging shakily to his position," Herr Gustav Stresemann, German Chancellor, was reported to be coquetting with the idea of strengthening his dictatorship by inviting the wily old diplomatist and former Imperial Chancellor Prince von Bülow* to accept an important position. General von Seeckt, who commands the entire Reichswehr, would be the strongest man in the directorate, which, besides von Bülow, would include such men as Admiral von Vintze and the noted diplomatist von Kühlmann, and, of course, Hern Stresemann. Thus Germany would virtually be under the same rulers as before the War, minus the Kaiser. Even Stresemann is suspected of Royalist sympathies. He later de-clared, however, that he was not thinking of a directorate and considered that he had strengthened his own position by alienating the support of the "Anglo-Saxon world and Italy" from France.

Herr Adolf Hitler, known as the Bavarian Mussolini, was imprisoned in the Fortress of Landsberg, about 36 miles west of Munich, by the Bavarian Government for his share in the recent putseh (TIME, Nov. 19). His trial is not likely to take place until after Christmas. Recent despatches report that he is critically ill with brain fever.

Dr. Joseph Wirth, ex-Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs from May, 1921, to November, 1922, with the exception of a brief period, was reported to be dying in consequence of a stroke of apoplexy.

Ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria tried to coalesce the Nationalists under General Ludendorff and the Bavarian Nationalists under Dr. von Kahr, the Bavarian Dictator, by inviting negotiations between the two men. General Ludendorff, however, refused the invitation, which is not

* Prince von Bülow was Imperial Chancellor from Oct. 17, 1900 to July 14, 1909.

Foreign News-[Continued]

surprising considering that the two were mortal enemies during the War in consequence of the Prince having criticized Ludendorff's methods.

During the past week Dictator von Kahr of Bavaria moved his office from the Infantry barracks, where he had been installed since the Ludendorff-Hitler putsch, to the Government Building. Nothing exciting or interesting in that. But what did cause some gossip was that Dr. von Kahr caused to be raised the old German Flag, black, white and red, instead of the Republican Flag, black, red and gold.

General Erich von Ludendorff was reported about to be forgiven by the Bavarian Government for his part in the recently attempted monarchist putsch (Time, Nov. 19). His "hon-orable conduct as a retired officer" and his "spotless" behavior in the putsch received mention.

The funeral of the fallen monarchist troops took place in Munich. General von Ludendorff headed the procession with the mother of his late servant, Kurt Neubauder, who was killed in the "beer hall brawl," resting upon his arm. At the grave the General said: "I promise to devote the remainder of my life to the cause for which this man fell. I shall never desert it!"

Notes

Hans Sarasani, circus owner, who was about to leave Germany for a South American tour, advertised for 300 employees of various kinds. Sixty thousand people applied.

There was a mad rush in Berlin when the Government announced the first issue of 142,000,000 rentenmarks, which is to replace the worthless paper mark. The press, indignant, demanded that the Government take steps to prevent a similar disturbance when the next issue is given out.

Herr Wilhelm Cuno, ex-Chancellor, in London from his recent trip to the U. S. (TIME, Sept. 24), denied that he had planned a big shipping deal with U. S. concerns. "I am here for the same reason I went to New York -I want to pick up the threads of the shipping business which I was forced to drop when I became Chancellor. I am in London to renew old acquaintances."

The Times of London published a report from its Washington correspondent that the U.S. Government was preparing to spend \$150,000,000 upon the purchase of food in the U. S. for Germany. The Coolidge Administration subsequently gave a "positive denial" of the report.

FRANCE

Notes

Much alarm was evinced in Paris over the decline in the franc, which touched the lowest point in its history at 19.23 to the dollar. Bonds also suffered a serious decline.

Senator Louis Martin, eager to raise yearly 30,000 more conscripts for the Army, proposed to pass a law prohibiting children, born of a Frenchwoman and a foreign father, claiming the father's nationality at the age of 21. The Senator also proposed to permit Frenchwomen married to foreigners the right to recover their French nationality.

From the Ruelle Arsenal to the Gavres testing ground, near St. Nazaire, was shipped a monster gun with a range of over 60 miles, throwing a projectile half a ton in weight, measuring 68 feet from breech to mouth. It was built in 1918 and was intended as an answer to Germany's "Big Berthas."

Said the Chicago Daily Tribune: "A leading Paris couturier, whose clientèle is chiefly American and English, has been forced to place signs in his fitting rooms that hereafter all customers must wear underwear. His dress measurers and saleswomen complained that many society women are dispensing with all undergarments following the latest style edict, which insists on supple, smooth lines."

ITALY

End of Free City?

According to the *Vreme*, semi-of-ficial Belgrade journal, the four-year-old dispute between Italy and Yugo-Slavia was settled. From the meagre statement published it appears that Fiume becomes the property of Italy and the adjacent Porto Baross is ceded to Yugo-Slavia. (Time, Sept. 3, Sept. 17, Sept. 24,

Notes

On King Victor's birthday, Signor Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, distributed the Medal of Italian Unity to some ex-service men in Rome. Said he to them: "If not in my capacity as head of the Government, certainly as an Italian and a Fascist, I believe it is my duty to declare that Italian unity is not yet complete. The medal, therefore, relates to that unity which was reached after the victory at Vittorio Veneto."*

Il Corriere della Sera, Milanese journal, has had a hard row to hoe since Fascism came into vogue. Although it has been moderate to the point of insipidity in its adverse criticism of Fascismo and "il duce" (Mussolini), that did not prevent three bombs being thrown into the newspaper's building in Milan. Signor Albertini, the editor, attributed the outburst to a violent article which recently appeared in Il Popolo d'Italia, allegedly Signor Mussolini's newspaper.

The people of Italy are becoming more thrifty under Fascismo. This is proved by savings bank deposit figures. For the present fiscal year the increase was 4,000,000,000 lire (\$168,000,000) over the corresponding figure of last year.

The Mussolini Electoral Law, which guarantees the majority Party two-thirds of the seats in La Camera dei Deputati, was passed by the Senate by 165 to 41 votes. It passed the Chamber of Deputies last session (TIME, July 23).

POLAND

Gibson Silent

Events in Poland have reached a state where the prognostications of a writer in the New Statesman (TIME, July 30) to the effect that there will be another partition of Poland within the next 20 years seem to be fully justified.

Last week Poland was engulfed in a general strike, with which a weak government was trying to grapple. Troops were sent against the strikers; the strikers surrounded and disarmed them; the city of Cracow, the storm center of the strike, was in darkness; troops were confined to barracks; po-

^{*}Last Italian battle of the War, Oct. 30, 1918.

Foreign News—[Continued]

lice dared not appear on the streets; theatres, cinemas, schools were closed; armed patrols of workers tried to keep order among their more radical brethren. No news of strike negotiation was given; the situation was pregnant with unutterable gloom and vagueness.

Although the situation was brighter in Warsaw, the capital, Hugh Gibson, U. S. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Poland, preserved a dignified silence so far as the press was concerned. Whatever the situation was, is, or may become, Mr. Gibson's experience is such that he can be fully relied upon to protect U. S. interests in the land to which he is accredited.

Another event which closely affects the U. S. Minister in Poland is the opening of the new trans-Atlantic radio station at Warsaw by President Wojciechowski, who sent a message to U. S. President Coolidge stating that he hoped "the new means of intercourse . . . will contribute greatly to the strengthening of the existing friendship between our countries." It follows, then, that Mr. Gibson will be able to get into touch with the U. S. State Department at much shorter notice than heretofore.

Hugh Gibson was born at Los Angeles, California, in 1883, has been in the U. S. Diplomatic Corps since he left school. He has seen service in Honduras, England, Cuba, Belgium, France and Santo Domingo. He has held his present position since 1919, the year that the Independence of the Republic of Poland was recognized by the Treaty of Versailles.

Mr. Gibson is best known for his service in Belgium during the War, as Secretary of the U. S. Legation. His A Journal from Our Legation in Belgium was widely read on its appearance in 1917, its dramatic quality, especially in the chapter on "The Last Hour of Edith Cavell" not at all impaired by his rigid adherence to facts.

JAPAN

Courtesy

Cyrus E. Woods, U. S. Ambassador to Japan, who recently arrived in San Francisco from Tokyo, said of the Japanese during the earthquake: "In the midst of the horrors the thing that impressed me most was the unfailing courtesy of the Japanese people, who still considered their guests first. The best illustration of this was the first night in the outskirts of Tokyo, where we herded on

the lawn of a nobleman's house. No one knew who we were, but those wonderful people refused to allow any of us to sleep on the grass without some sort of covering. Where they found blankets and mats for us I cannot imagine, but we had to take them and were thankful, especially as several of the party were injured."

He added that U. S. contributions to stricken Japan made a "tremendous impression on the Japanese, thousands of whom had the idea that the Americans at home did not like them."



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SENOR DON BELTRAN MATHIEU

He presented the Chilean brief

LATIN AMERICA

"Greatest War Indemnity"

After decades of nugatory wrangling, Chile and Peru brought their dispute over the provinces of Tacna and Arica before the President of the U. S. for arbitration.

Presentation of the Chilean brief was made by Senor Don Beltran Mathieu (Chilean Ambassador to the U. S.) to U. S. Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes, who represented President Coolidge. The case for Peru was presented by the Peruvian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington. Copies of both briefs (which consist of printed volumes of about 300 pages setting forth the arguments, and appendices containing copies of correspondence, other documents and maps) were handed over by the representatives of Chile and Peru for President Coolidge. Other

copies were exchanged between the two litigants.

The case for Chile is that she favors a plebiscite, as laid down in the Treaty of Ancon which ended the War of 1879-1882, to decide whether Taena and Arica shall be returned to Peru or remain under the sovereignty of Chile.

The case for Peru is that she claims that "the only just plebiscite, preserving the legal and moral interests of both Chile and Peru under the Treaty of Ancon, would be one which would reflect the conditions as to population prevailing in 1894." Continuing, the brief explains that the seizure of territory constituted "the greatest war indemnity the world has ever known." Peru claims, moreover, that the population of the two provinces was overwhelmingly Peruvian down to 1910, therefore "the plebiscite contemplated by the Treaty may for all practical purposes be regarded as having been held, and to have resulted virtually in favor of Peru." It is also asserted that Chile had subsequently "destroyed the conditions for an honest plebiscite by artificially changing the voting population." To permit a plebiscite to be held would be, in Peruvian eyes, to "transform the Treaty [Treaty of Ancon | providing for temporary administration into a unilateral annexation; it would in time of peace constitute a conquest without precedent; it would be a shameful and dishonest conquest because it would have been done by deception and fraud."

The history of the Tacna-Arica dispute starts from the peace settlement of the Chile-Peruvian War.

By the Treaty of Ancon (1883, ratified in 1884) Peru lost forever the province of Tarapacá, but the provinces of Tacna and Arica were to be submitted to a plebiscite after a period of ten years had elapsed, and if the provinces were subsequently returned to Peru, that country was to pay Chile about \$5,000,000. But when the time came to hold the plebiscite, Chile and Argentina were at loggerheads and Peru was convulsed with internal disorder over the election of a successor to President Morales Bermudez, who had suddenly died. Nothing could be done at that time by either country with regard to Tacna and Arica. Negotiations were attempted by both nations from time to time but without effect, the chief obstacle being that Peru insisted that only Peruvians should have the right to take part in the plebiscite.

BOOKS

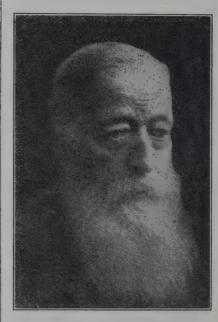
Arabian Days A Saga of Thirst, Hunger and Weariness of the Flesh

The Story. There are books that find their audience instantaneously—and oblivion soon. There are books whose first popularity the years do little to diminish. And there are books whose progress toward a place in the ranks of acknowledged greatness is as gradual and irresistible as the advance of a glacier. Travels in Arabia Deserta* (first published in 1888) belongs in this last rare class. One recognizes that, if any tale of a journey in modern times may stand beside the tale of the wanderings of Ulysses, it is this,

In 1876, after ten years of preparation, Charles Montagu Doughty, poor, not in the best of health, alone, began a journey through the desert portions of Arabia that was to last two years, bring him into contact with tribes hostile to Europeans, subject him to the rigors of a life as severe and comfortless as that of an eremite. Solitude, the blinding heat of the desert. thirst, hunger, every weariness of the flesh he endured. Moreover, he did not attempt to pass among the Arabs in any disguise, but, wherever he went, bluntly proclaimed himself an Englishman and a Christian. Supporting himself largely by the sale of medicines, among people who pre-ferred spells and amulets to the drugs of Western science, he traveled with the Mecca pilgrimage from Damascus as far as Medain Salih, later wandering through the vast, waterless marches of Central Arabia until he reached the hills and oasis of Kheybar—then south again with a caravan to the Mecca region, ending at the English Consulate at Jidda—a two years' saga of fortitude. And every stone, every plant, every beast on the way he observed with an eye as impartial as an angel's, set down the history and peculiarities of every tribe he met, passed through enough adventures to shake the soul of an Argive chief. Ten more years went to the writing of his travels. Those 20 years have built him a monument well nigh unique in literary historythe unique and magnificent story of a unique and magnificent exploit—one of the few cases where the man who saw was also the man who could tell.

The Significance. A book in the great manner—subject and portrayal—in its finest passages challenging comparison with the best Elizabethan prose, and yet with an individual, mountainous strength of its own,

characteristically craggy, occasionally monotonous, not easy reading—but once made one's own, a permanent enrichment to the mind. As for its truth, Colonel T. E. Lawrence* says in his preface: "It is the first and indispensable work upon the Arabs of the desert . . . here you have the desert . . . the true Arabia with its



CHARLES M. DOUGHTY
He saw and told

smells and dirt . . . its nobility and freedom."

Arabia Deserta was first published in 1888 by the Cambridge Press in a limited edition, priced at ten guineas. Its fame increased for years among a small circle of experts, an abbreviated edition was published, and, during the War, it became a military textbook, used by the British in their operations in the East. This is the first complete, reprinted edition.

The Critics. The London Mercury: "This book is one of the greatest prose works of our time and one of the greatest travel books of any time."

Colonel T. E. Lawrence: "A book not like other books, but something particular, a bible of its kind. The book has no date and can never grow old."

The Author. Charles Montagu Doughty, poet and traveler, is an honorary fellow of Gonville and Caius College (Cambridge), Hon. Litt. D. (Orford), was recipient of the Royal Founders' Medal of the Royal Geographical Society. Mr. Doughty's other books include The Dawn in Britain (epic poem), Adam Cast Forth (poems), The Clouds (poems).

*Colonel T. E. Lawrence was Adviser on Arab Affairs, Middle East Division, British Colonial Office, 1921-1922.

Nobel Prize

From Stockholm announcement was made that the Nobel Prize for Literature for 1923 had been awarded to the Irish poet-author, William Butler Yeats.

Since The Wanderings of Oisin (a narrative poem based on Celtie legends), Yeats has been recognized as among the most distinguished of living poets. His life has been devoted to the Irish renaissance. In large measure he was the Irish renaissance. George Moore admits it. Synge, a finer dramatist, and Lady Gregory, a better technician, were directed by him. To him the Abbey Theatre (Dublin) owes its great days and its survival. His best drama is the Land of Heart's Desire, but his fame rests upon his lyrics. In the U. S., Yeats' complete works have been published by Macmillan.

Former Nobel Prize for Literature

winners.					
Year	Name	Nationality			
1922	J. Benavente	. Spanish			
1921	Anatole France	French			
1920	Knut Hamsun	. Norwegia n			
1919	Carl Spitteler	. Swiss			
1918	H. Pontoppidan	Danish			
1917	K. Gjellerup	. Danish			
1916	Verner Heidenstam	. Swedish			
1915	Romain Rolland	French			
1914	Not awarded				
1913	Rabindranath Tagore	.Bengalese			
1912	G. Hauptmann	. German			
1911	M. Maeterlinck	. Belgian			
1910	P. Heyse	. German			
1909	Selma Lagerlöf	. Swedish			
1908	R. Eucken	. German			
1907	Rudyard Kipling	.English			
1906	G. Carducci	. Italian			
1905	H. Sienkiewicz	Polish			
1904	F. Mistral	French			
	J. Echegaray	. Spanish			
1903	B. Bjornson	Norwegian			
1902	Th. Mommsen	. German			
1901	R. F. A. Sully-				
	Prudhomme	. French			

Yeats is noted aside from his literary work for his activities on behalf of the Irish Free State. He is a member of the Irish Senate, has edited Samhain (a periodical devoted to Irish literary revival).

Fifty-eight years old, he was born, according to different authorities, either in Sligo (the wildest part of western Ireland), or in Dublin. His father, an artist, died a year ago in his Manhattan home.

^{*} TRAVELS IN ABABIA DESERTA—Charles M. Doughty—Two Vols.—Boni (\$17.50).

Ellen Glasgow

She was Born in Richmond

Richmond is a town flowing with charm and sentiment. Last week the Confederate flag was flying on Monument Avenue, and the town was alive with scoldings and whisperings. John Drinkwater's Robert E. Lee had just played to generous audiences in the capital of the South, and the tumult and the shouting had not died. Protests came. Lee had not been so stout. His beard was silky. It was not bristly. Historical events were not thus and so. In the midst of this fluttering and chittering, I sought out the lovely old frame house where Ellen Glasgow lives. She was, it seemed, in New York City. So presently, having come back home again to New York City, I found Miss Glasgow on the eve of returning to Richmond. But I found her.

She is a spirited woman with great eagerness for the affair of the moment. She is at work on a new novel, to follow her *The Shadowy Third*, a recent volume of short stories. It is to be a Virginia story—yes!—but beyond that she does not go—for it spoils a story to talk of it. When will it be finished? Well—there is a year's work behind, and a year's, perhaps more, ahead. Who knows?

Miss Glasgow is one of the few realists in America who have succeeded in giving their work a touch of genuine poetry and quaintness of atmosphere. She knows thoroughly the towns and people of which she writes. She has studied their beauties as well as their peculiarities. Her rich humor and wistfulness give to her novels and stories a rare quality of humanity as well as quiet distinction.

Ellen Glasgow was born in Richmond. She is of the South; but she is not by any manner of means provincial. She was educated, being a delicate child, at home and at private schools. Yet she is by no means a woman secluded from life. She has wide contacts and interests. She talked as intelligently and appreciatively of Eleonora Duse's performance as she did of her favorite dog. Here is a really important figure in the history of American letters; for she has preserved for us the quality and the beauty of her real South.

J. F.

Good Books

The following estimates of books much in the public eye were made after careful consideration of the trend of critical opinion:

STREETS OF NIGHT-John Dos Passos — Doran (\$2.00). Threfriends instead of three soldiers— Three Nancibel the violinist, Fanshawe the over-cultivated instructor who would rather have books than life, Wenny the graduate-student, simplest of the three, youth unable to bear disillusionment—three people afraid to live — Laodiceans all. Wenny loved Nancibel, but he didn't have the courage of his conviction; Nancibel loved Wenny, but she didn't dare believe it. So the hour went by and Wenny shot himself and was luckier than the other two who went on living in Limbo-Nancibel, at the last, a pathetic dabbler in the stale waters of ineffective spiritualism; Fanshawe, the fastidious, doomed to a dull eternity of tea with professors' wives. A bitter, excellent novel of youth's frustration.

OPEN ALL NIGHT-Paul Morand-Seltzer (\$2.00). A brilliant, sardonic mind vivisects post-War Europe with the knives of irony and folly. Five adventures, five nights-Catalonian, Turkish, Roman, Parisian, Hungarian-five exotically unexpected women and their dealings with a cochon international. The distorted and rapid scene of modern life is seen as if under the concentrated and sudden light of successive explosions of flashlight-powder; incredible life-histories are compressed into a few pages. Morand is one of the most individual of modern French writers and this is the first American translation of his work-a translation, which, in spite of its omissions, should prove of value to all those interested in contemporary European literature.

SARAH OF THE SAHARA-Walter E. Traprock — Putnam (\$2.50). Traprock, discoverer of the fatu-liva bird and hero of My Northern Exposure, plunges into the passionate sands of the land of the Twin-Bedouins in search of love, adventure and the tomb of Dimitrino the First. His romance with Lady Sarah Wimpole burns like an incandescent lamp. Lions, sheiks and whiffle-hens bar his way, and after quite unbelievable exploits he is left alone with his memories. A take-off on the popular Sheik brand of fiction, adequately mirthprovoking though not quite so good as The Cruise of the Kawa.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

Stephen Steps Out. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR., WEDS DOROTHY STONE should be next among the numerous nuptials of the show world. "Should be" because it would provide the respective press agents with high grade copy. YOUNG STARS WHO GAINED FAME AT DEBUTS. Columns and columns of comment with pictures of the agile parents, Fred and Douglas, bounding over the church steeple in their ecstasy.

All this to indicate that Douglas, Jr., duplicated at his first performance the sensational success attained a fortnight ago by Dorothy Stone at

Douglas, Jr., had rather a thin and weakling play on which to test his histrionic sinews; yet, seasoned by a good cast and gloriously spared the sickly meringue of love-making, it sufficed.

Stephen flunks out of preparatory school because an honest, old professor does not consider Stephen's family name (Harlow) sufficiently important to offset his egregious ignorance of Turkish history. An irate headmaster peremptorily ousts the professor; Stephen goes to Turkey and makes history for subsequent Stephens to study. In the course of activities he acquires the Grand Cross of the Crescent for the honest, old professor.

Douglas, Jr., has the sudden smile of his father. He acrobats.

Lest the more naïve readers of this

page buy wedding presents for Douglas and Dorothy, hereinbefore intimately mentioned, it may be said that no wedding is actually contemplated. Dorothy is 17; Douglas, 14.

Wild Bill Hickok. William S. Hart has emerged after two years of intellectual contemplation—the study of American history (at least so the wondering world has been informed). The problem is "Why?" His new picture is a typical Will Hart Western. Possibly his historical details are increasingly accurate. What of it? He was always inimitable—the greatest cowboy that ever faced a camera. Even William S. Hart by taking two years' thought cannot add one cubit to his stature.

Ponjola is a picture of the regeneration of an African mining expert. Mainly important because Anna Q. Nilsson cut off her hair to play the "man"—later the woman—who accomplished the regeneration. Ponjola is the Kaffir word for whiskey.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

The Camel's Back. Playwright Maugham herein concerned himself with an irresponsible investigation of the regions of the utterly inane. He involved himself in such a feathery swirl of epigram and complication that along in Act II he found that he simply could not make his wits' ends meet. He gave up trying.

Concentrating on the conversation—which is steadily diverting and occasionally dazzling—one is led to suspect that Mr. Maugham, retiring after a particularly amusing dinner party, stopped long enough between his collar and his braces to jot down the smartest of the evening's causerie: On second thought, the play is altogether too smoothly starched for that. Mr. Maugham must have written it in a full dress suit.

It is graced with one of those casts which could take turns reading selections from the Social Register and provide exciting entertainment for all. Charles Cherry is the overbearing husband who is finally overborne. Violet Kemble Cooper lives and breathes the wise and witty wife; Joan Maclean flaps most agreeably. Louise Closser Hale is pungently amusing as the septuagenarian grandmother who has lived her extended lifetime exclusively in the company of ladies and gentlemen, and is getting rather tired of them.

and is getting rather tired of them.

Alexander Woollcott: "Banter which means business."

Percy Hammond: "Light, graceful, witty and not too elegant."

Queen Victoria. Every now and again a biographical play comes along and settles comfortably in the center of the bull's-eye. Then for a space a mass of playwrights whose aspirations exceed their acumen present passing glimpses of every spectacular individual in the terrestrial pageant. Usually the results are terrible. Notable exceptions are Disraeli, Abraham Lincoln, Queen Victoria.

In this day when investigation into the affairs of Victoria is pursued internationally with as much zeal as scientists exert in ascertaining the private life of the paramecium, it is rather exciting to see her come to life upon the stage. Though the authors (Walter Prichard Eaton and David Carb) protest volubly that the play is not a dramatization of Strachey, it is the readers of his book who will be particularly attracted. The play has caught all the quaint charm of

the girl who developed retiring domesticity into a regal legend. It was Strachey who popularized the legend in America.

From that confused dawn full of hurrying footsteps and nervous whispering when Victoria learned



BERYL MERCER
"Victoria is in capable hands"

that she was Britain's ruler until the Diamond Jubilee, the action of the play extends. Prime Ministers, Princes, famous men of three score years drift by in bright review. Chief among them is the Prince Consort, Albert. To play this part the Equity director rescued Ulrick Haupt from the obscurity of a German stock company in Chicago. Haupt expressed his gratitude by giving one of the most decisive and diverting performances of the season. Victoria is in the capable hands of Beryl Mercer, whose interpretation is a minor masterpiece.

John Corbin: "The English gift of Abraham Lincoln acknowledged by an American Queen Victoria"

by an American Queen Victoria."

Percy Hammond: "Excepting the soft acidities of Mr. Strachey's investigation, it is the most entertaining, so far as we know, of the impudent annals of its exemplary topic."

"A Royal Fandango." It makes little difference what play Ethel Barrymore elects to invigorate with her presence. At least it has made little difference since she played Déclassée. Everything to which she has turned

her hand has been triffing. (Cries of "No, No, Romeo and Juliet!" Retorts of "Gross sentimentalism! And look what happened anyway.")

Again she has come forward with what might be crudely but clearly termed an assemblage of junk. Zoë Akins, who has written considerable worthy material for the stage (Déclassée, A Texas Nightingale), is noted on the program as the individual originally responsible. The play looks pretty much as though Arthur Hopkins (producer) took Ethel over to the Akinses one afternoel last Summer and said to Zoë, "Run up to your playroom, like a good girl, and bring down something bright for Ethel."

She plays a fascinating and distrait Princess of a mythical European country who is by way of being temporarily bored with her Royal Family. She takes up with a matador and follows him to his castle in Spain. Royal husband arrives in time to break up the affair, in time to let the commuters catch the 11:15 for Dobbs Ferry.

Miss Barrymore, of course, simply picks the play up and juggles it with all her amazing virtuosity. It provides her with a typically Barrymore part. Hers is a personality which makes irresistible and inimitable seem weakling and inexpressive adjectives. America would be a far drearier land without her.

Heywood Broun: "Miss Barry-

more has seldom played comedy better."

The Cup. A singular mixture of God and God damn; of moving truth and gaudy melodrama; of authentic dramatic intensity and (at least two examples of) incredible ill taste—such is *The Cup*.

The Holy Grail appears as the pivot of the play. It turns up in the dirty East Side nest of a gang of crooks. One crook steals it from another. Unfortunately for him the smarter swindler's girl who is deeply religious learns through her priest the identity of the vessel The conflict between them, falling slightly at a rather conventional climax, provides the drama.

The opening performance of this extraordinary mixture was studded with the most vicious profanity that has yet been heard upon the American stage. Add to this a most realistic experiment in woman-beating and you have a rather formidable sum of objections which were raised against it. But before the police could act the harshness was deleted.

Burns Mantle: "A drama of an honest sentimental value."

The Best Plays

These are the plays which, in the light of metropolitan criticism, seem most important:

Drama

DUSE—Returning after a lifetime of public deification and personal unhappiness to display in a distant land the talents of the greatest actress in the world. In Italian.

Moscow Art Theatre—One of the few good things that have come out of Russia since the Revolution, returning with new plays to test America's capacity for critical superlative. In Russian.

QUEEN VICTORIA — Reviewed in this issue.

RAIN—The tale of a California harlot marooned in a dripping South Sea wilderness inhabited by U. S. marines and missionaries. In plainest English.

SUN UP—Feud hatred of Carolina mountaineers is switched to assist in the national dislike of Germany during the War. Primitive but penetrating.

TARNISH—Convincing reversal of the original concept that Eve is to blame.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—A tale of Wartime Paris, chiefly valuable for its second act climax and a scintillating performance by Helen Menken.

Comedy

AREN'T WE ALL?—Witty commentary on the conflict between the ruling parties in the Holy State of Matrimony. Cyril Maude, chief commentator.

THE CHANGELINGS—Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Ruth Chatterton amiably intent upon a comedy of up-todate society.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC—W a l t e r Hampden relighting Mansfield's torch in the classic romance of Edmond Rostand.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—Discussing with high hilarity the error of selecting one's cemetery plot before falling finally ill.

THE SWAN—Modern Continental Royalty perfectly painted (Molnar), perfectly produced (Frohman), perfectly played (Eva Le Gallienne, Basil Rathbone, Philip Merrivale).

Musical Shows

For those whose predilections turn by instinct to musical comedy, the following are recommended: Music Box Revue, Poppy, Ziegfeld Follies, Stepping Stones, Runnin' Wild, Wildflower.

Madame Sans Gêne

She is Réjane — But Needs America's Uncanny Showman

The horn of France's theatrical plenty is to be opened and two of the choicest bits transferred for brief consumption in America. Réjane, tragedienne who has succeeded Bernhardt in the first place in the hearts of France, will come over within a year; next September comes the Folies Bergères, parent of our own Follies, Scandals, Passing Show, Vanities.

These hegiras are by no means philanthropic gestures on the part of Paris. Nor are the visits solely sordid adventures to separate America from a horde of War-won dollars. Though this latter aspect has, of course, certain elements of probability, word comes from Paris: "The Americans shall not think we simply come for money. C'est pour l'honneur de la France."

France, it seems, has lately become cognizant of the sensational success of Eleonora Duse, Italian tragedienne, at whose feet some \$10,000 worth of homage is being thrown two afternoons a week. This, reflect French managers, is an invaluable advertisement for Italy. "We, too, shall enter the international advertising game. Réjane shall go." Last week a representative of the French legation in Washington went quietly up to Manhattan and opened negotiations.

Gabrielle Réjane is nearly 70. Since her great success in Meilhac's Ma Camarade in 1883, she has been a leading figure in the French theatre. She mirrors the expressive soul of France, seemingly the essence of vivacity and animation. She has toured America several times, making her most notable success in Madame Sans Gêne in 1893.

France believes that Réjane can surpass Duse. This she will emphatically not do unless her managers persuade Morris Gest to act as her American representative. It is the uncanny showmanship of Gest, fully as much as the ability of Duse, that has spelled success for her in such amazing fashion.

France will probably be badly bumped on the Folies Bergères expedition. They come with the notion that their production is superior to those of native managers. They believe that they can establish by the visit the supremacy of France across the orchestra and footlights. This they cannot do unless they call into consultation American musical comedy doctors. America has had the most and the tiredest business men for too many years not to have developed the funniest comedians, the loudest and fastest jazz and the most beautiful race of chorus girls that the world has ever seen.

W. R.

ART

Cizek's Children

Herta Breit, aged 11, paints tender little water-colors. Anneliese Freisler, 10, draws a Mrs. Profiteer with a biting touch of social satire. Ed Viet, 12, and Grete Hanus, 13, model little wax figures with a profound sense of rhythm. Franz Probst, 13, has an exciting vision of the Russian Revolution. Grete Blatny, 13, paints a Tyrolese wedding party. These young people are students in the art school of Dr. Frank Cizek in Vienna.

War, famine and pestilence brought proud Austria low. But even at the nadir of her depression there were not lacking signs of a spiritual renaissance. In the whole cultural life of Vienna today, once the embodiment of Straussian color and gaiety, there is no more hopeful item than the school of Dr. Cizek, an exhibition which (now on view in Manhattan) will later tour the U. S. It has already been shown in England.

In Vienna, happy faces are rare. But at Dr. Cizek's school, a great, bare studio room near the Graben, 60 shabby boys and girls from rich and poor families alike are intently interested in what they are doing and obviously happy. The children choose their own subjects and media. They play, eat, bring their pets when they want to. Cizek's genius is in knowing how to keep his hands off. He encourages, suggests, advises rarely, but always the children draw and paint only what they feel. "If it were possible," says he, "I would have my school on a desert island in mid-Atlantic." He is trying to divest them of mere imitativeness, of the veneer and decadence of a routine civilization. As a result the children produce works of unspoiled vigor, naïve insight and not a little humor. They are singularly untroubled by the isms and vagaries of modernist Art. There are fancy and fantasy, of course, but all with a highly personalized expression.

Dr. Cizek says four is not too young to start active work. Then they are unspoiled by comic strips and jazz. For 20 years he has been turning out successful artists, but only as a by-product of a school where creative expression is the real goal.

The Academy

America's premier salon of native art, the winter exhibition of the National Academy of Design, threw open its doors. More than 1,900 persons thronged the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society on 57th St., Manhattan. Eight hundred and fifty-two paintings were hung, out of 2,500 submitted—a record collection, taxing the limited wall space

taxing the limited wall space.

Louis Betts, N. A., long a most facile portraitist, achieved the most coveted honor of the show, the Altman Prize of \$1,000, with his Elizabeth Betts of Wortham, by whom hangs a tale. This lady was an ancestress of the artist, embalmed in the family archives as a "sad spinster of 21." She quarreled with her lover, who straightway went off to the wars. To regain his love, she made herself a most marvelous frock and went to call on his sister. Whether the strategem succeeded we are not told, but Mr. Betts, aided only by an old print, has done a most appealing portrait of the graceful maiden lady in her gown of heavy yellow silk, poke bonnet, black mitts, lace shawl.

MUSIC

In Chicago

When Amelita Galli-Curci sings to a concert audience she gets \$10,000—not always, but often.

When she sings to the opera audience in Manhattan she gets \$3,500—never more. She gets a similar amount when she sings in the Chicago Civic Opera.

Thus, while grand opera singing is good for her prestige, it is not essential to her financial happiness. Now she has decided to quit Chicago opera after she has completed her contract for the present season.

The head of the Chicago Opera is Samuel Insull, electricity and public utility magnate. The managing director is Mr. Polacco, orchestra leader. Mr. Polacco desired Galli-Curci to sing *Dinorah* when she opens in Chicago on Dec. 3, but Galli-Curci desired to sing *Lakme*.

When she received word that, willy-nilly, she must sing *Dinorah*, she telegraphed Mr. Insull:

"Basing my attitude on the established precedent of past seasons, I had assumed courteous consideration would be shown my desires regarding the opera to be selected, but as the present attitude of the company clearly indicates that you now deem this entirely unnecessary, I am obliged to accept your decision, inasmuch as I am bound to the company for this season. I deem it fair, however, to inform you at this time that in view of your complete ignoring of even a preliminary discussion of my preference I shall not be with the company next season."

Commenting after publication of

the telegram, she said: "I do not hold one of Big Tim Murphy's cards and I cannot be ordered around like a gas-house worker. I will not submit to the steam roller tactics of Mr. Insull."

And Mr. Insull said: "I hope Mme. Galli-Curci will exercise a



AMELITA GALLI-CURCI
She cannot be ordered around like a gas-house
worker

woman's prerogative and change her mind."

The episode reveals: 1) the best opera managers do not regard any star as indispensable; 2) no star depends upon an opera manager for her (his) living.

In Philadelphia

Philadelphia's Stokowski, orchestra leader, triumphed gloriously when he brought forward Wanda Landowska to make her American début.

Mme. Landowska plays the harp-sichord, instrument of an older time and more fastidious taste. She played the Handel Concerto in B Flat for harpsichord and orchestra and then the Bach Concerto for harpischord unsupported, and finally the Mozart Concerto in E Flat for piano and orchestra. Four recalls gave convincing evidence of her triumph.

In Detroit

Once each season, Ilya Schkolnik, concert-master of the Detroit Symphony leaves his desk to be soloist. It was Beethoven's Concerto in D Major that he chose this year for his own violin, and the critics said

"never has he disclosed his artistic stature in so distinguished a manner."

In New York

When Grover Cleveland was President of the U. S., an opera by Mascagni called L'Amico Fritz was put on at the Metropolitan. Emma Calvé, lovely songstress, appeared in the prima donna rôle. That was the last time the opera was given until last week.

Any Metropolitan revival is important in the musical season, but no revival could be less important than this because no one has ever been enthusiastic about L'Amico Fritz. It is harmlessly sentimental—a country maid throws violets (violet song) and cherries (cherry song) at an Alsatian landowner, and the landowner joins in a final duet: "Io t'amo, t'amo, o dolce mio tesor."

When it first appeared the New Yorkers of the 90's called it "refined." That was because they were inclined to resent the impassioned glory of Cavalleria Rusticana which Mascagni had recently given them. The impassioned glory has endured; the refinement has been relegated to the musical pantry of canned goods.

Last week, when this can of guaranteed Mascagni was opened, Emma Calvé sat in the audience. But Lucrezia Bori, of tender voice, sang the violet song and threw the cherries.

Vladimir de Pachmann gave his second recital. He played the piano and did not talk. He played Chopin and nothing else. His audience was amazed at his vocal silence and delighted with his instrumental melody.

At his first recital de Pachmann caused a musical scandal by chattering to his audience (TIME, Oct. 22). Chopin is de Pachmann's specialty,

Chopin is de Pachmann's specialty, and at this second recital Chopin was revealed in utter beauty.

In London

London, seat of the world's greatest Empire, cannot support an opera. Can it support a symphony?

Rumor persists that the Royal Philharmonic Society approaches collapse. The rumor is doubtless exaggerated, but it is true that the managing committee has asked for a \$60,000 endowment. There is probably some mistake in the announcement that the income from this sum would support it in perpetuity (six concerts per year) but there is clear indication of the flatness of London song when such a paltry sum (Galli-Curci would earn it in ten nights) stands between London and the best music.

RELIGION

Methodists and Bolshevists

"I am not a Bolshevist and I am not a reactionary, thank God! I am a little of both." Such was the defense and the argument of the Rt. Rev. Edgar Blake, of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, for giving aid and comfort to the Living Church of Soviet Russia.

The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Church at its Fall meeting in Brooklyn had many important questions to discuss. But there was none in the long run likely to prove so far-reaching, so dramatic as the question of relations with the Russian Church. Bishop Blake had been summoned home for trafficking with the Russian Church. He faced censure for his acts and opinions, and he came off, not only without censure, but with a measure of commendation.

The inception of the matter was last Spring when the Methodist Church, at the request of the Soviet Government, appointed a board to aid in the reorganization of the Russian Church (TIME, March 3). The board was later recalled, but Bishop Blake, resident Bishop of Paris, attended in private capacity the Russian Church conference which unfrocked Patriarch Tikhon. He pledged \$51,000 to that body to educate its young priests, made an address defending the Soviet Government. For these activities he was ordered from Moscow by the Methodist Church.

Bishop Blake was attacked before the Board of Bishops for advocating interlocking relations with a Church which supports a Government (the Soviet) avowedly atheistic and seeking the overthrow of the U. S. Government.

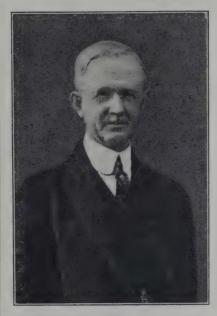
In reply Bishop Blake used the following arguments for supporting the Living Church:

- 1) It is backed by the majority of the Russian people.
- 2) It is strengthened by official toleration.
- 3) It is working away from hierarchical Catholicism towards an approximate Methodism.
- 4) It is necessary for the Methodists to extend aid to the Russian Church to forestall Roman Catholic overtures.
- 5) Relic worship is discouraged and the abolition of celibacy for the clergy* proposed.
 - 6) The Living Church is saving

religion for Russia by keeping the churches open and functioning through its 50,000 priests.

He asked that the Methodist Church officially support his stand, and that it contribute to the fund of \$51,000 that he had promised to the Russian Church.

The Bishops considered Bishop Blake's defense in closed session and



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BISHOP BLAKE

He thinks personal property is more secure in

Moscow than in Brooklyn

passed a resolution thanking him as well as Bishop John L. Nuelson of Zürich (in whose area Russia lies) and Bishop Anton Bast of Copenhagen for "fidelity and devotion" in carrying out "a delicate mission." No contribution to the fund of \$51,000 was promised, however, nor was there any endorsement of the Living Church.

In speaking of his acts Bishop Blake said: "I think we ought to sacrifice our denominationalism to save religion in Russia. Methodism holds the destiny of Russia in its hands.

"I think personal property is more secure in Moscow than in Brooklyn."

Said Bishop F. J. McConnell of Pittsburgh: "I take my stand at the side of the brother who saw 150,-000,000 people in need and struck out in their direction. That's the way great missionaries have always done. His pledge of \$50,000 was \$50,000 worth of mighty fine gesture."

Bishop Blake announced that he had raised \$27,050.47 toward the three annual payments of \$17,000 each which he had promised the Living Church, and that he expects to get a grand total of \$100,000.

At one time, speaking of the sorry case of Russia and other European countries he held up a roll of depreciated currency, once worth \$325,000,000, now worth \$2.95, and declared: "If I had had this wad ten years ago, I assure you, gentlemen, I would not have been a Methodist clergyman."

If the Methodist Bishops had officially offered support to the Living Church, or reorganized Russian Church, they would have directly opposed the attitude taken by the American Protestant Episcopal churches. The Episcopalians have favored that faction of the Russian Orthodox Church which upheld Patriarch Tikhon whom the other faction, or Living Church, unfrocked.

Episcopalians

The most definite declaration of belief made by any Protestant Church during the last five years of religious controversy was made at Dallas, Tex., by the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S., which is the counterpart of the Anglican or State Church of Great Britain.

In their declaration the bishops leave no room for quibbling. They present the Apostles' Creed, and say in effect: "Take it or leave it."

The Apostles' Creed affirms that Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary, that he descended into Hell, that he rose (bodily) from the dead, and now "He sitteth on the right hand of God." These statements have been stumbling blocks to many within the Church and without. The bishops emphatically pronounce that belief in these statements has been, is and shall be required of all those who desire baptism or ordination in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Teaching of these facts concerning Jesus Christ is obligatory upon every deacon, priest and bishop.

At Dallas the "faith of our fathers" triumphed without opposition. No bishop dissented—and it was probably the first time in 2,000 years of Christianity that so many bishops have assembled to discuss their creed and have not disputed among themselves.

Five bishops prepared the report. They were: Rt. Rev. Arthur C. A.

^{*}Press despatches reported Bishop Blake as making this statement. It is widely known that the Roman is the only important branch of the Catholic Church which requires celibacy of the clergy.

Hall of Vermont, Rev. Joseph B. Cheshire of North Carolina, Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor of Tennessee, Rt. Rev. Reginald H. Weller of Wisconsin, Rt. Rev. William T. Manning of New York.

The report was received with loud and prolonged applause. It was adopted unanimously. Henceforth, the creedal position of the Protestant Episcopal Church is as definite and clear as the latest and most exact map of the U. S.

Excerpts from the report:

"To deny, or to treat as immaterial, belief in the creed in which at every regular service of the Church both minister and congregation profess to believe, is to trifle with words and cannot but expose us to the suspicion and the danger of dishonesty and unreality.

"Honesty in the use of language—to say what we mean and mean what we say—is not least important with regard to religious language and especially our approach to Almighty God. . . .

"Objections to the doctrine of the virgin birth or to the bodily resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ are not only contrary to the Christian tradition but have been abundantly dealt with by the best scholarship

of the day. . . ."

"Some test of earnest and sincere purpose of discipleship for belief and for life is reasonably required for admission to the Christian Society. Accordingly, profession of the Apostles' Creed, as a summary of Christian belief, stands and has stood from early days along with renunciation of evil and the promise of obedience to God's commandments as a condition of baptism."

Union?

A month ago (TIME, Oct. 29) the Congregationalists proposed a union with the Presbyterians. Last week the Presbyterians received the proposal cordially. But there are difficulties. The Presbyterian Church is a national organization. It has a creed. The center of Congregational life is the local church, and there is no one creed for all Congregational churches. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, President of the theological seminary at Princeton, N. J., is chairman of a committee whose business it is to discover whether union can be effected without loss to Presbyterian creed or Presbyterian organization.

Meanwhile, \$17,000,000 is the budget of the Presbyterian Church for the coming year, an increase of \$2,000,000. Of this amount \$7,000,000 will be spent on Foreign Missions.

EDUCATION

Questions

National Education Week is this year devoted to five questions propounded by the National Education Association:

1) What are the weak spots in our public school system?

2) What national defects result from the weak spots in our public school system?

3) How may our public school system be strengthened?

4) Can the Nation afford an adequate school system?

5) Do good schools pay?

Politics?

The question of a Federal Department of Education has come up again. The National Education As-



© Keystone

SIGNOR GENTILE
"In Italy the loud cry is being raised"

sociation, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Federation of Labor and other organizations asked President Coolidge to recommend to Congress the creation of such a Department, its head to be a member of the Cabinet.

The proposed duties of the Department of Education would be to combat illiteracy, to promote the Americanization of the foreign-born, to train teachers uniformly, to develop physical education on a wide scale and in general to coördinate the work of state school systems.

The only difficulty foreseen by prominent educators is that "politics

might creep in." It is feared that the Department of Education will not remain purely advisory, like the Department of Agriculture, but will attempt to interfere in local enterprises, or at least force uniform policies upon institutions and systems which ought to be free. Propaganda again! With all the advantages which there would certainly be in centralization, there might indeed be grave disadvantages. Municipal politics have ruined the school system of more than one city.

In England the creation of a Board of Education has worked on the whole very well. The reforms imposed upon national education by President Herbert Albert Laurens Fisher, though they were opposed violently for a time, have in the main been accepted

with benefit.

In Italy, however, the loud cry of "politics" is being raised. The present Minister of Education, Giovanni Gentile, a foremost philosopher, has compiled theoretical works on education that have been considered to be of profound value. Practically he finds the problem a hot one. Religion enters in, as well as the fact that more professional students are being trained than the professions can absorb. Then Signor Gentile has surprised everybody by joining the Fascisti movement—which means that he is "assisted" at every turn by Dr. Mussolini, who does not seem to know too much about education. The right man, in Italy as well as here, would be something between a philosopher and a politician. Does he exist?

Unpedagogic Words

Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, quondam President of Amherst College, was forced out of that post last Spring (Time, June 25, July 2), supposedly because of his too-liberal opinions. Whether his opinions are pink, yellow, black or white, it is easy to understand how they can make enemies on account of the manner of their expression. An example of this was furnished last week when Dr. Meiklejohn made an address to the New School for Social Research in Manhattan. His words, if typical, denote a new period in the history of education, as compared to the diction of the Eliots, the Dwights, the Wilsons.

Some expressions:

On Education vs. Instruction. "It's a great error on the part of teachers to try to give their students instruction. The days of instruction are numbered. You can't teach young men of college age. But you

can give them an opportunity to learn."

On College Spirit. "The day a young man arrives he's told he must love his college. God knows why. It he'd gone anywhere else, he'd be supposed to settle his affections there. . . . That's silly, sentimental stuff. I don't object to a youth loving his college. But I do object if there's a reason for it. College is too good to be cared for in that fashion."

On Intellectual Parasites. "It's amazing how dependent our young Americans are in intellectual matters. They're anxious to find people in college who will tell them what to think, and they're quite glad to learn. Most of the graduates of our colleges don't read, and haven't any idea of books."

For Bored Wives

Vassar wants to do something for its alumnae who consider housekeeping too easy—or too hard. President MacCracken announced a new graduate school without dean or faculty or professors or curricula, whither graduates may "return to write the book or play they have held in the back of their brains for years, or take up the study of better schools and prisons, and do the reading every woman plans to do, but scarcely ever finds time for with her duties as housekeeper."

In Montreal

Jewish residents of Montreal are protesting against a proposal that separate schools for Jewish children be established in that city. The School Commissioners are said to look upon the idea of segregation with favor, one of the arguments being that the absence of Jewish children on religious holidays almost forces classes to close, and so works an injustice on the Gentiles. Also, the Gentiles, under the new plan, would have to pay less taxes, they believe.

The Jews have raised a fund, organized a committee "to do all things, including written and oral propaganda, against segregation." Here is another program of propaganda against prejudice. News of the result, if there is any, will be cagerly awaited in cities of the U. S. where the same "problem" exists.

Propaganda for Peace

Commissioner Hirshfield of New York City is not the only person who wants to purify the histories used in public schools. But whereas in his recent report (TIME, June 18) he recommended that American history be retold so as to preserve a prejudice against England, others over the country are urging an effort in the

contrary direction. Between the two

Before a meeting of the Institute on International Affairs at Cincinnati last week, Frederick J. Libby of the National Council for the Prevention of War complained that most school histories now in use emphasize the glories of war and inflame national pride. He asked if something might not be done for the glories of peace.

Two men at the University of Washington have a program. Paul W. Terry and Wesley G. Young, writing in the magazine Education on High School Seniors and International Good Will, suggest that the first step is to canvass the high schools for opinion on international relations, so that "with this information on hand the curriculum-maker would be able to include in the course of study the materials which are necessary to improve the situation."

Messrs. Terry and Young examined 289 high school seniors in a city on the Pacific coast for traces of ignorant animus against the Japanese, and found that half these students believed war between Japan and America to be inevitable, while only a third denied this or thought war to be conditional on the behavior of the two nations. The significant fact is that the reasons in the first case tended to be of a primitive nature, while in the second case they indicated intelligence and—more important-information. The moral is: Inform, the assumption being that knowledge is the chief enemy of prejudice and so of war. It is a sound assumption.

But those who know the most history will say that the less definite propaganda of any sort the better. If history is rightly told, wars will probably take a minor place in any event. H. G. Wells in his *Outline* tried to sink them to their proper level, and succeeded.

In the test referred to, Messrs. Terry and Young asked the 289 high school seniors to check from a list of 19 adjectives the five which they thought to be most strikingly characteristic of Japanese in the U.S. The adjectives finished in this order:

Industrious255	
Thrifty249	
Crafty190	
Courteous	
Intelligent121	
Dirty 95	
Healthy 79	
Honest 41	
Stingy 31	
Clean30	
Dishonest	
Immoral	
Diapia	
OCHCIOUS IIIIIIIIIIIIII	
Sickly	
Logy 9	
Lazy 2 Wasteful 0	

SCIENCE

The Dinner Bell

Another brick in the pile of evidence that is gradually being built up by Kammerer, Guyer and others in favor of the theory of "inheritance of acquired characteristics" (Time, May 12) has been laid by Professor Ivan P. Pavloff, great Russian physiologist, who visited America last Summer (Time, July 23). In an address given at the Battle Creek Sanitarium and published in Science last week, he described his latest researches on "conditioned reflexes" in animals.

Dr. Pavloff's newest experiments, not yet completed, are on white mice. The rodents were trained to run to their feeding place at the sound of an electric bell. It took 300 repetitions of the feeding-ringing combination to make the mice run at the sound of the bell. The same thing was tried on the offspring of the original mice, and they learned the connection after only 100 repetitions. The third generation absorbed the theory after 30 lessons, the fourth required 10 repetitions and the fifth but five. The sixth generation will be tested after Dr. Pavloff's return, but he thinks it very probable that after a time a generation of mice will be bred that will run to the feeding place on hearing the tinkle of the bell, with no previous lesson,

New Immortal

Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan, native American of Anglo-Saxon stock, was awarded the 1923 Nobel prize for physics. This is the fourth time that a Nobel award has been made to an American scientist.*

The fact that 66 men and women in all have received Nobel decorations in physics, chemistry and medicine in the 23 years since they were inaugurated, gives America no particular license to crow. As Dr. Millikan himself has said, "We have not produced one-half as many—I think I may say one-fifth as many—outstanding scientific men in proportion to our population as have Holland, England, Germany or France."

Dr. Millikan is director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics, Pasadena, Calif., and executive head of the California Institute of Technology, which is mainly a research

^{*}The others were Albert A. Michelson, physics, 1907 (Dr. Michelson is a Polish Jew by race, born in Germany, but a graduate of Annapolis and an American citizen); Alexis Carrel, medicine, 1912, born in France; Theodore W. Richards, chemistry, 1914, mative American.

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center. Until 1921 his scientific career was spent at the University of Chicago, where he rose through all the ranks from assistant to professor and co-worker with Michelson in the department of physics. Born in Illinois, 1868, he was educated at Oberlin, Columbia, Berlin, Göttingen. He is well known abroad, has already received many prizes, including the Edison medal, for his work with electrons and ions, is the author of several standard works, particularly The Electron (University of Chicago Press, 1918).

His most important accomplishments:

1) The isolation of individual ions and direct study of their properties by means of electrical experiments with gases and drops of oil. "Ions" (Greek for "traveler") are not, as might be supposed, separate entities or still smaller components of the atom, like electrons. They are simply atoms themselves, or groups of atoms, from which one or more of the normal number of electrons has become detached by electricity or heat, upsetting their equilibrium and caus-



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ROBERT A. MILLIKAN

He counts and measures electrons

ing them to flow rapidly in any direction where they may find particles with the opposite electrical charge.

2) Invention of a successful mechanism for counting and measuring electrons.

3) Development of the theory that radio-activity is a property of all matter, and not simply of the 35 elements now called radio-active. Practically all substances, in varying degree, are throwing off particles and undergoing gradual transformation into other substances, he believes. But, as with uranium this may be a process of five billion years, the changes are imperceptible. At Kelly Field, Tex., Dr. Millikan sent up kites, sometimes as high as ten miles, with automatic machines attached which detected rays more powerful even than the X-rays or the "gamma" rays of radium. These rays did not come from the sun, because they were active night and day. Apparently they came from space, and may be the exciting cause of all radioactivity.

Dr. Millikan is interested, as a world citizen, in more than the shoptalk of his trade. He is an influential member of the National Research Council and of various civic bodies. Recently he was instrumental in preparing a proclamation (Time, June 4) signed by some 40 distinguished clergymen and scientists, that there is no incompatibility between essential religion and science. An article by him in a similar vein (A Scientist Confesses His Faith) appeared in the Christian Century for June 21, 1923.

MEDICINE

"Antimicrobum"

Antimicrobum tomarkin is the rather unoriginal cognomen of a new and powerful bactericide for the treatment of pneumonia, discovered by Dr. Leander Tomarkin, a young Swiss physician of Russian origin, conducting researches in laboratories at Rome.

The drug is a synthetic compound in the form of gray powders contained in gelatin capsules, soluble in water, and apparently administered by way of the mouth. Used in cases of pneumonia at the University of Rome and Italian military hospitals, it is claimed to have reduced the mortality rate from 35% to 2%. Dr. Tomarkin's offer to treat the late Pope Benedict, who died from pneumonia, was at first refused by the Vatican authorities, but he was finally called in when the Pope's condition was desperate, too late to save the patient.

Like many other "cures," the new remedy has met with much skepticism among the medical profession. American physicians, commenting on the reports, say the results claimed are unbelievably good. They demand detailed scientific tests. At Bellevue Hospital, Manhattan, a serum has been developed during the last three years which has cut the pneumonia death-rate from 30% to 15%, according to Dr. Russell L. Cecil. Many other investigators have been working on pneumonia remedies, mostly of a serological nature. Dr. Tomarkin's cure merits favorable consideration, at least, from the fact that it is vouched for by Professor Ettore Marchiafava, one of the most respected of Italian medical scientists, famous for his work on plasmodium, the germ of malaria.

Scandal

Revelations of fake diplomas in the Middle West (TIME, Nov. 5) have reverberated in Connecticut, where Governor Charles A. Templeton called an extraordinary grand jury to look into the status of 200 Connecticut physicians, and in a public address foreshadowed "the greatest scandal in the history of the state." Connecticut is one of the few states (TIME, July 16) which have multiple medical examining boards with power to license practitioners of their respective "pathies." Eclectics, osteopaths, chiropractors, naturopaths, etc., will come under the investigation. The exposures already involve members of the Eclectic State Board.





"And they thought I had travelled the whole world over!"

They were chatting idly, as men and women do in social contact. The new Paris fad, the season's play, the latest scandal.

I sat silent, unutterably bored. I wondered if I looked as out of place as I felt.

Then, somehow, the conversation veered to things intellectual. One of the women mentioned Ali Baba. Who knew of him?

Ali Baba? I sat forward in my chair. I could tell them all about this romantic, picturesque figure of fiction.

I don't know how it happened. But they gathered all around me. And I told them of golden ships that sailed the seven seas, of a famous man and his donkey who wandered unknown ways, of the brute-man from whom we are all descended. I told them things they never knew of Cleopatra, of the eccentric Diogenes, of Romulus and the founding of Rome.

told them of the unfortunate death of Sir Raleigh, of the tragic end of poor Anne Boleyn. And I could see that they were fascinated, impressed.

pressed.

"You must have travelled all over the world to know so many marvelous things!" It was the woman who first mentioned Ali Baba. She was tremendously pleased at having "discovered" me. All evening we talked—of art, of poetry, of literature, of the world's greatest music. And I realized, as I have realized many times since, in social life and in business, that knowledge is nower.

times since, in social life and in business, that knowledge is power.

And yet, mine had been but a fireside education. I had never travelled, never been to college—yet I could hold these people spellbound with my knowledge! It was the famous Pocket University that taught me one new thing every



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one can secure a liberal education, through care-

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Situation

No new turn in general business affairs occurred during the week. Railway traffic continued to be unusually heavy, merchants reported large sales while their customers talked of "how high everything is"; the basic industries showed depression for the most part.

An added stimulus has been given to the construction industry, with a reappearance of a demand for higher wages. But even under slightly higher wage and material costs it is apparent that the "building boom" is going to continue well into 1924 and probably even longer. This will in turn serve as a back log for the iron and steel, lumber, cement and brick industries, and furnish much traffic for the railways.

The stock market halted rather abruptly in its upward advance, on disquieting foreign news. Foreign exchange and foreign bonds were also weak.

The most interesting episode recently has been Secretary Mellon's proposal to scale down income taxes. Of all the cheerful news which has occurred, or been made to occur, this Fall, Mr. Mellon's adroit move has been the soundest, the most genuinely optimistic, and the most popular with the rank and file of businessmen.

Fall in Foreign Exchange

The past fortnight has witnessed a a revival of violent fluctuations in the leading European exchanges: Sterling fell sharply, French francs struck a new low level for all time, and Belgian francs and Italian lire shrank perceptibly. German marks are so low as to be practically unquotable.

In part the decline may be explained as due to the usual exporting of American crops, especially high priced cotton. But it is obvious that the recent political ferment in Germany, the uncertainty as to the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, and the threatened breach between England and Italy on the one hand, and France on the other, have provided the basis for heavy speculative liquidation of European currencies in many of the world's exchange markets. In addition, there has probably been some shifting of European funds to New York for safekeeping, as well as speculative purchases of dollars abroad.

Extra Dividends

An unusual number of extra dividends have been declared recently by prominent American corporations. Following the now historic increase of the Steel Corporation common dividend to 6%, the Vacuum Oil Co., Ingersoll-Rand Co., Eastman Kodak Co., U. S. Gypsum Co., Bucyrus Co. and others have also made extra disbursements to stockholders.

Ingersoll-Rand was perhaps the most lavish, declaring an extra cash dividend of \$20 and an extra stock dividend of 10%. Vacuum Oil's "extra" amounted to 50 cents a share. United States Gypsum disbursed an extra stock dividend of 20% on its common stock, while Eastman Kodak's extra payment was \$1.25 per share. Bucyrus paid 7% extra on its preferred stock.

Regular dividends were also de-clared by the above companies, and likewise by American Sugar on its preferred, Atlas Powder on its common, and U. S. Cast Iron Pipe on common and preferred.

These heavy dividends reflect directly the large corporate earnings generally experienced during 1923, but have been construed to reflect the confident attitude of business men generally toward conditions during the coming year. Stock dividends can of course be largely attributed to the desire of companies to capitalize their surplus before new corporate taxes are devised.

Stability in Steel

The recent optimism so frequently expressed concerning the steel in-dustry is relatively, if not absolutely, borne out by current figures of production and prices. Declines in production during October amounted to only 1% in ingot output, and to only 2½% in pig-iron production. Actual tonnage during October was slightly greater than during the pre-ceding September, but this was due to the greater number of working days in the former month. Prices in the eastern section have remained steady at previously established low levels, while slight declines have occurred in the western and south-

ern fields. Although demand has also declined, the trade has been greatly encouraged of late by the large volume of inquiries which have appeared. course many inquiries represent only a jockeying for lower prices, and cannot be considered equivalent to actual orders. Yet steel plates have begun to show activity from revived programs of shipbuilding, tin plate orders are good, and the Japanese government has bought large amounts of steel for rebuilding its devastated areas. This, coupled with the unabated movement for domestic construction, has been especially cheering to the steel trade. Thus far, the raw material lines of the industry, especially in coke, have been the only ones to experience real depression.

New Security Issues

Ever since the turn in the stockmarket, investment bankers have been rapidly putting out new security is-



Will a YELLOW KING Rule the World?

UT of the mysterious depths of OUT of the mysterious depution of the mysterious amazing prophecy: A yellow-skinned king will rule the world! He will rise to power as hordes of his willing subjects hurl themselves on a war-weakened Europe.

It seems improbable and absurd yet a traveler through Central Asia reports that the idea of Asiatic supremacy is spreading with alarming rapidity. "It is more than probable," he writes, "that the white race will be obliged to reckon with the influence of the now only legendary King of the World."

Read about the Yellow Menace in the December Century, "The King of the World."

The Century is a magazine for people of intelligence and appre-ciation. It is an outstanding achievement in magazine editing—entertaining, instructive, beautifully printed and illustrated.

Subscribe to the Century by the year, so that you will not miss any of the attractive numbers. A year's subscription is a welcome gift at Christmas. Use the coupon below. Send it in now so that the presentation card will arrive in time for Christmas Eve.

Seven Features for December

The King of the World, by Ferdinand Ossendowski.

Moses; A Miracle of Mercy, by Lincoln Steffens.

Steffens.
Some American Cross Sections, by Mrs.
J. Borden Harriman.
Mahatma Gandhi, by Romain Rolland.
The Box-Office Girl, a Story, by Arnold
Bennett.
Phantom Adventure, a Story, by Floyd Dell.
The Man Who Kept a Diary, a Story, by
J. C. Squire.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE

Liberal Literary Amusing

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Name of Giver.....

sues, rather with the air of making hay. The principal issues recently "floated" include the \$100,000,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Co. debentures; \$6,000,000 State of California gold bonds; \$20,000,000 Southern Railway 6's; \$5,000,000 City of Los Angeles 434's; \$2,156,000 City of Akron 5's and 514's; \$1,200,000 Mississippi Power and Light 6½'s; \$5,400,000 Chicago and Alton Equipment Trust 6's; \$2,000,-000 Pennsylvania Water & Power Co. 5½'s; \$15,250,000 Chicago and North Western Railway 5's; \$1,000,-000 Nevada-California Electric Co. 6's; \$2,000,000 Chicago Joint Stock Land Bank 5's; \$2,400,000 Ohio Public Service Co. 6's, \$2,400,000 Electric Bond and Share Co. 6% cumulative preferred stock; \$4,000,000 Palmolive Co. 7% cumulative preferred stock; \$23,100,000 Southern Pacific Co. 5% Equipment Trust certificates; \$8,300,000 Minnesota Power & Light 6's; \$4,000,000 West Penn Co. 7% preferred stock; and \$15,-600,000 North Carolina 43/4's and $4\frac{1}{2}$'s.

Cotton Speculation

A sharp rise in future contracts for cotton has greatly stimulated speculative interest throughout the South. The result has been that unscrupulous individuals in Manhattan have organized "odd-lot" cotton exchanges in order to bucket the orders of small customers. Many of the latter live at considerable distances from New York City, and are through inexperience unable to distinguish between the primary cotton market on the New York Cotton Exchange, and the mushroom imitations of it which crooks are so frequently ready to establish during a cotton boom.

Officers of both the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges are cooperating with the authorities to close up these cotton bucketeers, and evidently with success. Yet when the inevitable smash comes, no doubt the legitimate cotton exchanges will be blamed by many victimized but in-experienced bucket shop customers

for their losses.

Blue Sky for Petroleum

While the increasing supplies of crude oil have led to another price-cut in Pennsylvania crude, and in some sections of the country a further lowering in gasoline prices, leading petroleum men are beginning to see blue sky on the horizon again. Standard oil—usually a good judge of such matters—has shown its faith in the future of the oil business by taking advantage of the present slump to buy up producing companies. Furthermore, the Lamp-house-organ of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey -now has designated next June as the probable time when consumption would again overtake production and lead to a decline in surplus stocks.

ARE STOCKS A BUY AGAIN?

Last March we advised the liquidation of long stocks and the short sale of a selected list of industrials. From March until October, the market lost nearly 50% of what it gained in the preceding bull market.

Since then a marked change has been seen. The market has given evidence of accumulation in individual fields.

A BUY NOW?

Does this change in the market situation warrant broad purchases of securities at existing levels. Or, is this change simply due to technical conditions, as a result to be followed later by further liquidation?

A recent Investment and Speculative Bulletin, prepared for our client, discusses this situation in detail, considering both fundamental and technical conditions, making specific recommendations. A few copies are available FREE.

Simply ask for Bulletin T-24

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Agreeableness A little lesson in charm.

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Habit One good habit is worth a dozen rules.

Send one dollar and tell us where to send these four essays. Will mail as Christmas package on given date if desired.

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Newark, N. J. 215 Central Avenue

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A Thought at Christmas

Expressive in its personal thought of selection; unique in its refinement and simplicity; pleasing because it is practical and useful, this is a remembrance which is valued far above more expensive gifts.

Personal Stationery with monogram or name and address in our "engraving de luxe" on sheet and envelope flap.

Monte Carlo Box

For Home or Club Use

Good bond paper, size 5½ x 8, in white, grey, buff, blue or pink. Marked with fine raised letters in gold, maroon, blue, jade green or black. 200 single sheets (100 marked—100 plain) or 100 double sheets with 100 envelopes, prepaid \$2.00. For marking entire 200 single sheets add 50c. If combination of monogram on paper and address on envelope desired, add 50c.



Strathmore Parchment Ideal for Men

Cabinet as pictured above. 125 sheets and 125 envelopes. Monarch size, 7¼ x 10½. Marked with six lines or less in blue or black. Prepaid \$7.50. Same cabinet in Strathmore script, with vellum-like writing surface. Prepaid \$7.90. Similar cabinet of Danish bond, 250 sheets and 250 envelopes, all marked. Prepaid \$9.75.

Mail your Christmas orders today. You will want some for yourself also. Every box sent by parcel post within 5 days, securely packed in corrugated shipping cases.

Enclose check or money-order. For points West of Mississippi River, add 20c.

We urge comparison. Samples gladly submitted.

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505 Fifth Avenue, New York

Who?

FINALLY beaten in his attempt to keep up with the new facts of an intricate civilization, he has decided there can be no new facts. He has learned all he cares to learn and will continue to live in the world of facts which he inherited.

Who is "he"? A Reactionary?

FINALLY beaten in his attempt to assimilate sanely the facts of the present, he has leaped into the future where he can make his own facts to his own liking. In the world of the future he is free from facts; he cannot be disputed.

Who is "he"? A Radical?

DETERMINED to have an opinion of his own which can be justified by the facts, he persists in knowing the facts, however difficult it may be. He brings his own intelligence to bear upon the task.

Who is "he"? Whoever he may be, his best factfinder is TIME.

TIME, The Weekly-News Magazine.

SPORT

Football Notes

Deducting infants in arms, crir inals in chancery, European absertees and determined aesthetes fro the sum total of U.S. populatio statisticians demonstrated that about one in every hundred citizens in tl country attended football games c Saturday, Nov. 17.

The largest assemblage sardine its way into the 70,000 or more seat of the Yale bowl at New Haver Yale developed further phases of the argument that it has the best tear in the East by smothering Princeto 27 to 0. A squadron of destroyer behind a line of dreadnoughts, the Yale backs and forwards ble Princeton completely off the water Excepting a 32-0 drubbing in 1890 it was the most destructive afternoo for Princeton since the teams firs fought in 1873. The same day the Yale Freshmen won the so-called "Big Three" championship for the third year in succession, over whelming Harvard by the hithertunheard of figure of 59-0.

The Syracuse orange suddenly went sour in their final Eastern game. Colgate 16, Syracuse 7 Eddie Tryon, Colgate halfback, was chiefly responsible. The defeat re moved Syracuse from national cham pionship consideration and materially thinned the interest in their final negotiations with Nebraska on the Cornhuskers' Lincoln gridiron.

A performing bear at Soldiers Field, Cambridge, showed a variety of new tricks to its erstwhile tamer For the second year in succession Brown defeated Harvard; score 20-7.

The startling work of Harry Wilson, Penn State halfback, in scoring the three touchdowns which demon-State's superiority over Penn, 21-0, placed him in the tiny delegation headed by George Pfann, Cornell, who can virtually count on All-American selection.

Koppisch and Schimititsch swished through New York University for a Columbia victory that meant the metropolitan championship. Three touchdowns by the active Koppisch were amplified one point each by the good toe of Schimititsch. Schopp did well at tackle. Score 21 to 0.

Williams won what purports to be the championship of the "Little Three" (Eastern) by subduing Amherst 23 to 7. Wesleyan is the third of the tiny trio.

A jersey coating of "some sticky substance" (possibly glue), against

hich no forbidding clause could be and in the rules, prevented the heralded Haskell Indians idely om fumbling. It failed to help

em offensively and they were tied the Quantico Marines at 14-14. Though outrushed five yards to ne, the Phillips Exeter Academy am seized upon their opportunities ad held Phillips Andover to a 7-7 The brilliant Andover team

as betrayed by poor generalship and nderestimation of Exeter's alert etermination.

ev

Zev defeated In Memoriam in the ule and a quarter match race for He won 20,000 at Louisville, Ky. y a nose after chasing In Memoriam the last stride. It was possibly he closest finish in turf history.

Newspaper photographs showed he heads of the two horses on pracically a deadline, with In Memoriam aving a fraction the better of it. he crowd and In Memoriam's jockey believed he had won the race until

Cev's name was posted.

Harry F. Sinclair, Zev's owner:
This is my happiest day!"
As a result of this victory, Zev becomes the greatest money-winning cacehorse in history. His earnings are now \$302,084. Other magnates

of past years:

 Ringlass
 England
 \$291.275

 Jonovan
 England
 277.215

 Ksar
 France
 260,000

 Man O'War
 U.S.
 249,465

 Exterminator
 U.S.
 244,206

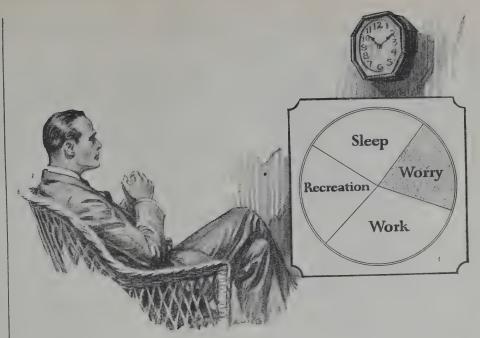
It is now certain that Zev will enter the six-country race for an international cup arranged for Longchamps (Paris) next May 3. The purse is 1,000,000 francs; but since that is only \$60,000 in American money, Pierre Wertheimer, owner of the out-French three-year-old, standing Epinard, will come to America next month to make a side bet with Owner Sinclair, so that the latter may feel it to be worth his while to send Zev over the water. Other countries in the race will be Britain, Spain, Italy, Belgium, France.

Americans All

The International Boxing Union meeting in Paris officially designated the boxing champions of the world in all weights. All are Americans:

Flyweight ... Pancho Villa
Bantamweight ... Joe Lynch
Featherweight ... Johnny Dundee
Lightweight ... Benuy Leonard
Weltonweight ... Mickey Welken Welterweight Mickey Walker Middleweight Harry Greb Light Heavyweight. . . . None Heavyweight Jack Dempsey

The Light Heavyweight Championship is officially vacant because Battling Siki, Senegalese, was disbarred by the French Boxing Commission. In America Mike McTigue, the Irishman, is generally regarded as Light Heavyweight champion because he defeated Siki in Dublin last St. Patrick's Day. But since Siki failed to weigh in before that contest it is



How much of your day is worry?

EVERY DAY has twenty-four hours. The richest man has no more time, the poorest has no less. And all men must divide their days into three main divisions-Work, Recreation, Sleep.

But there is a fourth division. In proportion as you get rid of it, you add to your income, your standing and your peace of mind. In proportion as you give way to it, you find it spreading like a cancer over the three main divisions of your time.

Its name is Worry.

Effective work cannot be done by men whose minds are wandering in futile concern about their bills, their business positions, their futures. No man can benefit from his round of golf or his evening at home with a book if he is really far away—fearing a pressing creditor, or tomorrow's work.

And if worry follows you to bed at night—then indeed you have little chance for happiness or even physical health.

There is a way out. There is an outside influence ready to help you reduce the hours or minutes that worry steals away from you. There is an outside influence that has made the lives of 200,000 other men happier as well as more prosperous.

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Its name is the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

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If it is more income you needthe Alexander Hamilton Institute has helped every conscientious subscriber to earn more money. Many have doubled and tripled their salaries in one year. If you need a better, more dignified, more permanent position—trust the business judgment of the 27,000 Presidents who have enrolled.

Here is a curious fact to which 200,000 Institute men can testify. The very moment you tear off the coupon at the foot of this page, you will feel the satisfaction that comes from having taken a step forward—a step that may be a decisive one in

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If I mail this coupon, something is going to happen; an outside influence is going to work in my behalf. I am going to find out whether it can do for me what it has done for so many others. I am going to mail this coupon today—and receive the Definite Plan of Business Progress which it promises.

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Send me "Forging Ahead in Business" which I may keep without obligation.
Name Please write plainly
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The reliable tough cover floater — mesh marking. Also in standard size recess, the longest lived 50c ball sold. \$6.00 per dozen.

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not recognized by the international body.

The International Union asked the National Boxing Association of America to designate an American Light Heavyweight Champion or to organize a competition for the selection of one before next August. The International Union will organize a similar contest abroad and the American and European Champions could then be matched for the title. Gene Tunney of Manhattan is generally recognized as the American Light Heavyweight Champion.

The International Union also drew up an official list of European champions:

Flyweight Montreuil (Belgium)
Bantamweight Lake (England)
Featherweight Criqui (France)
Lightweight Mason (England)
Welterweight Hobin (Belgium)
Middleweight Todd (England)
Heavyweight Spalla (Italy)



) Keystone
WYANT D. VANDERPOOL
He is on the fairway to a Presidency

U. S. G. A.

The nominating committee of the United States Golf Association picked its slate of nominees for officers of the Association, which is practically equivalent to election. The honor of the Presidency fell to Wyant D. Vanderpool of the Morris County (N. J.) Golf Club. For several years Mr. Vanderpool was Secretary of the U. S. G. A.; last year he was Vice President.

He is to succeed the retiring President J. Frederick Byers, a brother of E. M. Byers, who was National Amateur Champion in 1906. The two Vice Presidents slated are Robert A. Gardner of the Ontwensia Club, Chicago, National Champion in 1909 and 1915, and William C. Fownes, Jr., of the Oakmont Club, Pittsburgh National Champion in 1910.

Thus the champions of yesterday are the officials of today.

AERONAUTICS

A Mast

It requires over 300 men to tak the Shenandoah in or out of it hangar, and there is always considerable hazard in such work. Bu now (for the first time in America) aviation) a dirigible has been mad fast to a mooring mast. With Cap tain Frank R. McCrary and Captain Anton Heinen, the German engineer pilot, in charge, the Shenandoah her nose about 200 feet above the ground, glided towards the apex or a huge mooring mast which stands some 1,500 feet west of the Lakehurs hangar. As the dirigible approached the mast, it dropped a steel cable. A ground crew of three officers and 18 men seized the cable and fastened it to another cable attached to the mast A windlass in the mooring mast hauled the cable upwards and taking out its slack drew the airship's nose an automatically locking swivel at the very top of the tower. The Shenandoah now rides like a huge weathercock, immune to the most violent wind and ready to fly away with but a few minutes' preparation. The use of mooring masts means smaller personnel, greater safety.

Air Mail Radio

The General Electric Co. announced that Postmaster General New has ordered all mail planes to be equipped with special radio sending and receiving sets. Pilots can converse with land stations, get their bearings in rain, fog or night, find out the weather ahead of them, summon help in case of emergency landings. Exhaustive tests show that the equipment will work even when thoroughly saturated with rain or snow.

The operation of the set is simple—as it must be for a man piloting an airplane, who has to receive or send messages while continuing his trip. Throwing a switch and turning a large knob till an ammeter on the dashboard shows a maximum reading is the whole tuning up process. A motor generator set, driven by a storage battery which the engine charges just as an automobile does, supplies the necessary pressure of 1,000 volts. Two hundred feet of trailing wire, let out when the plane leaves the ground, constitutes the antenna.

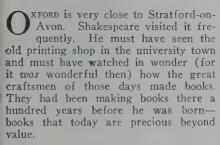
Fast Landings

Generally speaking, the faster the landing speed, the greater the maximum speed possible with an airplane. The National Aeronautic Association, which controls all racing in the United Staes, has come out with the definite ruling that 75 miles an hour is the fastest speed at which any plane is "allowed" to land. In Europe, landing speeds of 100 miles an hour for racers are not unknown.

All of Shakespeare In This One Volume

()nly three living men know the secret which makes this wonderful book possible

Here, in a single slender volume, is everything that Shakespeare ever wrote; it is a book of the rarest character, made by the finest book-craftsmen in the world, at the Oxford University Press, in England. It contains almost 1,400 clearly-printed pages, yet it can be slipped easily into an overcoat pocket. How is this possible? How can it be done?



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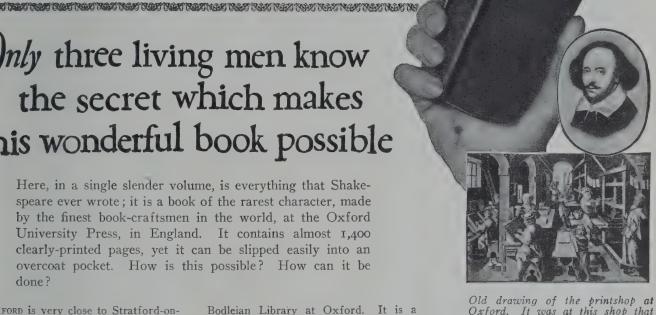
For, here in one slim volume, is all of his work! It follows the exact text, without abridgment, of one of the three authentic copies of the First Folio, in the

Bodleian Library at Oxford. It is a book of almost 1,400 pages, yet actually it is not more than one inch in thickness.

The secret which makes it possible was discovered by an Oxford student in a journey to the Far East, and it now lies locked in a burglar-proof vault in Oxford University. It is the secret of Oxford India-paper, known only to three living men-the most wonderful paper

But even this is not all. The men who made this book had determined that it was to be the supreme achievement of centuries of bookmaking at Oxford. The clear, bold type used was selected from The very ink was made in 550 styles. Oxford! Each individual book was bound by hand, in gold-stamped Pluviusin, by the finest master-craftsmen. The result is-more than a book. It is a work of art.

Think how much Shakespeare has meant to you; how he has enriched your life! When you feel so warmly toward him,



Old drawing of the printshop at Oxford. It was at this shop that Shakespeare probably watched the old book-craftsmen at work.

is it not fitting that you should own his works in a form really worthy of him? The Plymouth Publishing Company has obtained the privilege of presenting this wonderful book to the American public. For months we have been awaiting this edition, and now the first few hundred copies have just arrived from abroad. (Some are thumb-indexed for those who prefer it.) If you wish, we will gladly send one to you for examination.

Simply fill in the coupon below and mail it to us today. The book will be sent to you at our expense for one week's free examination. No advance payment—no C. O. D.'s. If you agree that the book is all that we say, then send your check or money order to cover the low price. If you do not agree return the volume to us charges

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RESERVATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS MUST BE MADE AT ONCE

Additional copies of this book should be received from Oxford before Christmas; exactly how many will come, however, we do not know. If you wish to obtain a copy as a Christmas gift, reservation should be made immediately. Orders will be filled in the sequence in which they are received.

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From Immigrant to Inventor



Michael Pupin, Professor of Electro - Mechanics, Columbia University

Few American autobiographies have touched the hearts of readers so closely or have stirred their imaginations so deeply. Most of the letters reprinted here were written while Professor Michael Pupin's life-story was being issued serially in *Scribner's*. There are scores of others so full of personal emotion that Professor Pupin was unwilling to make them available for publication.

Read These Letters

From Harvey M. Watts:

"I cannot resist the temptation to congratulate you on the charm and compelling interest of your autobiography in Scribner's."

From an Officer high in the War Department:

"I have just finished reading twice over the fourth installment of your autobiography in Scribner's. I have read each of the preceding ones at least three times each. I cannot resist writing you a word of encouragement and admiration. . . . As a human document for the inspiration of youth there has been nothing like it, in my opinion, for a good many years. . . Your story will live and exert an influence for a long time to come."

From George Ellery Hale:

"I have enjoyed enormously Pupin's first installment in your September number and fully agree with you in predicting a great success for his book."

Professor Pupin's Autobiography Has Inspired Scores of Such Letters

"Nothing that I know of in American literature is more interesting or inspiring. . . . It seldom happens that a man is fortunate enough to have both the experiences and the capacity to write about them."

"I am reading with thrilled interest the account of your life. I wish every educator could study your early life and see how the peasant songs, poetry and traditions prepared your spirit."

"We have all been reading your articles at home and I cannot refrain from telling you how keenly interested we are in every detail. You have such a gift of making everything dramatic and vivid that even the homely becomes fascinating."

"I have just read for the tenth time your delightful story in the April Scribner's. . . . It is absolutely perfect."

From Arthur L. Doremus:

"Your story in Scribner's is really most entrancing. I cannot recall when I have read a tale... which has inspired me so much or given me greater pleasure."

From Nicholas Murray Butler:

"Your fascinating autobiography which is appearing in Scribner's continues to give me great enjoyment. I heartily congratulate you on it."

From Sir Gilbert Parker:

"I've read Michael Pupin's article on 'From Immigrant to Inventor' and it certainly is a fine piece of work. I shall look forward to the next."

From Henry G. Prout:

"I have just read the first installment of Pupin in Scribner's. It is beautiful, and it is more, it is big."

The Saturday Review (London) says:

"Another American book, which I strongly recommend is 'From Immigrant to Inventor,' by Prof. Pupin. The author is a scientific man of international fame, who was born a Serb in the Banat or military frontier of Austria, then incorporated with Hungary. The book has two interests. I have never met so good and complete an account of the Americanization of an immigrant, and I have never read so plain a story of the growth of modern science told for those who have no knowledge of the subject. But it has in my eyes a merit far greater. The account of life in his native village as a herd boy is written with a simple and vivid style which approaches the highest literary art, and this simple and direct method, even in his most romantic outbursts of feeling, persist through the book."

"From Immigrant to Inventor" is already in its second large printing. Illustrated.

\$4.00 at all bookstores

MILESTONES

Engaged. Century Allen Milstead, of Rock Island, Ill., left tackle on the Yale football eleven, to Miss Mildred Bechtel, of Milford, Conn.

Married. Miss Esther Tumulty, of Jersey City, to Joseph Francis Igoe of East Orange, N. J. The bride was given away by her brother, Joseph P. Tumulty, former Secretary to President Woodrow Wilson.

Married Harry King Curtis, of Manhattan, son of U. S. Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, to Mrs. Elliott Cameron of Washington.

Married. Miss Alma Rubens, cinema actress (current film: *Under the Red Robe*), to Dr. Daniel Carson Goodman, author and cinema producer. The marriage, which was celebrated "on or near Labor Day" in a place not designated, was only recently announced.

Died. Ambrose Higgins, Jr., four, in Manhattan, knocked down by a truck. Representing the children of America, he laid a wreath on the bier of President Harding when the latter's body lay in state in the Capitol, Washington.

Died. Wilhelm Pfannkuch, oldest member of the German Social-Democratic Party, personal friend of the late Karl Marx (1818-1883), in Berlin. He was Honorary President of the National Assembly at Weimar, 1919, which adopted the present constitution of the German Republic.

Died. Saburo Shimada, 71, Japanese politician and long one of the ablest lieutenants of the late Marquis Okuma (1838-1922).

Died. Dr. John Wanamaker, 3d, 47, nephew of the late John Wanamaker, in Philadelphia.

Died. Maurice Healy, 64, brother of Timothy Healy, Governor General of the Irish Free State, in Cork. He was an independent Nationalist member from Cork in the British House of Commons, 1909-1918.

Died. George Chadbourne Taylor, 55, President of the American Railway Express Co., at Pelham Heights, N. Y., of heart disease. Without funds or high influence, he started his career at the age of 17 as the driver of one of the wagons of the Company.

Died. Ernest August, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneberg, formerly Duke of Cumberland, 78, at Gmunden, Austria, after an apoplectic stroke. (See page 8.)

Died. Miss Hope Christy, sister of Artist Howard Chandler Christy, at Columbus, Ohio.

Died. Honorable Lady Herbert, in London, American wife of the late Sir Michael Henry Herbert, British Ambassador to Washington (1902-

IMAGINARYINTERVIEWS

Hugo Stinnes: "In Zürich I commenced publication of a new weekly, the Züricher Landzeitung-16 pages and a guaranteed circulation of 50,000. The paper is given away now, but is expected later to go on a commercial basis. An editorial announcement said that the publication is written by Swiss. But cable despatches in the American press stated that 'there are known to be many Germans on the staff.'

Hugo Stinnes, Jr.: "At Lexington, Ky., I attended a horse race (Zev vs. In Memoriam). My host was Harry F. Sinclair, Chairman of the Board of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation and owner of the successful Zev."

Raymond Poincaré, Nationalist Premier of France: "It was re-ported that I, at a session of the French Academy, walked arm in arm with the Socialist-author, Ana-tole France. At a doorway I said gallantly: 'After you. The Gov-ernment yields to genius.' The great ironist accepted my tribute."

Charles F. Murphy, Tammany chieftain: "It is well known that William R. Hearst bitterly opposed me in the recent municipal election." in New York City. Last week, at French Lick Springs, Ind., the New York City morning newspapers were York City morning newspapers were brought to my room by a bellboy. The New York American was on top of the pile. When I saw that publication my face became so grim that the bellboy was frightened. 'Any missing?' he asked, apologetically. 'No,' said I. 'There is one too many.' With that I handed the American to the astonished boy. 'Take that away,' I directed, 'and take care that one is never brought take care that one is never brought to my room again as long as I am here. I have barred that paper from my home in New York, and it is just as objectionable to me in French Lick as it is in New York!"

Luis Angel Firpo, Argentine ape: "A despatch from Buenos Aires stated that I arrived in La Paz, Bolivia, 'in a sulky mood.' Met by a cheering crowd, I fled hastily in my automobile, refused to raise my hat. Later, when I failed to appear at an athletic meeting, the citizens interpreted this as another slight. interpreted this as another slight. They marched the streets crying: 'Death to Firpo!'"

James W. Wadsworth, Jr., U. S. Senator from New York: "The sporting pages stated that my son, James, 'played brilliantly' at full-back on the Yale Freshman football eleven in their annual game against Harvard, scored two goals from placement, 'aided materially in rollplacement, 'aided materially in rolling up a score of 59-0—an unprecedented total.' I myself, when an undergraduate at Yale, played first base on the University nine, was addressed by my classmates as 'Gentleman Jim.'" man Jim.

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Yeats. He and Kipling are the only men to win the Nobel Prize with English. (P. 12.)

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The first time in 2,000 years that bishops have been theologically unanimous. (P. 17.)

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VIEW with ALARM

Having perused well the chronicle of the week, the Vigilant Patriot views with alarm:

The world's record in vicious profanity. (P. 14.)

Too much business to attend the big game of the Alma Mater. (P. 1.)

A situation that places the State Department between Japan and California. (P. 4.)

The necessity for \$28,500,000 more to enforce prohibition. (P. 5.)

A "disgraceful" costume in the House of Lords. (P. 8.)

The father of a family kept from his native land. (P. 9.)

A city that lacks music in its pocketbook. (P. 16.)

Decline of the franc to the lowest point in history. (P. 10.)

The crimson gentleman who dangled his tail and gave Ralph Pulitzer to drink. (P. 6.)

The opening of a can of guaranteed Mascagni. (P. 16.)

The Senatorial thesis that "discontent is abroad in the land. (P. 1.)

The intricacies of the Green Bill. (P. 3.)

The pulling-power of a want-ad in Germany. (P. 10.)

"Prescribing a pill to cure an earthquake." (P. 7.)

War with Japan. According to high school children of California, it is inevitable. (P. 19.)

Allied vaporings. (P. 7.)

A division of the human race "non-existent as human beings." (P. 5.)

The traditions of England, suffering from a paucity of Dukes. (P. 7.)

History that cannot add a cubit to a cowboy. (P. 13.)

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The Weekly News-Magazine







VOL. II NO. 14

ROBERT MARION IA FOLLETTE
"At the fulcrum of the teeter-totter"—
See Page 5

DEC. 3, 1923



TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 14

Dec. 3, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

The White House Week

The business of preparing his message to Congress took up a large part of the President's time. Much of the remainder was spent in a series of conferences with members of Congress who had arrived in the Capital in advance of the opening of Congress. Committee heads and Republican leaders of the Senate and House popped in to explain their plans and discover just what support they might expect from the White House. Multitudinous affairs of this kind kept the President from many other activities.

¶ A delegation representing the Federal Council of Churches and headed by George W. Wickersham called at the White House to tell the President that the Protestant Churches of the U. S. favor participation in the World Court. The President was non-committal in his reply.

¶ Announcement was made that the President would decline all invitations which might take him away from Washington before the opening of Congress. Mr. Coolidge's tickets to the West Point-Annapolis football game, in Manhattan (which Mr. Coolidge, as Vice President, attended last year and the year before), were used by Secretary Slemp, who took a number of disabled veterans as his

Mr. Coolidge, along with Messrs. William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson, was made Honorary Governor General of the National Society of Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims; the President donned cap and gown and was initiated into the John Adams Senate, Boston University Chapter, of Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity at the White House in the presence of 200 members of that organization in similar garments.

The State of the Union

Calvin Coolidge completed the preparation of his message to Congress, or, in Constitutional language,

prepared "information of the state of the union" and recommendations for such measures as he judges "necessary and expedient." Having drafted his "information," he put it quietly into his pocket.

All that the world was allowed to know until such time as the message is delivered to Congress—was that it was brief as such messages go, presenting a few proposals, but not going into detailed argument. This was only political wisdom. There are a whole host of Presidential aspirants ready to seize upon any pretext in the message as an excuse for attacks on the Administration's policy and for advancing their respective candidacies. The less argumentative and the more general the message is, the less ground these gentlemen will have to stand on, and the more advantage will accrue to Mr. Coolidge.

Nevertheless, many guesses were made about the leading topics of the message. The consensus of these predictions favored: 1) tax reduction; 2) agricultural relief; 3) the

CONTENTS

National Affairs 1- 6
Foreign News 7-12
Music
Cinema
The Theatre14-15
<i>Art</i> 15
Books16-17
Religion17-18
Law
Science
<i>Medicine</i> 20
The Press22-24
Sport24-25
Business and Finance26-27
Aeronautics 27
Milestones 29
Imaginary Interviews 29
Point with Pride 31
View with Alarm 32

Published weekly by TIME, Incorpora-ed, at 236 East 39th St., New York, N. Y. Subscription, \$5 per year. Entered as sec-ond-class matter February 28, 1923, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

railroads; 4) no general building or "pork barrel" bill, but a program for the better housing of Government departments at the Capital. Whether or not the President designs to make it so, it is felt that the first of these will stand out. It was not generally agreed whether the President would definitely support the tax plan of Secretary Mellon (Time, Nov. 19) or favor tax reduction in such general terms as would permit of compromise. A soldiers' bonus and participation in the World Court are likely to be lightly passed over if not completely ignored.

On the opening day of Congress, Dec. 3, the President is to submit the estimates of the Budget Bureau for the next fiscal year. The budget is accompanied by a letter, and in this letter the President is expected to present in detail Secretary Mellon's plan for tax reduction, probably without supporting argument.
Ordinarily the President sends his

message to Congress or addresses Congress in person on the second day of the session. But this year there is reason to believe (See page 3) that Congress will not be ready to receive the President's message for one or two, perhaps several, days afterwards. The "spokesman at the White House" said that President Coolidge had not decided whether he would read his message in person or merely send the message to be read by the clerks of the two Houses. The practice of reading messages in person has been followed by only four Presidents, the two first, Washington and John Adams, and the two last, Wilson and Harding. If one of the two Houses is not ready to receive the President's message until some time after the other House, it is quite likely that the President's message may be sent to be read by the clerks.

Booms

The situations of the gentlemen who aspire to head their Parties' tickets in 1924 changed little except for a certain amount of "crystallization"

—the natural result of approaching

Presidential primaries.
In South Dakota "county proposal meetings" were held to choose delegates to state conventions of each Party, to be held Dec. 4. These conventions, according to South Dakota's practice, will select first and second choices to appear on Presidential primary ballots in the Spring. Most of the delegates chosen were unin-structed. In the Republican State Convention it will be a contest between the Hiram Johnson and the Coolidge men; in the Democratic, between McAdoo and Ford supporters; in the Farmer-Labor, between Ford and La Follette. In the Democratic contest, it was reported that McAdoo was sure to be chosen, but most of the reports emanated from the Mc-Adoo camp. It is likely that all the men above named will be placed on the primary ballots, but which in first, and which in second place is uncertain.

Calvin Coolidge. The President has made no open move for nomination. He does not need to. His only open opponent, so far, is Hiram Johnson. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts declared that all his state's delegates will be for Coolidge. Senator Willis of Ohio asserted that his state probably would have no favorite sons, since President Harding left no "heirs or assigns." Senator Watson announced that he might enter the Indiana primaries as a favorite son, so that Hiram Johnson would not get Indiana's delegation by de-In that case Mr. Watson would be expected, if all went well, to deliver up his delegation to Mr. Coolidge at the National Convention. Perhaps Mr. Watson or some other favorite son doing similarly might be nominated for Vice President.

Hiram W. Johnson. The Senator from California is literally doing his best, as he promised, to get into the primaries in every state. He expects to enter, it is known, in California, South Dakota, Nebraska, Indiana and even Massachusetts. The last state is, of course, pro-Coolidge, but it is surmised that the Californian hopes to gather a few delegates there in order to offset the situation in his own state. Mr. Johnson's fences are in none too good repair at home. The California Republican organization is against him, the southern Californians do not like his isolationist policies and the Hoover-Coolidge supporters are strong. Mr. Johnson's campaign is barely getting started and it will probably have plenty of

financial backing. William Wrigley, Jr. (chewing gum) and Albert D. Lasker (advertising), ex-Chairman of the Shipping Board, are evidently behind him.

William G. McAdoo. The McAdoo boom is more widespread (with the possible exception of Mr. Coolidge's) and more open than that of any other candidate. He is in the contest in nearly every state. Alabama and New York appear to be the only out-



© Keystone

MANUEL ROXAS

"Rising winds, colder, with storms"

standing exceptions. Alabama is rather clearly the property of its favorite son, Senator Underwood, who is McAdoo's chief opponent. New York is also devoted to a favorite son, Governor Smith. Making a fight against a favorite son in his own state is not often good politics. Besides frequently being a waste of effort and money, it antagonizes the favorite son, whose delegation might otherwise be induced to "come over" in the closing hours of a National Convention.

Alfred E. Smith. The Governor of New York is an ardent Wet as well as a Roman Catholic. Therefore he has poor prospects. Nevertheless he may be used as a stalking horse by the three anti-McAdoo bosses, Brennan of Illinois, Taggart of Indiana, Murphy of New York, who recently sojourned together at French Lick Springs. There was talk of entering him in the Illinois primaries to prevent a McAdoo victory there.

Oscar W. Underwood. The Senaator from Alabama is openly afield, but his organization is not yet nationally active. There is some doubt whether he can carry even the entire South against McAdoo. Texas, for example, is reported in favor of the latter.

Dec. 3, 1923

Henry Ford. The Michigander is coquetting so long with all Parties, and all platforms, without announcing his affections, that there is danger of all state delegations becoming wedded to other candidates, and his entire boom turning into a strange, new form of automobile advertising. Nevertheless there is strong sentiment for him in the West. The chief supporters of his boom, so far, are, however, only the dilletant politicians, gentlemen without much electoral potency.

In the background for the Democratic nomination persistently remain Senator Ralston of Indiana, Governor Bryan of Nebraska, Governor Silzer of New Jersey, Senator Copeland of New York—especially the first. One of the others may well turn into Vice

Presidential timber.

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania also hangs on the ragged edge of Republican candidacy, with a substantial public following but no political organization of national scope.

THE CABINET Philippine Forecasts

With the approach of the Congressional Session, there also approached Señor Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives, who was on his way to the U. S. to tell the War Department and members of Congress why the Philippines should be made independent

This young-looking Filipino holds the post which was vacated by the astute Sergio Osmena who preferred to sit in the Philippine Senate under his brother politician, Quezon. It may have been that Osmena foresaw unprofitable struggles with Governor General Wood, and preferred to avoid a position of open leadership. At any rate, Roxas was made Speaker of the House and side by side with President Quezon of the Senate has opposed General Wood. Now he comes to Washington for the thankless task of trying to convince the Administration that the Philippines should be made independent. The political prognosticators prophesied: "Rising winds, colder, with storms."

Hardly had Señor Roxas set sail for the U.S., however, when Manuel

Quezon and Antonio de los Alas (who is acting as Speaker of the House, in Roxas' absence) agreed with General Wood on the appointment of officers to the National Coal Co. This was apparently a direct reversal of Quezon's policy of absolutely non-coöperation which he and his Collectivist followers adopted. Reports came of a near-rapprochement between Quezon and Wood: "Ah," said the prophets, "Fair and warmer."

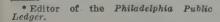
The next news was that General Wood, who had returned to Manila from Mindanao before setting out on a visit to Java, had vetoed a bill passed by the Legislature. This bill was to remit penalties for non-payment of land taxes in 1923. Filipinos, like U. S. farmers, have suffered lately and are crying for aid -more however on account of crop losses than prices—but General Wood did not regard the situation as sufficiently serious to warrant abandonment of penalties for nonpayment of taxes. The Legislature is expected to rise in protest—the Governor having departed for Java. The weathermen shook their heads: "Cloudy, with more stormy weather in the offing."

CONGRESS

Der Tag

On Dec. 3 opens the first session of the 68th Congress of the United States. That is Der Tag for Robert Marion La Follette, senior Senator from Wisconsin. In 1905 Mr. La Follette first went to the Senate. He had previously been elected governor of Wisconsin three times in succession. He had instituted remarkable "reforms." Great things were expected from him as a leader of the progressives. And then came disappointment — many disappointments.

He never gathered a large following. His was always the righteously indignant voice of the protesting minority. His followers deserted him at crucial moments. He joined the ill-fated Progressive Movement of 1912. For years he has been a minority candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination. But his trouble was that he could not work continuously with able assistants. In the words of Edward G. Lowry* he has "no facility for mutual easements and accommodations." He is a leader of the in-





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FREDERICK H. GILLETT

He kept his seat for 30 years

surgents because he is their prototype, their most explosive dynamite. But a weaver of a stout party, he is not.

At last he comes into his own. The opening of the 68th Congress is his day. It is for him to make history; for this year he rules Congress—rules it in the same way that, as the progressives say, one man rules the Supreme Court in a 5-4 decision. With opposing weights almost evenly balanced he stands at the fulcrum of the teeter-totter, able to see-saw decisive power to either power. It is the supreme triumph, the aeme of power, to which a man of La Follette's type, by character an eternal insurgent, can attain.

The majority of Mr. La Follette's group are, like himself, labelled as Republicans; a few are Democrats; and fewer still, Farmer Laborites. In the Senate 49 votes are a majority; in the House 218 votes. The Republicans list on paper 50 Senators and 225 Representatives—but only on paper. The La Follette group numbers 10 or 15 in the Senate and from 25 to 50 in the House. They are not bound by iron-clad allegiance to Mr. La Follette; some will come and some will go on every issue, but there are enough of the La Follette-minded always to form a group that will hold the balance of power.

Last week Senator La Follette was reported ill with influenza. He

is 68 and his health no longer what it was once. It is even possible that considerations of health may keep him out of the Presidential race next year. If influenza should keep him from the opening of Congress, he will be there, represented in spirit by his two lieutenants—Senator Norris of Nebraska and Representative John M. Nelson of Wisconsin.

Organization

On December 3 Congress assembles. It is then expected to adjourn in memory of the late President Harding. On December 4 the House will probably begin organization, but the Senate is likely to adjourn again in honor of its three members lately dead—Senators Dillingham of Vermont, Nelson of Minnesota, Nicholson of Colorado. On the 5th, the Senate will begin organization.

When the Houses set about electing officers and naming committee members, the strategy of each group will be about the same in Senate and Houses.

The regular Republicans will naturally try to keep control of everything.

The LaFollette group will have its candidates for office which it probably will not elect; but it will endeavor by this means to prevent the election of extreme conservatives, and to obtain for itself important committee places.

The Democrats, might, by alliance with Republican insurgents, elect their own men to official places, but this is not their plan, for they would rather make the Republicans assume full responsibility for the next Congress. The Democrats will, however, demand greater representation on committees because the Republican majorities are reduced in the new Congress.

The important Senate Committees were composed in the last Congress of ten Republicans and six Democrats. It is proposed to change this proportion to nine-seven. If the regular Republicans yield to both insurgent and Democratic demands, they will be in the same committee situation which they are in on the floors of the Houses—without an effective majority.

The Senate. The chief fight in the Senate's organization will be over the post of President pro tem. Because there is now no Vice President, the President pro tem of the Senate will be its permanent presiding officer. In addition he will have the Vice

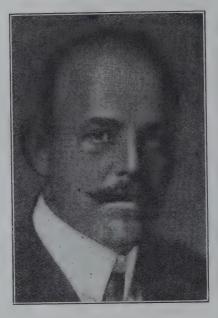
President's salary (\$12,000, instead of \$7,500), the Vice President's motor car, the Vice President's offices, and other perquisites. In short, the job of President pro tem has an entirely new and shining attractiveness.

In the last Congress, Senator A. B. Cummins of Iowa held the post. He would like to have it again. The LaFollette group do not object; they rather urge it. "But," they say, "when Mr. Cummins has these new duties he must give up the Chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce Committee." "But," reply the regular Republicans, "if Mr. Cummins leaves the Committee, Senator La Follette, by seniority rule, will become Chairman of it—he would be able to play with the railways just as he and the other 'radicals' desire."

The House. Insurgent tactics in the House are similar to those in the Senate. But there is a prospect of more delay in organization. Frederick Huntington Gillett, Speaker of the House during the last two Congresses, is the gentleman at whose expense the game may be played. For the last 30 years, continuously, he has represented the Second District of Massachusetts in Congress, a thoroughly seasoned parliamentarian, valuable to the regular Republicans and not very objectionable to other groups. The Democrats will nominate to run against him, Representative Finis J. Garrett of Tennessee, Democratic floor leader in the last House. His nomination will be purely a matter of form, since the Democrats have no desire to elect him; it is the custom for the minority party to nominate for Speaker, the man whom later becomes its floor leader. The insurgents planned to name to oppose Mr. Gillett, Henry Allen Cooper of Wisconsin, a Representative whose service began at the same time as Mr. Gillett's. His nomination will probably be a matter of tactics. The insurgents by mustering as few as eight votes for Mr. Cooper can effectively block the election of a Speaker.

Such a situation happened once before, in 1855, when the House was deadlocked on organization from Dec. 3, 1855, to Feb. 2, 1856, during which time the clerk of the House presided. Finally a special rule was adopted permitting the Speaker to be elected by plurality instead of a majority, and General Nathaniel P. Banks was elected.

It is guessed that the insurgents will adopt obstructionist tactics of this kind; that after a deadlock has continued, possibly for several days, the regular Republicans will make certain concessions on important committee memberships; that then probably Mr. Gillett will be elected. The compromises may be made with the insurgents or with Democrats, or both. The Democrats want the Republicans to have the Speakership,



© Paul Thompson

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH
"Our former leader will not be with us"

and, for due concessions, enough Democrats might leave the floor to give the regular Republicans a majority.

Importance is added to this possible delay of organization in the House, because, unless there be unanimous consent to suspend the rules, the President's message cannot be read to that body until it is organized.

While Mr. Gillett's seat is in jeopardy, largely for inter-party tactical reasons, another very real contest has been waged between two other factions for the Republican floor leadership of the House. The conservatives, or "reactionaries," as they are called by their opponents, proposed Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, husband of Alice Roosevelt, for that post. The progressives, a group more to be identified with the Hiram Johnson than the LaFollette type, proposed William J. Graham of Illinois. The odds seemed to be in favor of Mr. Longworth, but probably concessions will have to be made to the

Graham group. In speaking for himself, Mr. Longworth propounded the Republican situation as follows:

Republican situation as follows:

"As compared with our representation in the last House, we shall be under an additional disadvantage, for we have lost a large number of our best parliamentarians and fighting men. Our former leader, Mondell, will not be with us, nor will Fess, nor Campbell, nor Walsh, nor Stafford, nor Greene, nor Kelley, nor Fordney, nor Reavis, nor—the peer of them all—the late James R. Mann. These were the men who bore the brunt of every battle, and their places will be difficult indeed to fill.

"On the other hand, our opponents have lost none of their fighting force and have a number of additions of great strength. Garrett, and Garner, and Pou, and Crisp, and Rayburn will be joined by Rainey, and Hull, and Cannon [Clarence Cannon of Missouri], whose profound knowledge of parliamentary law is familiar to us all. We, as a party, will have our work cut out for us if we are to emerge from the parliamentary battles of the next session with credit to ourselves and to our party, and it cannot be done without co-operation and teamwork."

Legislation

Once organization is effected, Congressional affairs will take a slightly different line. The Democrats, while in general unwilling to take the responsibility of initiative in legislation, will be willing to do a little log rolling with any group of Republicans that "gets off the reservation." Some of the leading issues that will come up and probable alignments will be:

A Soldier Bonus. This will probably not be a party issue. Only a few Republicans and Democrats oppose it. The progressives and radicals are loudly for it. There may be enough anti-bonus votes in the Senate to prevent the repassage of the bill if the President vetoes it.

Tax Reduction. Secretary Mellon's proposal for tax reduction was received so warmly by the public that there will doubtless be some form of favorable action taken. All groups are for reductions in the lower brackets and for lower taxes on "salary" income than on "investment" income. The Democrats, progressives and insurgents oppose, some of them bitterly, reduction of the higher surtaxes. But some sort of tax reduction is almost inevitable.

Railways. The insurgents will fight for drastic revision or repeal

of the Esch-Cummins Act. The regular Republicans, if they follow the leadership of Senator Cummins, will favor compulsory consolidation

of the railways in a period of years. Farm Problem. The insurgents will strongly advocate various forms of wheat-relief to be carried out more or less at Government expense. The regular Republicans believe little can be done except to let the situation right itself, but will probably have to make some gesture of helpfulness. The Democrats will advocate repeal of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff and entrance into the League of Nations, as relief measures-without expecting either to come about.

Foreign Policy. The insurgents and progressives will continue to damn the World Court and the League of Nations, the Democrats will advocate both, while the Administration forces will probably steer a middle course-mildly pro-

Court but anti-League.



"Face the Facts"

The Association against the Prohibition Amendment launched plans for a conference to be held in Washington on Jan. 21, immediately after a conference of the Anti-Saloon League. It is to be called a "face-the-facts" conference. The list of names, prepared by Captain W. H. Stayton, head of the Association, in connection with the conference was

First came Thomas Francis Bayard, Senator from Delaware, he who proudly records in his Congressional biography that his father, grandfather, great uncle, great-grand-father and great-great-grandfather, were all at various times Senators from Delaware. Mr. Bayard is to speak. So is John Philip Hill, Representative from Maryland, who last Summer dared Prohibition Commissioner Haynes to arrest him for making grape juice in his cellar.

Governor Ritchie of Maryland, Governor Blaine of Wisconsin, Senator Stanley of Kentucky, Senator Couzens of Michigan, were also "invited to speak." And among those "associated with the organization" and "expected to be in attendance" were: Gertrude Atherton; W. W. Atterbury of Pennsylvania; Senator Bruce of Maryland; Marshall Field; Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske; Kermit Roosevelt; Augustus Thomas, Owen Wister, Walter Damrosch.



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SENATOR BAYARD He proudly records

ARMY AND NAVY

The Veterans' Bureau

The public hearings of a subcommittee of the Senate investigating the Veterans' Bureau closed, at least tentatively. The Senate is expected to receive the report of the investigation (which has so far cost about \$15,000) about Dec. 15. As the hearing closed General John F. O'Ryan, counsel of the committee said:

"What has been presented in the public hearings constitutes but a fragment of what has developed since the investigation began last March, both in regard to the neglect of the disabled, and corruption and waste in the Veterans' Bureau."

Colonel Charles R. Forbes, former Director of the Bureau, testified in his defense towards the close of the hearings. He answered the principal charges against him as follows:

¶ That he had secretly given out lists of hospital sites that were to be purchased by the Government. Forbes testified that excepting only two, all sites were given free to the Government.

That he had given out advance copies of the plans of a hospital. The Army official who drew the plans testified that they had never been in Forbes' possession.

That he had authorized the engagement of a civilian architect who drew plans for a hospital that could not be used, although the architect

received \$97,000 in payment. Forbes declared that he had been ordered to engage an outside Republican architect; he admitted that the only person who could give him such an order was the President of the United States (then Warren G. Harding).

That he had awarded a contract at Northampton, Mass., to a firm whose bid was \$27,000 higher than that of another bidder. Forbes testified that the higher bidder promised to perform the job in 60 days, the lower bidder in 120 days, that winter was approaching and it was necessary to get the contract completed.

Justice

In its Nov. 12 issue, TIME published an account of an inquiry by a subcommittee of the Senate into the alleged crookedness of the Veterans' Bureau, under the heading "The Art of Crookery." In a subjoined summary of some of the accusations made at the inquiry, Ewing Laporte, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was mentioned as being under fire in connection with the lease of a hospital site at Excelsior Springs, Mo. Last week, Mr. Laporte, by letter, declared that he felt it a grave injustice to himself that his name should appear in an article with such a heading. He said: "I have little but my reputation, which such aspersions as yours injure sadly."

The above-mentioned heading was in no way intended to imply that Mr. Laporte or any other official con-nected with the Veterans' Bureau was a crook.

Mr. Ewing Laporte's record in public service is unique. Seymour Parker Gilbert, Jr., Under Secretary of the Treasury, recently retired (TIME, July 23), has received much attention because of his youth-he is just 31 and was advanced to the post of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in 1920. But Ewing Laporte, who was also made an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in the same year, is two years younger. He was born of American parents in Normandy (France) and subsequently lived in St. Louis (Mo.) He became for three years a Deputy Sergeant at Arms in the Senate, after which he studied at George Washington, Yale and Pittsburgh Universities. He held several posts in the Treasury Department before President Wilson made him an Assistant Secretary in 1920.

POLITICAL NOTES

One of the advantages of a republican form of Government is that no man need deny himself the pleasure of being in politics if he will

dub himself a third party.

In Chicago, J. A. H. Hopkins of Manhattan, who styles himself "Chairman of the Committee of 48," held a conference of a party without a name. A convention was called to meet in St. Paul on May 30, 1924, for all those who object to "special privilege"—the question of a name to be taken up later.

In Omaha, Roy M. Harrop, President of the American Economic League, held a conference of the "People's Progressive Party," which endorsed Henry Ford for President, and announced it would send delegates to the Ford-for-President Convention in Detroit on Dec. 12.

President Coolidge was called from work on his message to Congress to act in the movies. The Highway Educational Board is producing a picture as propaganda for "better roads." Henry Ford is understood to be the financial backer of the enterprise. The Washington correspondent of the Public Ledger (Philadelphia) reported the scenario as follows:

"The picture in which the President will appear tells the story of a poor country boy—the hero and everything. This lad, it seems, has been impoverished largely as the result of bad roads. He wins a scholarship by writing an essay on the subject of good roads. Naturally, he comes to Washington to have the President present him with the scholarship. The natural consequence is the bright young lad returns to his home with a civil engineer's degree and devotes his life to making the country a finer and safer place to ride in."

The first biography of (John) Calvin Coolidge, 30th President of the United States, is in process of preparation. Author: Edward E. Whiting, political columnist for the Boston Herald.

Senator Henry Fountain Ashurst of Arizona was reported "in distress at losing his Senate leadership." It all came about because Governor Sweet of Colorado appointed Alva B. Adams to succeed the late Senator Nicholson from that state. Mr. Ashurst pathetically exclaimed: "I have not aspired to leadership of many

sorts, but I have some very real regrets over losing my alphabetical leadership.

"About the only consolation I can obtain in the matter is that they could not take it away from me at the polls. It was done by the stroke of a pen in the hands of a Governor of a friendly and neighboring state."

A comedy of appointments came to an end. In June, 1922, President Harding nominated Joseph W. Tol-



© Keystone View

SENATOR DIAL

Will he oppose the nephew?

bert, National Committeeman from South Carolina, as Federal Marshal. Senator Dial of that state charged Tolbert with political simony and the Senate failed to confirm the nomination. Subsequently:

In October, 1922, President Harding gave Tolbert a recess appointment.

In November, 1922, the President again sent Tolbert's name to the extra session of Congress.

In December, 1922, he again sent Tolbert's name to the regular session of Congress.

No confirmation by the Senate.

In March, 1923, Mr. Harding gave Tolbert another recess appointment.

Last week Mr. Tolbert resigned and President Coolidge immediately announced the nomination of Tolbert's nephew as Federal Attorney for western South Carolina. Now there is peace in the nether Carolina —unless Senator Dial chooses to visit his displeasure for the uncle upon the nephew.

Magnus Johnson, great-voiced Farmer-Labor Minnesotan Senator, went, under the tutelage of Senator Smoot of Utah, to call on Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, scholarly representative of Massachusetts aristocracy. The three chatted undeterred by their several dialects.

Afterwards, to newspapermen, Senator Lodge said of Senator Johnson: "A most engaging and impressive personality."

And Senator Johnson was variously reported as having termed Mr. Lodge "a fine gentleman," "a nice feller," "a very nice man."

"Magnavox", bantering with reporters, declared that he would challenge Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to a milking contest among some of the thoroughbred cows on the Government's model dairy farm at Beltsville, Md. The rules:

"Dry-hand, pail between the knees, two quarters at a time straight away, with tail holders and anti-kicking devices barred, and none of those fudging tricks used by farm hands who can milk but don't like to."

The Minnesotan was confident of victory because "his grip was good and his wrist was supple."

The trembling cities wait—until Dec. 11, until Jan. 15. On those dates the Republican and Democratic National Committees, respectively, will meet to determine the place and date of next year's National Conventions. The date of the Democratic Committee meeting is not absolutely fixed, but Jan. 15 is most likely, according to its Chairman.

Applicants for the Republican Convention: Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, San Francisco.

Applicants for the Democratic Convention: Manhattan, San Francisco, St. Louis, Louisville, Atlanta—with Chicago and Cleveland as possibilities if they fail to get the Republican Convention.

Said Chairman John T. Adams, Chairman of the Republican National Committee: "Chicago has no chance of getting the Convention unless it can assure that hotel rates charged delegates will be more reasonable than they were in 1920 and 1916."

Said Fred W. Upham (Chicagoan), Treasurer of the same Committee: "It's a cinch that the Convention will be held in Chicago next year."

FOREIGN NEWS

REPARATIONS

Accord?

After almost a year's struggle in the Ruhr, France and Belgium seem to have vindicated their occupation by securing a promise from the German industrialists to make reparation deliveries to the Allies. Actually, however, the French have received nothing but a promise, and, although reparations are in sight, there are many things within the comparatively quiescent political orbits of Europe that may balk the French in realizing these German promises.

The outline of the reparations agreement, signed at Düsseldorf by Herr Vögler of the Deutsche-Luxembourg coal mines on behalf of the magnates, Herren Stinnes, Thyssen, Reusch, Hubert, Fickler, and himself, is:

1) Immediate payment of a tax of 279,000,000 francs (\$15,000,000) due for the period Jan. 1 to Nov. 1. All taxes are to be paid into a "productive pledge fund" under the control of the Reparations Commission.

2) Payment of a future tax of 10 francs (about 50c) a ton on coal sold.

3) Free delivery of 18% of net production to the Allies.

4) Transfer of accumulated stocks as at Oct. 1 to the Allies.

5) Present export licenses to remain in force. Steel and iron stocks to be released against payment of due taxes, but exportation only to be made in quantities equivalent to average exports of 1922.

6) Deliveries of benzol, tar, sulphate of ammonia, creosote, etc., to be subject to a special arrangement.

7) The agreement to remain in force until April 15, 1924.

This agreement affects 80% of the Ruhr industries, and practically the whole of the remaining 20% has already been settled under agreements with Herr Wolff and Baron Krupp von Bohlen.

From Berlin it was reported that all the directors of the Krupp concern, who were imprisoned by the French last Spring, have been released.

Meanwhile the Reparations Commission in Paris heard the Germans explain why they could not pay reparations. Herr Fischer, heading the German delegation, stated that the Ruhr occupation was illegal and so long as France occupied that ter-

ritory so long would it be before Germany could pay reparations.

This statement principally concerned cash reparations. Despite unfounded reports that the Germans were playing their traditional policy of evasion, their position was clear: it was that France had largely contributed to the political, economic



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LORD LEVERHULME

His recreation is dancing

and financial chaos in Germany, and that her presence in the Ruhr considerably aggravated that condition; under such circumstances it was impossible for the German Government to pay reparations until it had set the Reich's affairs in order.

COMMONWEALTH

(BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS)

Soap Magnate

"At the age of 73, rather deaf but very active," there arrived in the U. S. Viscount Leverhulme, King of Port Sunlight, the home of soap, on board the S. S. *Majestic*. He was accompanied by his son, the Hon. William Hulme Lever, also by an old school fellow, Jonathan Simpson, and by five directors of his various companies.

Queried, he said that Premier Baldwin's Protection was a "quack political remedy" for unemployment. He expected Lloyd George would return to power. Asked about the much mooted payment of the debt owed by France to England he said:

"That does not matter. England will pay her debts because that is the just and honorable thing for a nation to do. If other nations do not pay their War debts it will make no difference to England. We shall go on paying to the end."

As William Hesketh Lever he started life as a helper in his father's grocery store. Some 20 years later he began to manufacture soap on a small scale and eventually built up a business valued at some \$500.000,000 out of his famous Sunlight Soap and Lux (sold in the U. S. by Lever Bros.). He himself is a model of efficiency and a hard worker, up at five-thirty every morning, at his desk at six, "through for the day" at seven p. m.

His recreation is dancing, and even at his advanced age he is no wallflower. His hobby is collecting works of art. Once he created an international artistic storm by cutting out the head of a portrait of himself that he had had painted by Augustus John. He contended that as he had paid \$5,000 for the canvas it was his to treat as he liked, but artists could not agree with him. His favorite authors are reputed to be Shakespeare, Emerson, Dickens, O. Henry, Ingersoll.

Lord Leverhulme entered the political arena for four years and did magnificent work for the Government both during and after the War. His elevation to the peerage took place in 1917 and he chose the name Leverhulme, a combination of his own name, Lever, with his wife's name, Hulme.

Men Behind the Elections

During the week the politicians were active in the election campaign which now sweeps the United King-

Premier Baldwin spoke at Reading and Bewdley to enormous crowds. At Reading he said: "I never thought there was a sufficiently large bed in this country to hold Asquith and Lloyd George, but they have climbed into the same one, and I think we will wait until morning to see which has kicked the other out." At Bewdley he outlined his general policy and said he knew what he was up against. The opposition seized upon the salient point of the Premier—his pipe. Free Trade posters depicted him smoking "Baldwin twist" in it and producing fumes labeled "high prices," with the inevita-ble John Bull in the background pinching his nose and saying: "The smell is enough." A cartoon entitled

Choked showed the Premier drawing furiously at his pipe, which is marked "Trade" and filled with "protective mi ture." A conservative poster, however, showed him smoking a mixture of tariff slogans with evident enjoyment. The voter is asked to "put this in your pipe and smoke it."

Lloyd George, surrounded by megaphones, microphones, amplifiers, bands, bunting and banners, left London to address 5,000,000 throughout the country. The ex-Premier's speeches, one in London and another in Glasgow, were confined to an allround attack on the Labor and Conservative Parties. In an attack on Protection, the ex-Premier set himself some questions: "When a man comes forward and says: 'I am putting forward myself for the position of managing director in a concern,' a humble shareholder like myself answers: 'Well, you have been at your job five months; what have you done?'

"He replies: 'Not much.'
"Then I say: 'What have you done with the credit of the country?' "He says: 'It has gone down.'

"Then I say: 'There is another difficulty—the settlement of Europe; what have you done with that?'

"He says: 'It has got worse.' "Then I say: 'It seems to me you are all making a mess of things,' and he replies: 'Sir, you are abus-

H. H. Asquith confined his activities to Paisley, where he attended a Party meeting in the company of ex-Premier Lloyd George. The Chairman opened the proceedings by stating that the marriage of the Liberal Party was celebrated in London, but that the honeymoon was to be spent in Scotland. Mr. Asquith said: "In the presence of my right honorable friend and colleague, I may say that his presence here is conclusive and sincere evidence that we are at one." Mr. George said: "It has been a deep and sincere grief to me that we ever separated. It is a real and sincere joy to me to find ourselves on the same platform and side by side in the same battle."

Ramsey MacDonald spoke against Protection to the miners and reminded them that in the U.S. it had made massed capital more powerful than massed labor.

H. G. Wells, who is contesting London University for the Laborites, championed capital levy which he described as "a special conscription of credit from rich men for the general need in a time of profound economic distress."

Winston Churchill, standing for the Liberal Party at Leicester, an-imadverted upon the Government's conduct in refunding the U.S. debt. "With a little patience, tact, management and good-will," said he, "we might have secured from the United States far better terms than the ex-



"LORD GATHEREM" He and "Botherem" control

tremely onerous conditions to which we have subscribed. With a great man and a great Government I believe it would be possible to have used these negotiations as a means of bringing the United States to the council chamber of Europe."

Sir Robert Horne, at Glasgow, said: "What is the good of telling us that Free Trade won the War. It was won by the support of the finances of both France and America, both great Protectionist States, and we are still paying our debts to Protectionist countries."

Lord Birkenhead, ex-Lord High Chancellor, in a speech at the Constitutional Club in London, backed up the Government. Said he: "The Free Trade system had wholly failed to equip the Government with many instruments which were absolutely vital for the purpose of conducting the War. When the War broke out, under the shelter of tariffs, those who were menacing this Empire with destruction had equipped themselves with weapons available and adequate for our destruction, while we were left almost helpless for defensive purposes."

Lord Balfour, veteran, said that the Tory Party was in peril. In his inimitable and pedantic style he said: "I look forward certainly not without hope-but not without anxietyto the result of the election."

The Press. With 90% of the British Press in the hands of Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook (TIME, Oct. 22), they are possessed of more power to control the fate of the election than any other men. Despite the fact that as a business enterprise they are at one, it became evident that there were some differences in their political views.

Lord Rothermere, in an article entitled Should Free Trade Have One More Chance?, which appeared in The Sunday Pictorial, favored Pro-tection but condemned the Government's action in calling a general election and the Conservative Party's program, which, he said, was too meagre and could not cope with the unemployment question. "In any case," he continued, "the next Parliament cannot last more than twelve or fifteen months."

Lord Beaverbrook, in The Daily Express, pronounced himself distinctly favorable to the Liberal Party, whose policy of Commonwealth development (Time, Nov. 26) apparently appealed to him. Said he: "The Conservatives are only holding back from a cut-throat food policy because their leader is afraid. The Liberals, on the other hand, are advancing slowly toward the conception of imperial preference."

J. L. Garvin, brilliant editor of The Observer, a Sunday paper, as a comment upon the journalistic giants, said: "Behind the scenes there are some personal issues, even more satirical than the electioneering terms of the fiscal controversy. The ex-Premier has said no word to estrange the press trusts under his friends, Lords Gatherem and Botherem. Though nominally economists, they aspire mightily to rule the land and to crab Mr. Baldwin because they hope that Mr. Lloyd George at the head of a queerer coalition will yet be their man. That may easily become an issue in its way as big as the capital levy."

Taken together it appears that the Press, undisputed as its power is, has only succeeded in making the muddy election water a whole lot muddier. Anything may happen.

Paganism?

G. B. Shaw, undoubtedly a predominant and scintillant Socialist littérateur of the Victorian Age, whose genius has spread to the contemporary era where it shines like a beacon in the stagnant morass of "middle-class morality," burst forth in the last of his Fabian Society lectures in a vivid address on Is Civilization Decaying?

Said he: "If a man working an eight-hour day making a whole pin is replaced by a man working a tenhour day making part of a pin and not knowing how the pin is made, that is not civilization, but terrible degradation. By adopting Socialism you can be a Robot two hours a day and have the rest of the time to your-

self.

"Suppose everybody began work at eight o'clock in the morning and quit at ten o'clock. They would ask themselves: 'What on earth are we going to do with ourselves the rest of the day?' Some would bore themselves watching football games for twelve hours a day. Others would think they could enjoy themselves listening to classical music the rest of the time, but I can tell them that they would loathe the name of Bach after a fortnight.

"Presently people would have to develop new wants and a new civilization, particularly as mathematicians and physicians working all the time would cut the working day down to half an hour. In this civilization some of the old institutions now thought necessary would collapse. The practice of wearing clothes would be abolished. They are a great nuisance, very unhealthy and adopted only through vanity.

"Marriage would go by the board. Marriage is now an economic necessity. In some cases English peers get a living by marrying American heiresses. Generally women marry nowadays to get means of subsistence. All this would be replaced by a system whereby the state would register a couple desiring to establish a family. The state would insist that the baby come up to a certain weight and would endow motherhood.

"Schools would vanish. They are prisons for children masquerading under the name of places for education. I was locked up in one for many hours, but I never learned anything there. That is how I preserved my brain. If I had learned anything in school I would have become

an imbecile like most educated people."

Testamental Oddity

That Lord Morley, who recently died (Time, Oct. 1), biographer of Rousseau, Voltaire, Gladstone, Burke, Cobden and others, should have forbidden the use of his papers to persons who "may desire to write a memoir of my life" seems the strangest of fiction. Yet a passage in his will makes it an unfortunate but transparent fact: "I give to my nephew, Guy Estell Morley, all my correspondence, diaries and written fragments, to be dealt with as he may think fit, at his own discretion. And, as it is possible that some person may desire to write a memoir of my life, I enjoin upon my executors and each of them to refuse to aid or encourage any such designs and not allow any such person to have access to any of my papers, whether personal or acquired in the course of official duty, either for perusal or otherwise.

"I also desire that the same refusal of access to my papers shall be extended to persons writing memoirs or biographies of friends of

mine or others."

Notes

A British Fascista organization has been definitely established with Baron Garvagh at its head. It is a "purely patriotic movement for protection of King and Commonwealth." A leaflet describing the Party's political aims stressed the fact that it is "not a swashbuckling concern, nor a Ku Klux Klan, nor any form of terrorism, nor even a class movement." On ceremonial occasions the British Fascisti will wear a black badge surmounted by a large F.

The Colonial Office announced that the Prince of Wales will pay a visit to South Africa (the only Commonwealth nation he has not yet visited) next year. Arrangements for the trip were made with General Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, during his recent visit to England.

The historic Tower of London, which was thought to be in danger of collapse, was declared safe "for another thousand years" by an expert.

The Yellow Taxi has reached London! The Daily Mail, in an unkind

editorial entitled Taxicabs from Chicago—500, All Yellow, said: "There has arrived in London from the United States a man who is seeking to launch on the already congested streets of London 500 Chicago-built taxicabs. He is Mr. Schultz of the company which makes the Yellow cabs that run in the streets of Chicago. Mr. Schultz is to be followed to this country by three specimens of Yellow cabs that from reasons of price offer a big inducement to British buyers."

FRANCE

Vote of Confidence

The decision of the Council of Ambassadors not to ask for the extradition of the ex-Crown Prince from Germany and to reëstablish the authority of the Allied Military Control in Germany was made the subject of a vote of confidence in which the Chamber of Deputies upheld Premier Poincaré by 506 votes to 70, and virtually gave him leave to press Germany "Allies or no Allies."

At points M. Poincaré's speech was almost defiant in tone. Said he: "If tomorrow we have to defend our security, we will not have to wait the good pleasure of any one. . Our security is above all assured by consolidation of the territories which we occupy. As long as Germany does not show herself pacific, we will remain on our guard. As long as the Treaty has not been entirely fulfilled, we will not abandon the left bank of the Rhine. . . . We would have liked to have had the conference of Ambassadors demand at once either extradition of the Crown Prince as one of the War guilty, or his banishment. The reëstablishment of the Hohenzollerns on the throne would be a menace to European peace." (The whole Chamber, including the Communists, cheered this pronouncement.) "Your unanimous agreement against the return of the Hohenzollerns will be known this evening throughout the world. . . . I ask you to pass judgment on the attitude of a Government which would have preferred immediate, rapid sanctions, but which, to avoid a break with the Allies, preferred to adopt their point of view."

A Joke?

The idea of a monarchy is still alive in France. We must break up all lines, organize for combat and agree on measures to be taken. Arm your-

selves seriously and remain calmly silent so as to be able to strike energetically when the time comes. France will never be a great and strong nation again until she is protected by the heavy sword of a legitimate king. A legitimate descendant of the House of Capet is behind you and will prepare the way for a triumphant return of the Kings of France and Navarre.

This poster was placarded throughout Paris, appealing to voters to tear up their ballots and to the Orléanists to desert Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, and rally to the standard of Louis, Prince de Bourbon, grandson of Louis XVII.

The police made no effort to interfere with the posters, which attracted large crowds and provoked the comment that a change might be a good thing. But no one could answer the question: Who is this Louis?

It seems hard to think that Paris, home of revolution though it is, will think seriously about the proclamation of an unknown and unheard of prince. Yet, the Royalist element has been considerably strengthened of late years and if the partisans of the Bourbon, Orléans and Bonaparte causes were to unite (which seem impossible), a situation might arise under the guise of Fascism that would be a distinct political menace to the Republic. On the face of it, it looks more like a practical joke than anything else.

The Royal Joust

"The King of England and the King of France are fighting again." They are figures in an ancient clocktower at Calais, who emerge each day at noon and joust with lances. Early in the War the mechanism was damaged by a German shell. The Kings said to one another: Pax vobiscum; the Calaisiens exclaimed: Miracle! Now a clock-maker has repaired the mechanism and the two Allies are once more fighting, whereat the Calaisiens say cynically, with an expressive French shrug of the shoulders: C'est la fin de l'alliance.

Poor Gobs

French gobs are to be introduced to a new gastronomical delicacy—zebras! The *Chicago Daily Tribune* said the decision was made by the Ministry of Marine "to include the striped animals in Navy rations." The report may, however, be the unfortunate result of a mistranslation.

GERMANY

Stresemann Falls

In an attempt to force a vote of confidence in the Reichstag, which he knew would not support him, Chancellor Stresemann was defeated by 155 to 230 votes. The Chancellor thereupon tendered his resignation with those of his Cabinet to President Ebert, who accepted them.

When quitting the Chancellery ex-Chancellor Stresemann said that he was reminded of ex-Chancellor Cuno's remark when he vacated the building last August: "I am glad to leave this house, where I never spent one happy hour." Apparently Herr Stresemann shared this view.

President Ebert, unable to dissolve the Reichstag and hold an election owing to the disturbed condition of the country, found himself in a dilemma. He offered the vacant Chancellorship in turn to Herr von Kardorff, Dr. Hergt and Dr. Heinrich F. Albert; all refused. Finally, the President wrote to Dr. Albert: "It having become obviously impossible at this time to form a Government on the basis of a parliamentary majority, I must ask you to override the scruples and hesitation which you previously expressed to me and to form a Cabinet."

Dr. Albert then called upon the President and promised to form a Cabinet, but it is unlikely that he will succeed. This means that the Reichstag will have to be dissolved and a real dictatorship set up, or a general election held.

The new Chancellor was at one time an attaché in the German Embassy at Washington under Count von Bernstorff, in which capacity he acted as fiscal agent of the Wilhelmstrasse (German Foreign Office) and is said to have disbursed \$40,000,000 for war propaganda purposes. His last appointment was as Minister of Finance in the Cuno Cabinet.

Politically he will not be better off than was ex-Chancellor Stresemann. He will inherit, as a "non-partisan" man, the same internal political difficulties. His policy will be the same: to restore finances, to provide an agreement with France without admitting the legality of the Ruhr occupation or jeopardizing the interests of the other Allies, to conciliate Bavaria and strengthen Minister President von Knilling, to repress Monarchism and Bolshevism.

RUSSIA

A Vibrant Echo

Prince Felix Yusurov, traveling as Count Sumarokov-Elston, accompanied by his wife, Princess Irene, second cousin of the Tsar and daughter of the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, and Baroness Wrangel, wife of the famed General whose White Army failed to overthrow the Bolshevik régime in Russia, arrived in the U.S. on board the S.S. Berengaria.

Prince Yusupov declared that he had not come to the U. S. to further "any personal ambitions" or any plans to restore the Monarchy. He had come to sell \$1,000,000 of jewels—some of which once belonged to Tsar Peter the Great, Catherine II, Louis XIV, Louis XV, Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. He also intended to retrieve his two Rembrandts, A Portrait of a Man, A Portrait of a Woman, worth about \$1,000,000, which he pledged to Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia for \$500,000 at 8%.

Prince Yusupov is about 35, slender, with gray eyes, sandy hair, sharp features. He is reputed "quiet, even retiring." He was, before the Soviet Government confiscated all his property, one of the richest men in Russia, and could, it was said, travel from one end of European Russia to another and sleep each night on his own property. He was educated in England at Eton and Oxford, being a contemporary of the present Prince of Wales at Magdalen College.

The Yusupov Palace on the Liteiny Prospekt in Petrograd, is one of the finest of its kind in the former capital. Since the Bolsheviki assumed power it has become little more than a heap of ruins. Before the War, the Palace was crowded with priceless treasures. They were so well guarded that when King Edward VII, the then Prince of Wales, expressed a desire to his brother-inlaw, Tsar Alexander III, to see the famed picture gallery in the Yusupov Palace, the Tsar was obliged to issue a command to Prince Nicholas. the present Prince Yusupov's grandfather, in order to gain admittance.

The name Sumarokov-Elston is a reminder that American blood flows in the Prince's veins, though there can be little of it. "The mysterious Colonel Elston," as he is generally termed, because little is known of him, went to Russia in the 17th Cen-

tury and gained the friendship and confidence of Peter the Great. General Felix Nicholaievitch Elston great-grandson of Colonel Elston, married the heiress of the last Count of Sumarokov and received permission from Tsar Nicholas I (1825-1855) to use the name of Sumarokov-Elston. It was their son who married Princess Yusupov, the sole heiress of the fabulously rich and eccentric Prince Nicholas Yusupov (grand father).

The Prince is, however, famous or notorious, depending on the viewpoint, for his share in the killing of the so-called monk, Gregory Rasputin, on Dec. 23, 1916. During the past two months there have been three contributions of interest on the

subject in *Le Matin*, Paris journal.

The first is an article by Vladimir Purishkevitch setting forth minutely the details of Rasputin's death. He deals principally with familiar data, such as the supper in Yusupov's palace in Petrograd, where wine and sweetmeats poisoned with cyanide of potassium were served to him without fatal results; how Yusupov shot him and still he did not die; how Purishkevitch shot him twice and kicked him in the head, without his dying. The story goes on:

"What's the matter, my dear boy? Calm yourself. He's dead; I finished him. Come into your study."
Yusupov, still deathly sick, looked at me with a distrait air, but obeyed. I put my arm around him to assist him, He kept repeating: "Felix! Felix!"

put my arm around him to assist him, He kept repeating: "Felix! Felix! Felix!"

He went down the passage just as the soldiers brought in the body. When Yusupov saw them he slipped from my arm, rushed into his study, seized the rubber slug shot that Maklahoff had given him, and sprang down the stairs toward the body. He who had poisoned without the poison producing an effect—he who had shot without ithe ball finding its mark—could not believe that Rasputin was actually a corpse. He rushed at him in a crisis of savage exultation, and struck him over and over again on the temple with the heavy slug shot.

I stood transfixed at the top of the stairs, unable at first to comprehend what was occurring. I was the more perplexed because, to my profound astonishment, Rasputin showed some sign of life. He turned his face upward, and I could see his right eye roll. It seemed to transfix me with a dull but terrible glare. It still haunts me even today.

I soon recovered, however, and ordered the soldiers to drag Yusupov away from Rasputin, for he would get covered with blood and soil everything around. If an investigation followed, the police might reconstruct the tragedy from the bloodstains. The soldiers obeyed, but they had great trouble in dragging off Yusupov, who continued to strike the dying man on the temple with relentless, savage fury. Finally, the two soldiers seized him by the arms, all bloody as he was, and dragged him to a great leather-covered sofa. His face presented a horrible sight. His eyes were wild, his features distorted, and he kept repeating senselessly: "Felix! Felix! Felix!"

The second is a letter from Prince Yusupov to Le Matin, in which he defends himself against Purishkevitch and seemingly seeks the credit for the barbarous murder, which act he



GREGORY RASPUTIN He was the evil jinn in the land of vodka

softens by the excuse of patriotism. Referring to the Purishkevitch article, which was current in Russia as a journal in 1918, he said:

a journal in 1918, he said:

These pages were of a tendentious character. They contained many inexactitudes and their publication was the cause of the complete rupture of the friendship between Purishkevitch and myself. . . For the whole of Russia his death was a supreme deliverance. Patriotic fervor had reached such a pitch at this moment that if those who were in the immediate entourage of the Emperor and those who had in their grasp the military and civil power had seen fit to profit by the occasion. Russia would have been saved and would have avoided the terrible fate which subsequently overtook her.

(Signed) PRINCE F. YUSUPOV.

Of even greater interest is a letter which Prince Yusupov's father-inlaw, Grand Duke Alexander Micholaievitch, wrote to Le Matin:

Perhaps you [the editor] do not know that one of the assassins is the husband of my adored daughter. I do not doubt that the motives that impelled these men to kill a person whose influence was in certain respects fatal were highly patriotic; but the act itself, the means employed, and the fear of discovery are beneath all Christian ethics and morality. For that reason I disavow this murder with all the strength of my soul, and I pray that its authors may repent, and may find the peace of a purified conscience.

SPAIN Fascismo Meets Somaten

His Catholic Majesty, King Alfonso of Spain, accompanied by his consort Queen Victoria and his

political Dictator, General Primo Rivera, or the Marquis de Estella, as he really is, made a triumphal entry into the Eternal City, where they were greeted on all sides by an enthusiasm which transcends that accorded to any Catholic monarch who has visited Rome in recent times.

The King and Queen of Spain paid their respects to King Vittorio Emanuele and Queen Elena of Italy and were, during their visit, the guests of the Italian Monarchs in the Quirinal Palace. On two occasions visits were made to the Vatican. On the first visit the Pope received his distinguished visitors with all the ceremony and pageantry which the Holy See could muster. King Alfonso kissed the Pope's toe, read him an address and was about to make the ritual osculation on the holy toe once again, when the Pope took his hands, raised him to his feet and warmly embraced him. The second visit was more informal and strictly secret. Both Queen Victoria and General Primo Rivera were received by His Holiness, who presented the Queen with four gold medals—one for each of her sons. Meanwhile three-cornered negotiations afoot between Premier Mussolini of Italy and Dictator Primo Rivera of Spain and Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, or Foreign Minis-

Diplomatically speaking, the visit of the King and Queen of Spain to Rome was of great importance. No precise information was published by the authorities concerning the results, but the Vatican and Premier Mussolini were of the opinion that the negotiations were both cordial and satisfactory. It is then to be assumed that King Alfonso's visit has been successful.

There are two main points which are sure to have been discussed. One concerned the Chigi Palace or Italian Foreign Office, and had to do with the promotions of a political and economic entente between the two Fascisti States. Both Italy and Spain are Mediterranean Powers, both have trade interests in South America, and both, by Fascist coups, have succeeded in reëstablishing the authority of the Crown. The Entente, it was considered, will be to make Fascism a greater force in international politics and to bring both

^{*}King Albert of the Belgians visited Rome last year. This was the first visit of any Catholic monarch since 1870, when Pope Pius IX threatened a ban on Catholic monarchs who accepted the hospitality of the House of Savoy, which had usurped his temporal power.

Powers into the Tangiers dispute with a common agreement.

The second point concerned the Vatican and was of a religious nature. The conditions of the Concordat of 1851, which regulated the relation of the Church and State in Spain and which laid down that only three religious orders ‡ were to be established, were broken and friction occurred with the Vatican. In 1910 a measure known as the Padlock Bill was passed by the Cortes and recognized by the Pope. This bill prohibited the establishment of any more orders in Spain. In 1912 it lapsed but was prolonged by instruction to the Bishops from the Pope, though the Cortes (Spanish Parliament) tried to abrogate it. Since then relations between the Vatican and the State have not been too friendly. The new order in Spain now makes it possible for a lasting agreement to be made between the State and Church, which is allegedly the object of King Alfonso.

King Alfonso referred to General Rivera as "My Mussolini," and in a speech General Rivera said of Premier Mussolini: "Your figure is no longer only Italian but it is world-wide. You are the apostle of a campaign against dissolution and anarchy in Europe. You have known how to speak to the hearts of your people and have rapidly won them over to order, work and justice. This has been your truly masterful work and therein lies your real strength.

"Your name is pronounced by all healthy-minded people with profound respect and 'Mussolinismo' has be-come a religion, has become a doctrine of redemption which finds in the whole world thousands of admirers and proselytes. A great part of the Spanish Army and people— indeed, almost all of them—realized that the example of Fascismo in Italy could be imitated and they performed the same work of redemption. This I am proud to proclaim today before the head of the Italian State, who is also head of Fascismo."

In his reply Signor Mussolini said: "When Italy last September heard of your movement we realized that, though different in method, our two revolutions had the same finalities.

We both wished to free the vital forces of our peoples from disastrous influences of impossible political doctrines and of men incapable of assuming difficult responsibilities of command."

CHINA

A Tribute

A monument to the late U.S. President. Warren G. Harding, whose friendship for China and world peace was proved by his calling the Washington Conference, was unveiled in Central Park (Peking) near the altar of the Five Earths (which symbolizes the five races of China) on the 2,400th anniversary of the death of Confucius. There were present among others: Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, U. S. Minister; Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, former Chinese Minister to the U.S., who took a leading part in the Washington Conference: both gentlemen made speeches emphasizing President Harding's friendship for China.

The monument was erected by popular subscription through the efforts of the "Diplomatic Association." It is a marble obelisk ten feet high on a simple marble base which bears Chinese and English inscriptions.

JAPAN

New Alarm

At half past eleven o'clock in the morning, when many were busy erecting a new Tokyo on the débris of the old Tokyo, ruined by the great September earthquake (TIME, Sept. 10 et seq.), the Imperial city was shaken by another sharp quake which lasted eleven minutes. No damage was done, but many people were thoroughly frightened and some left the city.

Democracy

His Imperial Highness, Prince Kunihisa Kuni, at his own request, was divorced by royal command from his Imperial rank. He is now a commoner and will henceforth be known as Marquis Kuni.

The Marquis Kuni is a brother of Princess Nagako, who may one day be Empress of Japan, being at present the bride-elect of Prince Regent Hirohito. The royal wedding was postponed at the time of the recent earthquake (Time, Sept. 17).

The voluntary relinquishment of royal title was said to be an act without precedent in the history of Japan.

A Serious Accusation

Dr. Floyd Williams Tomkins, President of the Friends of Korea in America and a leading clergyman of Philadelphia, filed a protest with U. S. Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes, against Japanese inhumanity in killing Koreans in Japan during the earthquake.

The charges made by Dr. Tomkins were based upon written evidence, supplied by a Captain Hedstrom, U. S. citizen and assistant dock superintendent at Yokohama, which is backed up by other American observers. The virtual indictment says "that the official order went out to kill as many Koreans as possible that on Sunday, Sept. 2, 1923, 250 Koreans were bound hand and foot, in groups of five, placed in an old junk, covered with oil, burned alive"; that soldiers, ordered to shoot eight Koreans, apparently enjoyed the horror of a party of Americans, who were forced to witness the prepara-tions for the executions, and "instead of shooting the Koreans they bayonetted them"; that hundreds of Koreans were massacred and "thousands interned with insufficient supplies."

The report then goes on to say that the territorial integrity and independence of Korea * was guaranteed in 1882 by 14 nations, among them Japan, who followed "the example of the U. S." "The U. S. agreed that if Korea should be unjustly or oppressively dealt with it would exert its 'good offices.' Yet we find Korea absorbed by the very power which guaranteed its independence, and a people once proud to call themselves Korean citizens now reduced to 'people without a country,' with no one to speak in their behalf."

The Japanese Embassy at Washington stated that fighting "between Koreans and Japanese, and between Japanese and Socialists and Anarchists," did take place at the time of the great quake. The number of Japanese and Koreans killed was placed between 200 and 300. It was denied that 250 Koreans were burned in oil. The Koreans, said an Embassy official, were interned for their own protection and "2,700 free railway tickets were provided for such Koreans as desired to go to their homes outside the earthquake zone."

[†] The Tangiers dispute now rages between France, Britain, Italy, Spain; some other nations have ancillary interests. The bone of contention is: Who will govern Tangiers on the north Moroccan coast, now under international control? For various reasons the Powers have never been able to settle this question and the dispute has lasted intermittently since 1906 (TIME, July 16).

‡ San Vincente de Paul, Felipe Neri and one other which was to have been named.

^{*} On Aug. 22, 1910, Korea was formally annexed to Japan and the name changed to Chösen. By an Imperial Rescript of 1919, Chösen became an integral part of the Japanese Empire, and the equality of Koreans with Japanese was declared.

MUSIC

Schumann-Heink

More than 60 years old, Mme. Schumann-Heink gave a recital (in Baltimore) the other night—a recital of superb beauty. The passage of time seems scarcely to have dimmed her great voice. If you ask her the reason for it, she will tell you it is the result of living naturally. "I have never liked anything artificial," she will tell you. "Look at me. I do not use rouge. Certainly I need beautifiers more than most women. But I live by nature."

And indeed there is about her a health and sense and sanity that exhilarates you like a very spirit of the green earth. She is the daughter of a Hungarian father and an Italian mother and you find in her that plain earthy sense that is characteristic of the Italians. She will continue that she owes her voice to her many children. "With every child my voice grew better. And in my early years I was left alone to support eight children. I had to work hard and study hard and become a success in opera to keep them fed, clothed and sheltered."

A recent book* tells an extraordinary story about this extraordinary woman. One afternoon years ago the director of the Metropolitan Opera House asked her hesitatingly whether she could sing in Die Walkürie that night. He was badly in need of her services. She said: "Why not?" That evening she sang as an aërial Valkyrie—that is to say, suspended in the iron ring. Next evening her ninth child was born. A few nights later she was again in the iron ring singing.

She had sons in the War in both the American and German armies, and underwent the agonies of such a sardonic situation. "They might be killing each other," she would say, with a sudden look of sorrow on her merry face. One son went to horrible doom in a sunken German submarine. These emotional pangs have bred in her a great pity and tenderness for soldiers of all races. It is this which has made her devote herself to the American Legion, for whose benefit she sings constantly.

She is an utter conservative, and says she finds wisdom and happiness in respect for authority—the authorities of Church and State. When I had a husband," she says, "I respected the authority that nature had placed over me. I obeyed my husband."

Heroisms

The other evening the San Carlo Opera Company was giving Carmen in the Boston Opera House. The orchestra was discoursing melodiously; on stage Alice Gentle as Carmen was making one of those swaggering exits characteristic of the part. She passed out over a bridge a number of feet above the stage. Suddenly there came a cracking-then a crackling. The bridge collapsed! The singer was thrown violently to the floor behind the scenery. Dazed, badly shaken, her hip painfully wrenched, she went back into the performance.

This sort of thing is characteristic of singers. Caruso in the midst of his fatal illness sang a performance in Brooklyn when he should have been in bed. Half way through he suffered a hemorrhage of the throat. had to stop. His rashness helped him to the grave.

A Prodigious Success

A magnificent tale is told by people who visited Milan during the Summer past.

There was in the conservatory in the Lombard city a man of middle life and of some wealth, a tenor. He had been studying for years with that grand heroism that you find in aspirants who have never contrived to sing a decent note. No manager, even of the smallest company, would give him a début. In the Spring a number of students held a confabulation at the end of which they went to the tenor, told him that the managers were conspiring against him, and that they, his friends, were going to get up a performance for him. He was overjoyed.

They engaged a theatre, gathered a good company for Aida, announced a performance with the tenor, who was known and laughed at all over town, as Radames. The Milanese, notably facetious, packed the house on the august night.

When the curtain rose and revealed the tenor the audience gave him a

tremendous ovation, to which he bowed in all dignity. He sang ter-ribly, but they applauded every note he emitted. When the others of the cast-good artists-sang, they hissed them. Wilder and wilder grew the farce until everybody in the audience and on stage-save the unfortunate tenor-was choking with laughter. The hero was puzzled, but accepted his success. After the performance they put him in his carriage and in the ancient grand manner unhitched the horses, and the cheering crowd dragged him to his home, where after long parting shouts of "bravo" they left him to meditate.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

The Light That Failed. Inspection of this picture can result only in a moral indictment against Kipling for releasing his noted novel to Jacqueline Logan and Percy Marmont for the leads, the picture misses fire. The wave of the author's emotion was spent in the transfer to pantomime.

To the Ladies. A good many plays come to the shrine of light plays come to the shrine of light comedy, but few are chosen. This is one of the few. Derived from a stage play by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly (authors of Merton of the Movies, etc.), it retains most of the original sparkle. Credit is due to Director James Cruze and the capable cost which had Cruze and the capable cast which he assembled.

Flaming Youth endeavors to establish that young men and maidens wild are going up in the smoke of their own cigarettes. It contains all the rabble of trashy devices which cinema directors employ tra-ditionally to indicate the younger ditionally to indicate the younger degeneration, even to the midnight bathing party. All this is untunate, since the story of the socially rabid mother who on her deathbed persuaded her physician to write her spirit letters of her daughter's progress, is rather inceptions. She gave the girl rather ingenious. She gave the girl the combination of the safe where the letters were to be left, hoping that the reports and reflections therein would fortify her philosophy against a jazz-mad world. Milton Sills and Colleen Moore make much of the leading rôles.

The Mailman. A very small and energetic group of citizens are intent upon rousing the large and lethargic population to the rescue of its postal servants. Apparently mailmen are distressingly under-paid, overworked and ill provided for by pension. These points are all driven home in this film with the sounding mallet of melodrama. The purpose of the plan is obviously to provide campaign material for the emancipation of the mail slaves; by its banality it serves another cause equally well—the cause of those who detest the rank old-fashioned type of hiss and cur melodrama.

The Day of Faith. When the movies go into the pulpit they usually lack conviction. From screen pulpits around the country this picture will attempt to preach its sermon of love and regeneration in a Mission of the slums. Seeking the cold ice of logic, it attacks its problem with snowballs dripping slush.

^{*}THE ART OF THE PRIMA DONNA—Frederick H. Martens—Appleton (\$3.00).

THE THEATRE

New Plays

The Failures. Even the indomitable (and well merited) loyalty of the metropolitan critics to the Theatre Guild could not be stretched to recommend this play without serious reservations. It has all the virtues and most of the glaring faults of an experiment. The author is H. R. Lenormand, one of a small group of French writers who have been striving for years to break away from the conventional. He has broken away. But he has damaged his product in the struggle.

His story has the strong smell of dreary sordidness. Degeneration is the theme; a playright and his actress wife, the characters. The playwright will not cheapen his work to pander to the petty tastes of the masses whose francs support the Theatre. He lives on the earnings of his wife. To gain food and clothing for him, she sells herself to a succession of stage-door libertines. He gets the food and clothes. Finally he turns to a variety of unpleasant activities, brings the curtain down by strangling his wife in drunken frenzy.

Fourteen fitful fragments of their decline and fall are whisked by in staccato succession. Fourteen is too many times to snap the thread of theatrical illusion. Rather a restless rise of suspense is the result; it sags and must be picked up again with visible effort at the beginning of each scene

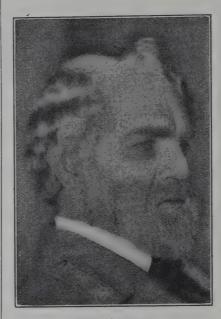
There is one thing which the Theatre Guild can be trusted to do well; that is, casting. Jacob Ben Ami and Winifred Lenihan (who did well as Anne Hathaway in Will Shakespeare) offer two performances as fine as anything in the current Theatre. Masterly interpretations in minor parts are supplied by favorite players of many Guild productions, viz.: Dudley Digges, Henry Travers, Helen Westley.

New York Evening Post: "The Theatre Guild has made another excursion into the theatrically bizarre and has come back almost emptyhanded."

Alexander Woollcott: "A filling performance of a brutally honest play that trudges doggedly through the squalor of life."

Robert E. Lee. John Drinkwater has once more placed his fingers on the pulse of American history and attempted to count the heartbeats of a nation. He has by no means duplicated the brilliance of his first attempt which brought back to the world again a living Lincoln.

Hampered by an absence of active dramatic material in the life of Lee, the playwright took upon himself the leaden load of unrelieved character drawing. Lee was, first of all, a gentleman; gentlemen make a point of avoiding the spectacular. An even



BERTON CHURCHILL
"Lee was, first of all, a gentleman"

keel of character can leave only a steady wake. Steadiness implies monotony.

In such a case the only hope for a theatrical biography is the quickening touch of recognition. If the audience can greet the players as old friends come suddenly to life a judicious compound of well remembered actions salted with a pinch of novelty may claim sustained attention, Unfortunately, Northerners know of Lee only such fragmentary crystals as remain from the precipitations of early education; Southerners know far more about Lee than any but a Southerner can ever learn.

Despite these unhappy handicaps, Robert E. Lee emerges as a valuable contribution both to history and the stage. It has been produced and mounted perfectly. It rejoices in two singularly revealing performances (Berton Churchill as Lee; Alfred Lunt as one Private David Peel—a headquarters sniper, introduced to voice the dramatist's thoughts).

The action is divided into nine scenes—beginning with Lee's refusal to command the U. S. forces in the

field and ending with the surrender at Appomattox. The Battle of Malvern Hill is the nearest approach to melodrama. Jefferson Davis and Stonewall Jackson are picturesque contributors of atmosphere.

The play will scarcely be popular. Yet it is of decided value as a shrewdly wrought unit of historic pageantry.

Alexander Woollcott: "Lacks the salt, the actuality, the homeliness of Abraham Lincoln."

Topics of 1923. The jaded and the sad have another specific in this revue prepared expressly to disperse their difficulties. It is possibly the most effective remedy of its kind, yet devised by the Doctors Shubert. It contains Delysia, piquant offering from France. It has a quantity of rough-house humor that may be counted on to disturb the ribs enormously. It has a vast supply of startling color. Its music and its girls are equally appealing. In fact it may be recommended as an excellent example of just what a revue should be.

Out of the Seven Seas. You cannot quarrel with a producer for coming to town with a blood-red, dopedimmed melodrama any more than you can quarrel with a child who plays Indian. There is in our nature that corner that reacts with invariable favor toward proceedings that curdle the blood. Out of the Seven Seas is frankly designed for that purpose. The characters finally end up in a Hongkong opium den. It is preposterously illogical; moderately intense; and particularly fortunate in the penetrating performances of George Marion and Lotus Robb.

Sharlee is listed as a musical comedy. With little music and less comedy, it strives desperately to attract attention with specialty dancers and wornout samples from the old, old bag of tricks. Though Juliette Day is a diverting heroine, to see so capable a personality buried under the deadening debris of utter dullness adds to the general sadness,

Inexcusable

Time in its issue of Nov. 26 reported the news that Réjane, famed French actress, would shortly come to the U. S. for a series of performances. The report was picked up from a metropolitan daily and was not properly verified. Less than the usual amount of investigation would have revealed that the great Réjane has been dead these two years.

" Hokum"

Its Genesis and Meaning— An Eternal Property

Assiduous readers of metropolitan theatrical intelligence have found the word "hokum" firmly embedded in the critical vocabulary. Those unfamiliar with theatrical esoterics may be mystified by its repeated reappearance. It obviously contains an uncomplimentary flavor; its meaning may be a trifle vague. It is so often used that it seems to become a generic condemnation of a multitude of theatrical sins.

"Hokum" is defined by general consent of the show world as any aged but infallible situation, action or remark which will reduce an audience to laughter, tension or tears.

Where the word "hokum" came from is clear enough. "Hoeus pocus" is a veteran in good standing, meaning "to trick, sham or cheat." Obviously it crept into the theatrical vocabulary through the realization that presenting a new play, skit or act full of old stuff is in a sense cheating the audience.

It is obvious, then, why dramatic critics delight in impaling a squirming situation on their argute pens and holding it up for ridicule with delighted cries of "hokum." A show that is "all hoked up" is obviously the work of a group of playwright, author and producer who lack imagination. They are feeding the audience last year's fare warmed over.

Examples are legion. How many thousands of times has a comedian let a match burn until it singes his fingers? How many million people have laughed at his resulting agitation? In nearly every musical show ever produced one character or another, exit bound, will bump into the wings for comic effect. Hundreds of pairs of comedians have walked with increasing rapidity up and down the stage until one suddenly queries the other: "Who's winning?"

Hundreds of candles burn in hundreds of stage windows while hundreds of stage mothers yearn for hundreds of wandering boys to return. Villians hiss: "You will suffer for this" all over the one-night stands. Heroines hold up burglars with pistols that aren't loaded. Working girls are leered at by wicked employers.

These devices have been used in their essential form ever since the Theatre began. They are fundamental and apparently eternal properties of the theatrical artificer. Not even excessive employment on cinema lots has dulled their efficiency. They never miss fire.

W. R.

ART

Bone

When Conrad visited these shores a few months ago, artistic and literary America was almost as interested in his friends, the Bones, as in the great word-painter of the Seven Seas. Captain David Bone is master of the good ship *Tuscania*, while his brother, Muirhead, is probably the most accomplished etcher of Scotland. Muirhead Bone secreted himself from reporters and explored the by-ways of Manhattan with his pad and copper-plate. Wherever he saw an architectural vista he liked, out came the pencil or stylus. An exhibition of the products of his American tour is to be seen this Winter. Meanwhile two samples of his work are on view. At the Metropolitan, with Strang, Cameron and other Scotch etchers, Bone is to be seen at his best -a best which comes little short of Rembrandt, Whistler and Seymour Haden, the high gods of the etcher's Olympus. Besides some of his finest architectural plates, there are lithographs of English shipyards in Wartime.

At the Harlow Galleries is a more miscellaneous group, including several attempts at portraiture, not so successful as his striking transcripts of Piccadilly Circus, Charing Cross Station, St. James' Hall and other London landmarks.

"Father and Son, Aug. 3"

The dramatic scene in the sittingroom of an old-fashioned Yankee homestead at Plymouth, Vt., where in the early morning hours of Aug. 3, 1923, Calvin Coolidge was sworn in by his father as 30th President of the U.S., will be commemorated in a painting by Walter Gilman Page of Boston, Chairman of the Massachusetts State Art Commission. Page has recorded all the details of the room-glass lamp, family Bible, old combination desk and bookcase, bowl of flowers, bay window and Col. John Coolidge himself-an interior full of pictorial, as well as historical, value.

Photography

The Seventh International Salon of Photography, at the Los Angeles Museum, had prints by 88 exhibitors representing eleven countries. Bromide prints, "transfers," lithographs, "palladium" prints and many other types of media showed the variety and aesthetic quality which camera art has attained. A feature was the group of "gum prints" of N. P. Moerdyke, director of the Camera Pictorialists of Los Angeles. Gum

prints are made from a negative called a pattern, from which a retouched negative is transferred to paper in front of a light, eliminating or making prominent portions as desired. Four printings are made on special water-color paper, the negative being painted each time with gray or black pigments, bringing out the high lights, velvety shadows and soft lines reminiscent of Corot. One gum print requires six hours of manual labor.

A gum print exhibit was also held at the Camera Club, Manhattan, by Dr. Theron W. Kilmer, a physician who specializes in portrait studies of uncommon types in this difficult medium. This exhibition will later tour the U, S.

Rugs

James F. Ballard, St. Louis amateur, presented his collection of 129 rare oriental rugs to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Manhattan. He still has 250. In the 18 years during which he has collected rugs, he has traveled over 300,000 miles in search of his textile treasures. Some of them cost him as much as \$35,000 and years of pursuit, and with the acquisition of almost every one is connected a tale of adventure or hardship. Two Seljuk "bird rugs," woven in 1550, were secured in Constantinople in 1922 and went with him through the sack and massacre of Smyrna. Hungary, Thrace, Rhodes, Asia Minor, Persia, Bagdad, Damascus-all are represented.

In Iceland

Asgrimur Jonsson, foremost painter of Iceland, has been pensioned by the Althing (Icelandic Parliament) to allow him to continue his work unhampered. Six of his paintings hang in the Legislative Assembly Hall. The Government is assisting ten other painters to study in Denmark and other Continental art centers. The Iceland painters are but slightly touched by modernism; their subjects deal largely with the wild snow and ice-scapes of their native land.

In Detroit

The Detroit Institute of Arts, in purchasing Henri Matisse's Interior, is one of the few public galleries in America to recognize the Post-Impressionists. The painting is an excellent example of the artist's extreme simplification of form, his strong outlines, his vivid blues, greens, oranges. Since the death of Renoir, Matisse has been generally ranked by advanced aesthetes of the Clive Bell school as the greatest painter of France—and therefore, of the world.

B O O K S

Riceyman Steps* Mr. Bennett Ransacks a Few Open Basements

The Story. The romance of Henry Earlforward, middle-aged bookseller of Riceyman Steps, Clerkenwell, and of Violet Arb, well-to-do widow, past 40 who had recently inherited the confectioner's shop across the way, was an odd but happy linking together of two penny-pinching temperaments. The grand passion of Henry's life was for solid cash—a passion so strong it attained the proportions of self-sacrificing heroism. When he discovered on the eve of his marriage that Violet had actually been paying their mutual charwoman, Elsie, less than he, he glowed to think what a wonderful wife he was getting. So he wedded her with a nine-caret ring and Elsie stayed on to work harder than ever at even smaller wages for the two of them.

At first the Earlforwards were snug and contented as bonds in a safe-deposit box-in spite of Elsie's shocking appetite for an occasional square meal—and Elsie, too; was as contented as a servant can properly expect to be, except when she remembered her shell-shocked suitor, Joe, who had disappeared shortly before the Earlforwards' marriage. Henry's passion finally proved too strong for him—he ate less and less (food is so costly), to Violet's great anxiety and in spite of all she could do. And Violet, too, began to wither and pine. Then Henry fell ill and refused to go to the hospital-Violet broke under the strain and had to be taken off for an operation—and, at the worst possible moment, Joe returned, in the clutches of acute malaria. Elsie had to hide him in her room and nurse both him and Henry, without Henry's finding out the situation—poor Elsie! Poor the situation—poor Elsie! Poor Henry and Violet, too—for Violet proved too insufficiently nourished to rally after the operation and Henry died the next morning in front of his beloved safe. The whole story, including Joe and Elsie, furnished a three days' sensation for the newspapers-the Arb-Earlforward fortune was ironically inherited by a brother who had not seen Henry for 30 years—and only Joe and Elsie, the humble, got any lasting happiness out of the whole affair. They were married as soon as Joe was convalescent, and one certainly hopes that Doctor Raste, their new employer, set a good table—for the inarticulately heroic

Elsie had at least a year's meals to make up.

The Significance. In Riceyman Steps, Mr. Bennett successfully returns to the rich, discursive, detailed manner of Clayhanger and The Old Wives' Tale. A slighter book than these, it is nevertheless quite as able. The bare outline of the plot neces-



ARNOLD BENNETT

He is extraordinarily curious

sarily makes the novel sound somewhat squalid and overly grim—but it is neither. There is much humor in it, excellent portraiture, great fidelity to life. The years have not diminished Mr. Bennett's extraordinary curiosity about practically every thing and person in this transient world.

The Critics. Laurence Stallings: "If the narrative pauses for one moment and Mr. Bennett perceives an open basement door, the whole book must wait while he ransacks the dwelling of interest."

The New York Times: "The few characters in the book are all sordid, not to say squalid.... But the book is full of an atmosphere of spiritual charm and even beauty...."

The Author. Enoch Arnold Bennett was born (May 27, 1867) in North Staffordshire, England, and educated at Newcastle Middle School. He was destined for the Law, but abandoned it for journalism and was for a time assistant editor of Woman. He has published more than 20 novels, besides essays, books of short stories and an array of pocket-philosophies. He is a successful playwright and one of the few living authors to own a vacht.

Have Books Souls? Do the Volumes on the Shelves. Demand Consideration?

Books, we are credibly informed, have souls. So, in all probability, have houses, towns, vegetables, hair nets, tin cans. In the case of books, however, the situation becomes more acute. The soul of a book tends rather to force itself upon the reader. One is led to wonder what other qualities noble or ignoble the unassuming volumes on our shelves share with the existing lords of creation. Have books feelings, sensibilities, all those little emotional refinements which make of life so delicate an adventure? No one wants to hurt a book's feelings. Are they sensitive? Have they their petty vanities, their secret aspirations, disappointments?

Books are not, in a sense, taciturn. A quite simple gesture may suffice to bring forth a perfect volume of verbosity from the most unassuming. But they are at a disadvantage. A book is quite incapable of buttonholing you. At any moment it may be reduced to completely submissive silence by the reader's merely turning away his head. But does all this reticence imply a Spartan fortitude, hiding intolerable pain?

In the ordinary bookcase, the inhabitants thereof may be subjected to inconceivable indignities. Imagine the reaction of a prim and highminded Victorian romance forced to rub covers with Jurgen. What would be the feelings of Speare and Fitzgerald, twin apostles of gin and kisses, separated by the staid blue covers of Mr. Gundelfinger's uproarious Ten Years at Yale?

Alphabetical arrangement of the bookcase is the occasion, of course, of obvious indignities and incongruities. F. Scott Fitzgerald and the translator of *Omar* might, it is true, find a common meeting jug, but it is hard to conceive of Shakespeare or Shelley mushing up the Yukon with Robert W. Service, or of Thomas Gray passing the time of day with Eddie Gest.

Some volumes, having attained patriarchal age, may not impossibly be granted a dignified privacy in the chill seclusion of a vault or behind a wire mesh, but they suffer correspondingly in that they are thus completely cut off from the reading world. After all, a book must necessarily cherish a yearning to perform its function of imparting its contents. There is little satisfaction in social position per se if no one bothers to find out how it was attained.

The deaths of books are nearly always tragic. Either they are destroyed by violence or they suffer a lingering dissolution. How the younger volumes must look up to the martyred Aeschylus, found—wet and bedraggled—in the pocket of the drowned Shelley!

J. A. T.

^{*} RICEYMAN STEPS—Arnold Bennett— Doran (\$2.00).

Julian Street

He Is at One with Booth Tarkington

Julian (Leonard) Street left Manhattan and went to live in Princeton, where his young son attends college. He does not miss the clatter of town, he says. He enjoys being away from dinners and teas. He is fond of the undergraduate viewpoint. He finds that he can work better in comparatively rural surroundings. But, after all, Princeton is not inaccessible to the lights of Times Square, and last week Mr. Street came on to New York City to assist in the final cutting and revision of the cinema version of his novel, Rita Coventry, which William de Mille directed, in which the exotic Nita Naldi will soon be seen.

Rita Coventry was Julian Street's first novel. He waited until middle life to write it because he believes that balance and experience are necessary for the production of long fiction. Perhaps the first characteristic of this sane, pleasant gentleman is his belief in the absolute necessity for an author to regard his craft as something sacred and worthy of the greatest effort both in the development of an idea and the setting of it on paper. Mr. Street's short stories are many of them examples of the finest use of short fictional technique. They have appeared in magazines of varying types: The Saturday Evening Post, Harper's, The Century, etc., etc. The latest collec-tion of them was made this Autumn under the title Cross-Sections.

Julian Street was born in Chicago, but he is thoroughly metropolitan in manner and instinct. He is quiet, slow moving, tall, with dark, graying hair and a slow, almost drawling voice. His master is obviously Booth Tarkington, of whom he talks much, whom he admires exceedingly. They once wrote a play together, The Country Cousin. Their attitude to-ward modern life is much the same -both are tolerant, interested, but a trifle surprised at some of its phases, perhaps a trifle withdrawn from it. To them, realism consists of the painting of life as something which has its morbid moments; but these moments they find it better in their art to suggest rather than to display. When Sherwood Anderson's hero in Many Marriages divests himself of his clothes and parades naked before a glass, he is not only symbolical of the idea of Mr. Anderson's novel but of the strange and exaggerated narcissism of the younger realists. In the face of such aberrations, a pen such as Julian Street's or Booth Tarkington's takes on the aspect of an Excalibur.

J. F.

Good Books

The following estimates of books much in the public eye were made after careful consideration of the trend of critical opinion:

ANTIC HAY-Aldous Huxley-Doran (\$2.00). Of Theodore Gumbril, sometime Oxford tutor, and his superb invention - Gumbril's Patent Pneumatic Trousers—They Protect the Lumbar Ganglia and Lend Incisive Poise to Businessmen. Of his extraordinary exploits in Love and Business, under the beaverish protection of a huge, artificial beard. Of Casimir Lypiatt, the boomingly futile would-be genius-and Shearwater, the scientist who investigated sweatand P. Mercaptan, the snouty-faced amateur of rococo amours-and Myra Viveash with her expiring voice—and Zoë—and Emily—and Rosie—a whole horde of fantastic characters dancing the antic hay around the sophisticated maypole of their own futility. Pickled peacock stuffed with pistachio-nuts-champagne and liquid cream-cheese—a witty, mordant extravaganza of modern fools and fribbles and farceurs and fakers, at times moving, at times a little rancid, always pyrotechnic—an English Blind Bow-Boy with infinitely more brilliance, grace and bite.

J. HARDIN & SON-Brand Whitlock—Appleton (\$2.00). Our former Ambassador to Belgium revisits an Ohio Main Street. His findings are not precisely Sinclair Lewis's, but neither are they those of the local Kiwanis. J. Hardin, grim, Puritanical buggy manufacturer, could not sympathize with his son, Paul's timid reaching-out toward a life a little less dour. The senior Hardin spent his life and himself in the fight for Prohibition-his very iron honesty ruined his buggy-business. Paul was more successful-but his father's spirit conquered in him, at last, when, offered an opportunity to escape from the cords of an unhappy marriage and find freedom with the charming and pagan Evelyn, the austere and self-tormenting faith of his forebears reasserted itself in his soul and made him refuse the chance. A solidly excellent novel, presenting a characteristic sector of American life with strict impartiality-marred chiefly by excessive length.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Robert Frost—Holt (\$2.50). "A Poem with Notes and Grace Notes" by the author of North of Boston. The air of New England landscapes—the smell of Winter and pine-boughs and New England's hesitant Spring. Fine work, finely presented, in a volume whose physical make-up is a joy to the eye.

RELIGION

Fundamental Income

It is in the Presbyterian church noted for a high degree of intellectual competency—that the chasm between fundamentalists and modernists has opened most hatefully wide.

Now it appears that this gap is reflected on the ledgers of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian church—that, in fact, there is \$1,000,000 between the expenditures for foreign missions and the receipts.

This deficit is attributed to the fact that Presbyterians on the Fundamentalist side of the theological chasm are beginning to suspect that their money was being used to support the work of modernist missionaries, and, consequently, are reducing their contributions. To meet this situation, all the officers of the Foreign Missions board have signed a statement the central sentence of which is "If there is one missionary who is not true to the central doctrinal convictions of our church, the board does not know him."

So sweeping a statement echoes the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church at Dallas (Time, Nov. 26) who declared with astounding unanimity in favor of a literal interpretation of every word of the Apostles' Creed.

But the action of the Presbyterian board is chiefly significant for the following reason: It indicates that the Fundamentalists are more willing than the modernists to back up their faith by their pocketbooks. From whence follows a corollary: The modernists cannot make good their claim to be as sincere Christians as the Fundamentalists unless they prove to be as generous givers.

Friends

Soon after General Degoutte occupied the Ruhr, there was submitted to him a report that 127 Germans were being confined in one room, indecently. He accepted the report at face value and was merciful. He did so, because the report was signed by a representative of the Society of Friends

This incident, reported by Robert M. Lovett, of the University of Chicago, illustrates the respect which the Quakers, a tiny English and American sect, have won in the last decade.

In all the world there are about 150,000 Friends or Quakers, most of them American. When it seemed that if the world were to be saved, it must be saved by war, theirs was a position of extreme embarrassment. "They were inwardly pledged to a way of life, which, if extended through the

18

world, would eliminate the seeds of war. They could not of a sudden change the faith of a life-time and substitute the methods of war for the slower forces of love and cooperation."

Their answer to this challenge of faith was an unparalleled contribution to relief work after the War was over. First they helped France. In 1919 they began to help Austria. Next year they went into Germany and Poland; last year to Russia.

Last summer they fed 500,000 German children one meal of 500 calories every day at a cost of two cents per meal—all this in spite of a violent American prejudice against helping Germans even of tender age.

Now the Society of Friends have assumed the heaviest responsibility in their history. Accustomed to little budgets of a few thousands a years, their relief of Germany has assumed \$10,000,000 proportions, and they have the assistance of public citizens of all sects—Bernard M. Baruch, Paul D. Cravath, Charles W. Eliot, etc. This committee is headed by Major General Henry T. Allen who states: "America has never made war upon children."

If America decides to keep an indefinite number of thousands of German children alive, it will be

through the Quakers.

Coincident with the added prestige which this tiny sect has earned, there is a tendency to utilize the name "Quaker" for commercial purposes. This tendency is stoutly opposed by the Quakers of Reading, Pa., who seek state action to curb it.

In France

An impulse to elaborate church ceremonial has swept France since the War. Some churches have introduced a fanfare of trumpets at the mass as in the days of the Kings. Many musical novelties occur.

But Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Paris, believes that some churches have exceeded the limits of good taste. Therefore in the interest of Art as well as of Religion he declares, in a pastoral letter, that he has set up musical commissions composed of eminent priests and artists to give new direction to ceremonial and to moderate the extravagant tendencies. He is organizing a complete school of church music. And also he contemplates the issuance of new publications giving directions for the architecture of new churches and chapels.

Overlooking the Vatican

Rev. Dr. Bertrand M. Tipple was in charge of the American Methodist Church and College, which overlooks the Vatican, as early as 1910 when

the late Theodore Roosevelt visited Rome. The Methodists have always been at loggerheads with the Vatican. Because Roosevelt called on the Methodists, he was refused an audience with the Pope.

Dr. Tipple's resignation was accepted last week by the Board of



@ Underwood

DR. TIPPLE He resigned

Foreign Missions of the Methodist Church. Dr. Frank M. North, in presenting the resignation, reported: "There are political conditions which need not disturb us greatly. But there are ecclesiastical conditions which may definitely disturb us. The position and plans of the Collegio Internazionale (Methodist International College) are centers of agitation. But both in Italy and the United States there are steady supporters of the enterprise, and the purpose to develop the school sanely and surely upon its present site is unaltered."

"The Greatest Priest" Francis Cardinal Bourne, Roman

Catholic Archbishop of Westminster Cathedral, London (not the Abbey), spoke words at Stratford-on-Avon which have gone out to the uttermost parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations. He said: "We members of the Catholic Evidence Guild are out to reinstate the Pope. We want him to be the spiritual and ethical leader of the country and we are not hiding that fact at all.

"Many English people are coming to think that this country made a mistake 300 years ago in not holding on to the Pope. If we can only get the people of this country to know the Pope and submit themselves to

him, then all the other difficulties we talk about will vanish.

"The days have long gone when one saw, as I can remember, such phrases as 'Down with the Pope' written on walls in public streets. Instead of that notice how anxious people are now to respect the Pope and to be led by him, as for example, in matters concerning the late War.

"Even within the last few weeks, Lord Birkenhead in a speech at Glasgow referred to the Pope as the great-

est priest in the world.'

In Los Angeles

The Church has gone to court. In Los Angeles, Calif., the Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Church proposed to erect a church to spread the gospel among the Japanese. Permit to erect the church was refused by the local City Council. Suit has now been entered to compel the issuance of the permit.

"The Clipsheet"

The Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has a publication known as The Clipsheet. The following article recently appeared under the caption "Un-American Indecency in New York Theatres:"

atres:"

For the first time the New York theatre has sunk to depths of indecency which must be characterized as alien.

In years past there has been dirt upon the American stage, but it has been American dirt. It has been foulness which Americans could understand and, while it represented what was lowest in American life, was still human and not beastly.

At present shows are on the American stage which are as foreign to America as anything which would be tolerated in Suez.

anything which would Suez.

Two girl shows in particular are grossly indecent. At one of these shows, girls do dances while practically entirely naked. At another show, which is offered by a man famous in theatrical circles and which is shown at a most prominent theatre, girls troop down to the footlights, naked from the waist up and practically naked from the waist down—don't call it nude, just plain naked.

Taking exception to a "scene in a

show where Mr. Ford is made to appear as President, and particularly to a line . . . in regard to 'Axel,' the son of Ford," The Clipsheet commented: "If we were Mr. Ford, this line would be cut out of that show in mighty short order." It went on:

The dialogue in the first of these shows is sufficiently offensive. In the second it goes far beyond the limits. A scene in the second of these shows is a burlesque on the play, Rain. It makes a joke of the activities of a woman outcast.

Two plays are equally objectionable. One pictures the life of a woman of the streets from childhood in Normandy to old age in Tunis. These theatres are packed with men, women and children.

Never before have leading theatrical producers made such a public appeal in prominent theatres to the physical side of sex emotion. What has heretofore been intimate and personal is dragged out in indecent display. It is not American. It never has been American. It never will be American.

SCIENCE

"Better Than Diplomacy"

"National Radio Week" was celebrated by a program of trans-Atlantic broadcasting. Eight English stations joined by land lines and operated simultaneously by one microphone in London had the floor exclusively for an entertainment. British and American amateurs then had the right of way during alternate five-minute intervals. Henry Ford broadcasted a greeting from his Dearborn (Mich.) station. The English radio waves were amplified by Eastern commercial stations and redistributed to American amateurs. The Postal Telegraph Co. cabled to England the names of all American stations which caught the British programs. The notes of a piano playing in Newcastle and faint "Hello Amer-ica" signals from Bournemouth were received by several stations. An amateur in Hull, England, picked up a service from St. Thomas' Church, Manhattan, broadcasted from Aeolian Hall.

LAW

Contempt

Charles L. Craig, Comptroller—and, therefore, chief financial official—of the City of New York, has been four years "at law." As a net result he is sentenced to 60 days in jail.

he is sentenced to 60 days in jail.

Why? Soon after the War, one of
the great New York traction companies (the B. R. T.) went bankrupt.
A receiver was appointed by a Federal Judge, Julius Mayer. The receivership was partly responsible to the

Traction is always mixed up with city politics, and on Oct. 6, 1919, Comptroller Craig wrote a public letter bitterly attacking Judge Mayer. He practically accused the Judge of dishonesty, or of at least illegally withholding certain information about the traction company.

The Judge promptly haled Craig into his court, pronounced him guilty of contempt, sentenced him to 60 days in prison.

Craig had two alternatives. He could appeal to a higher court to decide whether or not he was guilty of contempt. Or, he could go to another judge of the same rank and try to get a "writ of habeas corpus", which would mean that, in the opinion of the other judge, Judge Mayer had no authority to convict Craig, even if Craig had been guilty. Craig chose the latter course.

The question then became purely

The question then became purely and simply a matter of whether Judge Mayer had exceeded his powers in trying Craig, or whether he had not exceeded them. That Judge Mayer did not exceed his powers is the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S.

of the U. S.
Judge Mayer, therefore, had the right to try Craig for contempt. Having the right, he tried him, found him guilty, sentenced him. Since Craig did not appeal the verdict, the verdict stands.

The Whirlwind. No sooner was the Supreme Court decision handed



©Paul Thompson
ELIHU ROOT
He was too young

down, than Craig became, in the eyes of the public, a martyr. "Craig expressed an opinion," said the public. "He dared to criticize a Judge. And simply for that he is going to jail. Where are our ancient liberties of free speech?"

Peace. One way was left to still the public agitation—a pardon from President Coolidge. The general opinion was that President Coolidge could pardon Craig, and would. But Craig refused to ask a pardon. He preferred to go to jail and become a hero. Republicans did not want him to become a hero (Craig is a Democrat). They were trying to find a way to induce Craig to ask for a pardon.

Contempt of Court is a misbehavior of any person in its (the Court's) presence or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice. In 1918 the Supreme Court upheld a Judge who had punished a newspaper editor for attacking him (Toledo Newspaper Co. v. U. S.) and the Supreme Court followed this decision in deciding whether Judge Mayer had the right to try Craig. (Both in 1918 and 1923, Justices Holmes and Brandeis dissented.) Contempt may be of three kinds: 1) something done in court—e.g. refusal to answer questions; 2) defiance of a court order outside of court; 3) anything said or done which tends to lower the prestige of the court and hence to imperil justice. Significance. The Craig case raises this question: Should a Judge have the power to decide whether or not an expression of opinion is contempt of court? Naturally, if a Judge has the power to decide, he may extend his power to tyrannical extremes. And a tyrannical Judge might decide that almost any criticism was contempt of court. Since the Supreme Court will not set a limit to the power of a Judge, it is asserted by some that "Congress must decide whether it will limit a Judge's power by legislation.

must decide whether it will limit a Judge's power by legislation.

Elihu Root in his first famous case nearly went to jail for contempt of court. He and two other lawyers were in a suit, people against Boss Tweed. The suit was brought before Noah Davis. The lawyers objected to the Judge because he owed his position to Tweed, the man who was trying. Judge Davis propunced Root and the two others.

sition to Tweed, the man whome was trying. Judge Davis pronounced Root and the two others guilty of contempt. The two others were fined, but Root was "let off because he was so young."

Opinions. Expressions of displeasure with the Supreme Court's decision came from every state. Hiram Johnson called it "an outrage." Senator Borah stated that the power of the court to punish for contempt has been abused of late. Amos Pinchot, brother of the Governor of Pennsylvania, challenged Judge Mayer to send him to jail. Senator Copeland of New York went to the White House, making intercession for Craig. Arthur Brisbane (Hearst editor) said Judge Mayer did not know America was a Republic. Representative Oldfield of Arkansas, the Democratic whip, said: "The country is not safe." Mrs. Craig made plans to move to a furnished room in Newark, N. J., near the jail. "If my husband should need me, I want him to know where he can reach me quickly. We have been separated only once in 17 years."

The attitude of the Supreme Court in a decision written by Mr. Taft was: "But the law gives the person convicted of contempt in such a case the right to have the whole question on facts and law reviewed by three Judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals who have had no part in the proceedings, and, if not successful in that court, to apply to this court for an opportunity for a similar review here

"The petitioner and his counsel have made such a review impossible. Instead of pursuing this plain remedy for injustice that may have been done by the trial Judge and securing by an appellate court a review of this very serious question on the merits, they sought by applying to a single Judge of only coördinate authority for a writ of habeas corpus to release the petition on the ground that the trial Judge was without jurisdiction to make the decision he did. This raised the sole issue whether the trial Judge had authority to decide the question, not whether he had rightly decided it."

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Developments in the medical fraud exposé that has been convulsing Missouri and Connecticut:

¶ George M. Sutcliffe, a former news photographer who bought a high school certificate and an M. D. degree at the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a license to practice in Connecticut from the Eclectic Medical Examining Board of that state, was being sought for arrest for manslaughter. He had previously confessed his story to Governor Templeton and other Connecticut officials. Sutcliffe bought a practice on installments in Unionville, Conn. He was responsible for the death by etherization of Albert C. Hoody, mechanic, who was brought to him for emergency treatment when his finger was crushed in a stamping machine. Sutcliffe crudely amputated the finger, instructing a friend of Hoody's to anesthetize him by pouring three cans of ether on a gauze mask. Hoody died from the fumes. No autopsies were performed on any of Sutcliffe's cases. He signed seven death certificates during his ten months of practice, the causes ranging from bronchitis to brain tumor.

¶ Sutcliffe, who was for a time secretary to "Dean" Waldo Briggs, of the St. Louis diploma mill, revealed how students were turned out after attending a half dozen classes, with records falsified to show four years of medical instruction. Diplomas were issued wholesale at \$250 up. Classes of "dumb-bell" graduates were crammed through the state board examinations in Colorado and Connecticut at

so much a head.

¶ Several other Connecticut practitioners under suspicion were subpoenaed by the Grand Jury, but were usually "away on hunting trips."

¶ Graduates of the St. Louis, Kansas City and other discredited institutions were found or charged to be practicing in Rhode Island, New York and elsewhere. State and city health officers everywhere took steps to check up the credentials of doctors within their jurisdictions.

¶ The National Eclectic Medical Association, through its Secretary, Dr. William P. Best, of Indianapolis, wrote to Governor Templeton repudiating the Kansas City school and the exposed Connecticut Eclectics, and commending the Executive for his clean-up. The Association advocated single medical examining boards and strict educational requirements.

Nobel Prize

It was announced that the Nobel Prize for Medicine for 1922 (not previously awarded) has been divided between Prof. Archibald V. Hill, professor of physiology in University College, London, and Prof. Otto Meyerhof, professor of physiology at the University of Kiel, Germany, for their researches on muscular contrac

Spahlinger's Progress

French and English finance and medicine, in the persons of Baron Henri de Rothschild, Major General Sir Frederick B. Maurice, Sir Stanley Birkin and other famous doctors and philanthropists, have come to the aid of Henri Spahlinger, Swiss discovered of the promising Spahlinger tubercu-losis treatment (Time, April 28, June 25). They will try to raise \$500,000 to make the treatment available anywhere in the British Commonwealth Baron Rothschild, himself a physician, has determined that the serum be saved for mankind. Spahlinger has already spent his entire fortune of \$500,000 in the work, and Sir Stanley Birkin gave \$100,000. Spahlinger refuses to exploit the treatment commercially. His serum is obtained from inoculated horses by an expensive process, 50 of the bestbred dark Irish horses (costing \$400 each) being required for its production. Even with the new support, it will take two years more to prepare the serum for public use. It is not a quick cure, but takes a year or more in advanced cases.

Birth Control in Chicago

Circuit Judge Fisher, of Chicago, threw a bomb among the numerous sturdy opponents of birth control in that city (who include Health Commissioner Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.), when he granted a mandamus petition to compel the city to issue a license for the proposed birth control clinic, theme of great agitation. Judge Fisher's decision contained these words: "I am loath to subscribe to the proposition that knowledge of birth preventive methods would materially lessen morality. If true, it would be sad to contemplate the weakness of our moral sense." The city will appeal. It contends that there are no non-injurious preventive methods. Some physicians testified to the contrary. The clinic testified to the contrary. The clinic project is supported by many wealthy and socially prominent persons. It will not be set up till all legal barriers are removed.

A Lay Society

The Society of Friends of Medical Progress was organized last week by a number of prominent laymen to support scientific medicine and experimentation, and to resist propaganda or legislation dangerous to public health. Dr. Charles W. Eliot is Honorary President; Thomas Barbour, naturalist, is acting President; Ernest Harold Baynes, defender of vivisection and of humanity to animals, is Field Secretary. The Society is commended by the American Medical Association.

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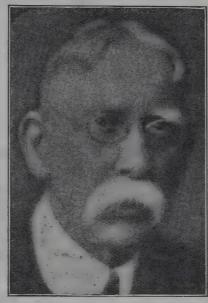
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NEW YORK

THEPRESS

The Press Defended

The public cheerfully damns the press, saying: "It's full of lies."
Many journalists damn it, saying:
"There are no great editors left." Rising, gray-haired and aged, to be sole defender of the press, comes a representative of a former generation of journalists. He is Talcott Williams, a newspaperman for 50 years in Springfield, Mass., Manhattan and Washington—an authority on Turk-ish affairs (he was born in Turkey) and now, in his 75th year, Director



(C) Underwood

DR. TALCOTT WILLIAMS "The day of 'beats' has about disappeared"

and Professor Emeritus of the School of Journalism of Columbia University

His answer to the public is that journalism has never been more free from falsehood and inaccuracy than at present. His answer to those who lament "the great editors are gone" is that we are well rid of them—they bred partisanship, they even "precipitated the Civil War."

Speaking before the Columbia School of Journalism last week, Dr. Williams said in substance that it is a good thing that news-gathering is becoming more and more like the manufacture of Ford cars, standard-ized, uniform. "The day of 'beats' has about disappeared, and today virtually every newspaper prints simultaneously accounts of happen-ings of national interest. Although Washington despatches may vary according to the way the correspondents see them, the basic facts remain the same. . . . When Secretary Mellon gave out his policy on tax reduction, it went to all the newspapers at the same time. And in a fortnight the newspapers had spoken for the country and Congress, by a non-partisan

"Standardization of news brings

standardized public opinion and this, in turn, rules both political parties and the national Legislature. About 50,000 men and women, who collect and edit this news, bring about this peaceful decision that settles the course to be laid by this ship of state on peaceful and prosperous seas, while Europe, with nations low and children hungry, has its guns out."

Local Edicts

There is no tyrant so absolute as an editor within the confines of his paper. His slaves tremble at his glance. One word from him makes or unmakes a nobly formed article. If he's so inclined, there is no end to the whims which become solemn law by his decree. If he is so inclined, and has wisdom, he may make far-reaching innovations. There are thousands of these petty tyrants throughout the country. Readers sojourning in the principality of one, are often totally unaware of what is a capital offence in another-or what, by royal decree, is daily food in a third.

One of the forms which editorial decrees sometimes take is a platform or an idea for the community. Recently The New York World undertook to boost Manhattan as the city for the next Democratic Convention. If the Democratic Convention goes to Manhattan, it will be a feather in the World's cap and its editor will remind the residents of his principality that he surveys all and is monarch of all he surveys. But the World's project is insignificant compared with the attempt of the editorial monarch of The Christian Science Monitor.

He has decreed that all the nations of the globe should secure themselves against future war by legislating that in case of war not only soldiers, but capital and labor should be con-scripted for the nation's need. To be sure, the idea is not new. It was suggested by the late President Harding last Summer. But the Monitor monarch proposes that a Constitutional Amendment shall be passed making this triple conscription obligatoryand thereby in the future scare all classes of society out of jingoism. In pursuance of his editorial decree, the front page of the Monitor has been placarded heavily with notices of the decree, giving the opinions of people from the "spokesman at the White House" to Jane Addams—and the rear (editorial) page been liberally posted with explications of the plan.

If the plan should ever be enacted, it would be a great feather in the Monitor's cap. Meanwhile it is the daily pabulum of residents in the Monitor's domain, and an unknown dish to those who live beneath the swaying of other King Editors' quills.

Slemp vs. Correspondents

Washington correspondents are a specialized group whose profession is not without its public responsibili-To them public officials say more than can be judiciously printed Nothing that Joseph Conrad himself has written is more filled with romance than the amazing story of his own life. How a spirited Polish lad with a longing for the sea, rose to a pre-eminent place in the world's literature is an incredible narrative woven out of the slender

A LITTLE BOY in Poland placed his finger upon a map of the world and said: "I shall go there." He had pointed to the Congo. in darkest Africa. And years later he went to the Congo.

threads of chance.

He had an inborn desire for the sea, this sensitive child of an inland race—an inexplicable desire that no parental objections could overcome.

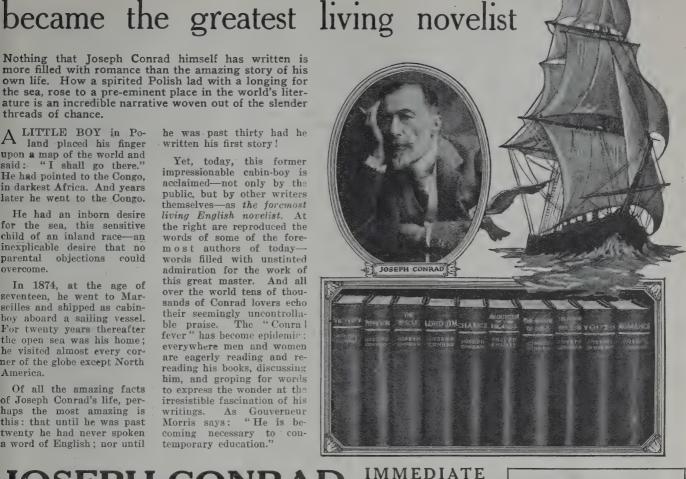
In 1874, at the age of seventeen, he went to Marseilles and shipped as cabinboy aboard a sailing vessel. For twenty years thereafter the open sea was his home; he visited almost every corner of the globe except North America.

Of all the amazing facts of Joseph Conrad's life, perhaps the most amazing is this: that until he was past twenty he had never spoken a word of English; nor until

he was past thirty had he written his first story!

The romantic little sailor-boy who

Yet, today, this former impressionable cabin-boy is acclaimed-not only by the public, but by other writers themselves—as the foremost living English novelist. At the right are reproduced the words of some of the foremost authors of todaywords filled with unstinted admiration for the work of this great master. And all over the world tens of thousands of Conrad lovers echo their seemingly uncontrollable praise. The "Conral ble praise. fever" has become epidemic; everywhere men and women are eagerly reading and rereading his books, discussing him, and groping for words to express the wonder at the irresistible fascination of his writings. As Gouverneur Morris says: "He is becoming necessary to contemporary education."



SEPH CONRAD

What magic is there in Conrad to account for this unexampled enthusiasm? His is an astonishing combination of gifts, quite indescribable. "His books have no counterpart in the entire range of finglish Literature," says Sir Hugh Clifford.

His mastery of language is amazing; he is the delight of lovers of fine writing. And those who read for the sheer liking of a good story find a gripping interest in his books that makes it difficult to lay one down until the very last line has been reached. Here is romance, adventure, chance—the mystery of distant places—and, above all, the haunting spell of the sea.

"All the majesty of illimitable oceans, all the charm of the mysterious southern seas, all the adventure and dark passions of unknown lands and races—all these Conrad gives us, as no other ever has and no other ever can!"

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in order that what is printed may not lead the public astray. They must keep faith with the public and with men in official places. This is expressed in an official code of ethics formulated by the White House Correspondents' Association. Under it semi-weekly press conferences with the President have been conducted, with the Association acting as judge of what persons shall be admitted to those conferences.

A fortnight ago, C. Bascom Slemp, Secretary to the President, ran afoul of these rules, according to Editor and Publisher, trade paper of jour-

The rules of the Correspondents' Association admit to press conferences with the President representa-tives of: "(1) wire news services; (2) daily American newspapers; (3) foreign newspapers to which daily cable communication is made, and those who are accredited to the Congressional Press Galleries." The Association excludes: "press agents, propagandists, tipsters."

The trouble began when Mr. Slemp began to make exceptions to the newspapermen's rulings. One Elbert Deets Pickett, managing editor of *The Clipsheet*, Methodist Church paper (see page 18) applied for admission for himself or his representative to the President's press conferences.

The Correspondents' Association said "no." But Mr. Pickett applied to Secretary Slemp, who said "Yes," and Mr. Pickett's representative attended two conferences.

So the correspondents drew up their rules in black and white, providing that they should be sole judges of eligibility of their members. They were submitted to the President through Secretary Slemp, and were returned with the President's approval and a penciled amendment by the Secretary: "Full authority is reserved by the Secretary to the President to make and enforce exceptions to the eligible list."

Thereupon the newspapermen notified Mr. Coolidge that if such was the case the burden of policing press conferences and protecting the President's confidences could no longer rest on them but must fall on Mr. Slemp. Their object in restricting the classes of persons admitted to press conferences has been, not to exclude others than newspapermen from interviews with the President, but to insure that only bona-fide journalists could be present at conferences when the President chose to speak purely for the enlightenment of correspondents and not for those who might take advantage of his words in furthering the interests of any group. They feel that their rules were for the benefit of the President, not themselves.

Parker on Propaganda

Alton B. Parker, head of the National Civic Federation, charged that the Russian Soviet Government is carrying on propaganda in the U.S. Senator B. K. Wheeler, "radical" Republican, of Montana, said that such was not the case. Judge Parker replied to this reply as follows, by

letter:

You know very well that the press of our country, including nearly all of the great newspapers, has freely published all the interesting and important official Soviet documents they could get hold of. The amount of this matter would cover many thousands of columns every year, much of it exactly as sent out from Russia by the Soviet propaganda bureaus. Even the papers most violently accused of being against the Soviets, like The New York Times, have printed a vast amount of this material—in fact, they have taken the lead in that direction. You know that The New York Times first printed 70 articles by Arthur Ransome, and has since published many hundreds by Duranty, the strongest pro-Soviet special correspondent who has yet appeared, and the only one of importance allowed by the Soviets to remain in Russia after the killing of Butchkevitch.

SPORT

Football Notes

Undefeated and in a tie for the championship of the Western Conference, Illinois and Michigan closed their football books for the season. With six substitutes and five regulars Michigan kicked and passed their way to a 10-0 victory over previously unbeaten Minnesota. Illinois added to Ohio State's unfortunate season

to Ohio State's
with nine points to none.

The Final Standing
Team. Won Lost Pet. Pts. Opp.
Illinois 5 0 1000 64 6
Michigan 4 0 1000 48
Chicago 5 1 .833 90 22
*Minnesota 2 1 .667 54 31
Iowa 3 3 .500 60 52
Indiana 2 2 2 .500 10 87
*Wisconsin 1 3 .250 61 23
*Wisconsin 1 4 .200 35 66
Ohio State. 1 4 .200 37 10

* Played scoreless tie.

Yale turned its back on seven lean football years and dragged Harvard through three inches of Cambridge mud to a 13-0 defeat. Blinding rain fell. There were 26 fumbles and only two first downs. Both teams punted ceaselessly, seeking breaks of luck. Yale scored when "Duck" Pond picked up a fumble and ran 67 yards for a touchdown, when Captain Mallory kicked two goals from placement. The victory carries with it the so-called "Big Three" (Eastern) championship.

The heels of the Army mule became inextricably tangled in the horns of the Navy goat and the game at the Polo Grounds, Manhattan, ended in a scoreless tie. A heavy field robbed the game of spectacle. Coach John J. McEwan, Army, former all-American centre, paid tribute to his opponents thus: "The Navy team that was on the field against us to-day is the luckiest Navy team that ever played football."

Smarting under a defeat at the not particularly skillful hands of Colgate, the Syracuse eleven went west and knocked Nebraska down, 7-0. Vindication of Eastern football was

the chief result of the game—since Nebraska had defeated Notre Dame, conqueror of Princeton, Georgia Tech, Army.

Husky Duskies

The darker side of pugilistic life came briefly into its own when the much discussed Battling Siki battled Kid Norfolk, American Negro light heavyweight. Norfolk won 13 of the 15 rounds, by decision.

Siki showed nothing to warrant the serious attention that has been accorded his abilities. He is a wild, awkward slugger. When his blows do land, they lack abrupt decision. His chief merit is ceaseless courage.

Siki now merges into the black background of obscurity. His utter inability for first class-fighting has dashed cold water on the blazing publicity which lighted his way to honor in the ring and a fortune in local currency.

Prout

Assembled at Detroit, the Amateur Athletic Union of the U.S. re-elected William C. Prout of Boston as President. Election was unanimous after Verne Lacey of St. Louis and Murray Hulbert (Acting Mayor of New York City) withdrew from the lists.

President Prout announced that Charles W. Paddock would probably be reinstated in the august favor of the A. A. U. in time to do the dashes for America in the Olympic Games in Paris next Summer.

The convention admitted to their ranks the National Ski Association and the National Horse-shoe Pitchers' Association.

Duffers Ousted

The Professional Golfers' Association has fixed the stamp of official disapproval on the crowded entry list of the Open Championship. Last Summer 360 players teed off at Inwood, L. I.; the first Open Championship ever held (Newport, R. I., 1895) at-tracted only eleven men. The unwieldy groups attracted by the "open" feature of the tournament have worked a hardship to the first line players. Allowing three days for practice, the Open Championship consumed nine days. Restriction of the entry privilege will cut down the long qualifying period. The P. G. A. has ruled that only those on the eligibility lists of the U.S. Golf Association will be permitted to essay qualification.

'Cross Country Champ

William Ritola, Finnish-American A. C., retained his national 'cross country championship by finishing first in a field of 42 at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Distance: Six and a fraction miles; time: 31 min. 56 sec.





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In another section, "'Spiritual Lobbying' at Washington," Mr. Johnson tells of hard work for good causes: the first of these the International Copyright



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BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Situation

For centuries the debate as to the superiority of mind over matter, or of matter over mind, has proceeded, but without a conclusive decision. The place of psychology in business is undoubted; whether it can prevail against more concrete and material facts, and if so, how long, remain debatable propositions. Yet this is the dilemma faced today by the student of economic and business trends, when he attempts to foresee conditions as they will be in 1924.

Practically all the facts pointed a month ago to continued deflation. Suddenly, a new psychology of confidence invaded the stock market, and from there extended to mercantile and industrial lines. Prominent leaders told the public so often and so emphatically that prosperity was ahead that the public has began to believe it. Is this mass-delusion, not unassisted by judicious publicity and generous purchases in the stock market? Or is it the glimmering of a clear dawn as yet perceptible only to those located on high places? We shall all doubtless know the answer to this perplexing question some six or eight months from now, when the correct answer will have no practical value except to the moralist and the historian. On the other hand, there are those who feel we may be able to answer the question much sooner than that. Not all of this school of critics believe that the present optimism is entirely substantiated by conditions in the basic industries.

Business Backs Mellon

When Secretary of the Treasury Mellon first announced his program for reduced income tax rates, the business community was too much taken by surprise to comment upon it at once. This temporary silence was apparently interpreted in Washington as indifference, and many politicians made the capital mistake of pooh-poohing the Mellon program as "unpractical." Then the vigorous approval of the Secretary's plan began to be audible from all parts of the nation, and many of its poli-tician-opponents have hastened to "straddle" the issue, or climb boldly on the bandwagon while there was still an opportunity.

Everywhere bankers and business men have earnestly endorsed Mr. Mellon's proposal. For once Wall Street bankers, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Credit Men's Associations and other business associations have found themselves in complete agreement.

Charles M. Schwab again expressed the general business senti-

ment of the country when he said "When Mr. Harding picked as hi Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, he picked the man mos admirably suited for the position For Mr. Mellon has personal wealth profound wisdom and plenty of time to devote all his energies to the wel fare of the Government and the people."

Mr. Livermore's Opinion

Last March the predictions of Jesse L. Livermore, operator, con cerning a decline in stock prices were so immediately and emphatically realized, that much attention is now given to his remarks. After predicting higher industrial share prices —a prophecy in part already realized—he last week turned his at tention to the railroad stocks. For these, he asserts, there is a bright future in the coming year. In fact Mr. Livermore believes that the rail road stockholders would recover much of the \$3,000,000,000 los through declining prices over the past 15 years.

Attacking the legislative and political attempts to lower railroad rates, he expressed his belief that Congress, if it takes any action nex session upon the railroad question will help rather than hurt the car riers, especially respecting further railroad consolidations. Curiously enough, as Mr. Livermore pointed out, this movement for greater con solidations was not only severely criticized by Congress, but was blocked by Congressional action two decades ago, when promoted by the late E. H. Harriman and others.

Swift vs. Wallace

Presumably under considerable pressure from the agricultural sections, Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture demanded that Swift & Co., the Wilson Packing Co. and the Cudahy Packing Co. give federal auditors full access to



@Wide World Louis F. Swift "-which would be unthinkable!"

their accounts, records, documents. The demand was made for the express purpose of determining how far the companies are buyers and sellers of live stock and products manufactured from live stock, how far they are engaged in interstate commerce, and to audit figures previously submitted to the Government to determine if they are correct.

Swift & Co. have announced that they will not "permit the Department of Agriculture to place auditors permanently in their offices with power to examine at all times their books, papers and documents." Mr. Swift, in a formal statement for his company, declared: "We claim on behalf of our 45,000 stockholders the right which the Constitution guarantees to all citizens of being permitted (in the absence of specific charges) to conduct our business peacefully without interference from Government agents."

Mr. Swift argued that if the Government has power to maintain accountants in his office, it could do likewise in all other business offices in the country—which would be "unthinkable." He also implied that Secretary Wallace has construed the recent Packers and Stockyards Act to be much broader in scope than the text of the Act justifies.

AERONAUTICS

'Round the World

Jules Verne described a journey round the world in 80 days. His efficient hero took the fastest steamers and trains, never missed a connection. Airmen may cut this time to 30 days. The U.S., England, France, Portugal are all in friendly rivalry to achieve the first flight 'round the world. The English pilot, Sir Keith Smith, has already flown from England to Australia; the Portuguese have great confidence in Admiral Gago Continho and Captain Sacadura Cabral, who flew last year from Lisbon to Rio de Janeiro. In the U.S., Major General Mason M. Patrick, chief of the Army Air Service, who is fostering the American plans, will select men who have not yet been in the limelight, though thoroughly qualified and experienced men to "give every one a chance," as is the Air Service policy.

The U.S. expedition will include from four to six planes. The planes must have a gasoline capacity of 1500 miles. They are now being selected by Lieut. Erik H. Nelson, who was engineer officer on the re-cent Alaskan and Porto Rican flights. Two points are certain. They will be equipped with Liberty motors (still the most reliable aero engine built) and will be of American de-sign. The joy of victory in Mac-ready and Kelly's transcontinental flight was sadly marred by the thought that they flew in a Fokker

The airmen will fly facing the sun. Testing their craft by a long flight across the continent from Seattle to the Atlantic coast, they will fly to Europe, probably by way of Greenland or Iceland, thence through Central and Southern Europe, Asia Minor, Arabia, India, China, Japan; and home by way of Alaska. This itinerary will cover 27,000 miles, nonrecognition of the Soviet Government precluding the much shorter route through Siberia.

The aviators will face every type of climate, all possible difficulties in navigation, a doubtful welcome in many strange lands amidst strange and semi-civilized peoples. Yet good hopes of success are entertained.

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MILESTONES

Reported Engaged. Gene Sarazen, former National Open Golf Champion, to Miss Pauline Garon, cinema actress.

Married. Rolla Wells, 67, Mayor of St. Louis (1901-9), Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee (1912-16), to Mrs. Carlotta Clark Church, in St. Louis.

Divorced. Francis H. McAdoo, eldest son (by his first marriage) of ex-Secretary of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo, by Mrs. Ethel McCormick McAdoo, in Paris. The charge was not reported. In 1913 President and Mrs. Wilson were guests at their wedding.

Divorced. William Ellis Corey, 57, steel man (Director of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation), by Mrs. Mabelle Gilman Corey, 41, former musical comedy actress, in Paris. She charged desertion. He succeeded Charles M. Schwab in 1903 as President of the LL S. Stal Comparison. dent of the U.S. Steel Corporation dent of the U. S. Steel Corporation at \$100,000 a year, then a record salary for a corporation executive in the U. S. After seeing the then Miss Gilman act in *The Mocking Bird*, he settled \$1,000,000 on his first wife, "consented" to her divorcing him and married Miss Gilman in 1907. He resigned from the Presidency of the U.S. Steel Corporation shortly afterwards, allegedly at the request of the Directors.

Died. George Juison, 47, Negro caretaker of the racing stable of Carl Wiedemann of Newport, Ky., constant companion of the race horse In Memoriam. He was found dead on a cot in the stable. Physicians said: "Heart disease." Juison's friends declare he died of grief over the recent defeat of In Memoriam by Zev (TIME, Nov. 26.)

Died. Frederick Dixon, 55, editor of The International Interpreter and former editor of The Christian Science Monitor, in Manhattan, of heart complications following an attack of bronchitis.

Died. R. H. McCrary, of Minne-apolis, "the first man to employ Tv Cobb to play baseball," following an automobile accident, at New Orleans.

Died. Rear Admiral William Clinton Wise, U. S. N., retired, 81, at Honolulu, Hawaii, from a cause not reported. During the Civil W. not reported. During the Civil War he commanded the flagship Malvern, which, with President Lincoln aboard, was the first Federal war-ship to reach Richmond after Lee's surrender.

Died. Rudolf E. A. Havenstein, 66, President since 1907 of the German Reichsbank, in Berlin, of heart failure. Director of the German War loans, he was popularly credited with a major share of responsibility for their success—as well as for the later decline of the mark.

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IMAGINARYINTERVIEWS

(During the Past Week the Daily Press Gave Extensive Publicity to the Following Men Let Each Explain to You Why His Name Appeared in the Headlines.)

C. Bascom Slemp, Secretary to President Coolidge: "F. W. Wile, Washington correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, brought to light last week the fact that 1, 53, unmarried, wealthy, am sending eight of my young cousins and nephews through school. Two of them are attending Virginia Military Institute, of which I, myself, am a graduate. He stated that I am also shuiding a church of the stated that I am also rebuilding a church, founded by my great-grandfather, at Big Stone Gap, Va., my home town."

Walter Hampden: "While taking a leap called for in the third act of Cyrano de Bergerac, I fell and broke a bone in my left foot. I finished the performance, but later it was found necessary to put the foot into a plaster cast and to discontinue performances until probably Dec. 10. Meanwhile we were scheduled to lose the big Thanksgiving houses."

William H. Taft: "I was awakened from my sleep by innumerable telephone calls from newspapermen. up a report that I was dead. Said I: 'So far as I know, the report is without foundation.' Then I marched back to bed." They said that radio fans had picked

John Pierpont Morgan: "Some time ago Mrs. Morgan and I visited the Thistle Chapel in the Cathedral of St. Giles, Edinburgh. We were so impressed by the art of the wood-carver, Sir Robert S. Lorimer, that we asked him to do the woodwork for our little church, St. John's, near Locust Valley, L. I. This Church has seen many pretty ceremonies. While the new woodwork is being in-stalled services are being held in a stalled services are being held in a garage on the estate of William D. Guthrie."

James W. Gerard, former U. S. Ambassador to Germany: "As protest against the Lausanne Treaty, I gave a lunch to 50 distinguished men at the Yale Club, Manhattan. The sense of the meeting as reported was that if the Senate ratifies the Lausanne Treaty with Turkey, the Stars and Stripes will be trailed in the mud by the weakest and lowest of all nations."

Arthur Brisbane, Hearst editor: "On Saturday, Nov. 24, a day of football games—Syracuse vs. Nebraska, Army vs. Navy, Yale vs. Harvard—I broadcasted the following sentiment throughout the country through the medium of the Hearst newspapers: 'Hard at work in some office, or factory, on some farm, or in some department store are young men that later will push a button summoning today's football heroes to their orders for the day.

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By Michael Pupin

"I have never read a book which offers the reader so clear and intimate an account of the meaning of modern physical science."—The New Republic. \$4.00.

Mankind at the Crossroads By Prof. E. M. East

"The work is, indeed, widely sweeping in its range, although it centres constantly around its core of argument—the relation between population and food supply."—New York Times. With maps, \$3.50.

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POINT with PRIDE

After a cursory view of TIME'S summary of events, the Generous Citizen points with pride to:

The feather which the *Monitor* desires for its royal hat. (P. 22.)

. . .

Railroad stocks, calculated to rise. P. 26.)

. . .

The memorial which links the United States and Confucius. (P. 12.)

Talcott Williams, gray-haired defender of the press. (P. 22.)

The "greatest priest in the world."

(P. 18.)

Baron Rothschild, physician. (P. 20.)

The ousting of duffer profession-

als. (P. 25.)

A prima donna who obeyed her husband. (P. 13.)

A St. Louis rug man. (P. 15.)

. . .

The Thistle Chapel. (P. 29.)

A man who made a point of avoiding the spectacular. (P. 14.)

South Dakota. She makes her choices early. (P. 2.)

A gentleman who dares to call himself "abusive." (P. 8.)

American engines, American

planes, American men to go around the world in 30 days. (P. 27.)

A good grip and a supple wrist. (P. 6.)

Operator Livermore, if he is right again. (P. 26.)

A budding biography for an unbiographed President. (P. 6.)

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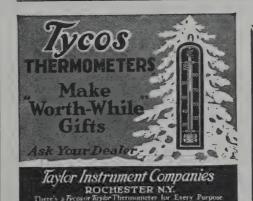
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VIEW with ALARM

Having perused well the chronicle of the week, the Vigilant Patriot views with alarm:

Japan. She is charged with a massacre of Koreans. (P. 12.)

The morning that reveals one eminent statesman kicked out of bed by another. (P. 7.)

A new religion. (P. 11.)

Un-American dirt. (P. 18.)

The King of England fighting the King of France. (P. 10.)

A common meeting jug for the Fitzgeralds. (P. 16.)

C. Bascom Slemp. He is having his first unpleasantness. (P. 22.)

The addition of zebra to the menu of the French Navy. (P. 10.)

Fundamentalists who suspect that missionaries are too modern. (P. 17.)

Commercialization of the word "Quaker." (P. 17.)

The arrival of the yellow taxiperil in London. (P. 9.)

A cracking—followed by a crackling. (P. 13.)

Medics who know not Medicine (P. 20.)

Storm signals still flying a Manila. (P. 2.)

H. G. Wells, putting ideas into the heads of college boys. (P. 8.)

The ceaseless courage of a Sengalese unsupported by other powers. (P. 25.)

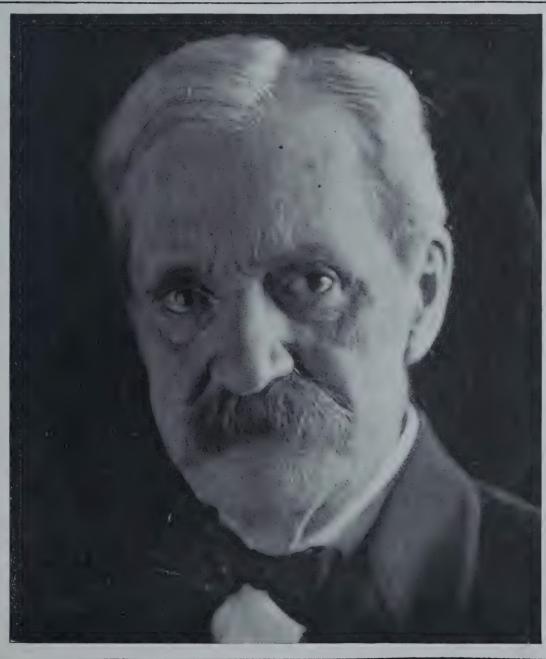
Anything unthinkable in the name of the law. (P. 27.)

Business still bothered by mind and matter. (P. 26.)

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No 15

Dec. 10, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Goolidge's Week

- ¶ The President held a series of conferences with Republican politicians on the question of some 200 appointments to vacant posts which are to be submitted to the Senate for approval. The only appointment announced at the White House was that of Edwin P. Morrow, retiring Governor of Kentucky, as a member of the Railroad Labor Board to succeed Judge R. M. Barton.
- ¶ Governor Wallace R. Farrington of Hawaii called at the White House to press the claim of Hawaii to admission to the union as a state. The matter will be carried to Congress.
- ¶ William C. Procter, Ivory soap man, "angel" of the Leonard Wood campaign in 1920, and "Bob" Wolfe, newspaper proprietor of Columbus, O., both arch enemies of Harry M. Daugherty, visited the White House. The President is openly trying to patch up the Republican split in Ohio. Otherwise he has small chance of securing a block delegation from Ohio to the Republican Convention of 1924.
- ¶ Mr. Coolidge made the first announcement of his stand on the Philippine question. He favors adhering to the Government's promise of ultimate freedom for the islands, but does not believe they are yet ready for it.
- ¶ Arrangements were completed by which the President will deliver a speech, to be broadcasted by radio, on Dec. 10 in memory of President Harding.
- ¶ Mr. Coolidge announced the personnel of a committee to investigate the cases of 31 so-called political prisoners still in prison for War time offences (see page 4).
- I Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hearst called at the White House. Mr. Hearst and the President had a half an hour conference, "to renew an old acquaintance." On departing Mr. Hearst said, "I think he is a very able man, rather conservative, but with a number of progressive ideas—although in the main he is a conservative man."

¶ The President's message to Congress was given out to the press on Nov. 29 and was known to all members of Congress. Because of the fact that it was not known definitely when it would be delivered, no excerpts may be published in this week's issue of TIME, which may appear before the actual delivery of the message.

¶ Major General Lansing H. Beach, chief of Engineers of the War Department, reported that the upper portion of the White House both structurally and as a fire hazard was unsafe. A matter of some \$400,000 is needed for renovation.

Booms

The new moon has waxed to the first quarter. Presidential candidacies now definitely pass into a new phase. Congress opens; the President's message is delivered. All those afflicted with the mid-winter's madness of political ambition must soon speak or hold their peace for four years more—all at least accept the occupant of the White House, who has the privilege

CONTENTS

Page

National Affairs	. 1-6
Foreign News	
Music	. 13
Books	.14-15
Art	. 15
The Theatre	.16-17
Cinema	. 17
Religion	. 18
Science	. 19
Medicine	
Education	. 20
Business and Finance	
Law	
Sport	. 24
The Press	.25-26
Imaginary Interviews	. 29
Aeronautics	
Milestones	
Point With Pride	. 31
View With Alarm	. 32

Published weekly by TIME, Incorporated, at 236 East 39th St., New York, N. Y. Subscription, \$5 per year. Entered as second-class matter February 28, 1923. at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

of intimating that he has forgotten even such a matter as a Presidential year in the press of official duties.

Calvin Coolidge has a candidacy. Nonetheless, the question now arises: how soon will he step out of the cocoon of work to unfold the glittering wings of an active candidate? There was a press report abroad which said in so many words that by the middle of December Mr. Coolidge's boom would be loud in every state; his pre-convention campaign manager and submanagers would be picked; their headquarters would dot the country.

There was equally reliable information that the White House candidate would play a waiting game. Allow a host of favorite son candidates each to bring his own small band of rooters to the Convention. There, above them all, would boom the figure of a hardworking, businesslike executive; the only great figure who could carry off the majority of the delegates and win a majority of the votes.

This contrast is of extremes. The Coolidge candidacy will not be too modest a flower, as is evident already. Neither is it likely to be as boisterous as that of Hiram Johnson threatens to be. It has good financial backing and there will be much judicious publicity.

Secretary C. Bascom Slemp is not campaign manager. But he is a capable man to undertake the business of negotiation and maneuvering for position. There was a report of his activities in Alabama, where the friends of Senator Underwood have arranged a regulation that all candidates in that state's Presidential primaries must be state residents. Mr. Slemp was said to have arranged that Aubrey Thomas, formerly a Congressman from Ohio but now a resident of Alabama, will run in the primaries and deliver his delegates to Coolidge at the Convention.

Hiram Johnson's candidacy advanced with the delivery of his first important speech in Chicago and by the appointment of his campaign manager.

The Chicago utterance was heralded

as a "keynote speech." Senator Johnson denied it afterwards. The principal points of his speech were:

1) That foreign affairs are "at the forefront as a national issue."

2) That the League of Nations, the World Court, a reparations conference are "preposterous and futile . . . transparent subterfuge."

3) That the Administration has no foreign policy except to get us into "undiscovered European adventure."

4) That our real foreign policy should be to offer "with equal generosity" to "clothe the naked and feed the hungry," but that other U. S. action should be confined to cases "where American interests are involved and where the remedy which America can seek is clearly to be seen and is capable of clear statement and of American execution."

In domestic matters Mr. Johnson favored:

1) A soldier bonus because "we must keep faith with the ex-service men. . . . If we had not intended to pass the so-called bonus law we should have said so."

2) Tax reduction for the 13,600,000 tax payers with incomes under \$10,000 a year.

3) Lower railroad freight rates and coöperative marketing to help the farmers but not Government price fixing or entry into the grain business.

4) * A Constitutional amendment to enable Congress to prevent child labor.

5) Minimum wage laws for women. "Very mild," commented Washington on Mr. Johnson's speech, "unexpectedly mild."

But Mr. Johnson's choice of a campaign manager was not unexpectedly mild. He chose Frank H. Hitchcock, who belongs to the tooth-and-nail school of campaign management. He conducted Taft in 1908 (and was Postmaster General in Taft's Cabinet); he conducted Hughes in 1916; and he con-'ducted Leonard Wood on an expensive trip to the Convention in 1920. He is known as a specialist in Southern delegates, and there should be a keen duel between him and C. Bascom Slemp for the delegations from the Southalthough there will not be so much to quarrel over since the Southern delegations have been cut (TIME, Sept. 24). Not in idle fun was he called an "astute broker of delegates."

His choice as campaign manager is a sign that the Johnson campaign will be a thoroughly professional affair and that it will be well financed. Frank R. Kent, one of the ablest of political correspondents, estimates that every one of the active candidates-Coolidge, Johnson, Underwood, McAdoo, will have from \$100,000 to \$500,000 spent in



FRANK H. HITCHCOCK He belongs to the tooth-and-nail school

his behalf before the Convention. With William Wrigley and A. D. Lasker as backers, Mr. Johnson's fund may go well beyond that figure. William Randolph Hearst is also in Mr. Johnson's background.

All the other candidates have wealthy friends or relatives and several are themselves very wealthy-Underwood, McAdoo, Pinchot, for example. But with Mr. Hitchcock in command Mr. Johnson's campaign should be notable for the flying of fur and money, wherever it can advantageously and quietly be spent.

THE CABINET

The Mails

This is the season of Government reports. Not last to come forward with his annual contribution was Postmaster General Harry S. New. In brief, he related that postal business increased 9.89% during the last fiscal year as compared with an increase of 4.61% in the previous year. His appropriation for postal service had been increased only 5.4% for postal clerks, only .71% for carriers, and decreased over 20% for various auxiliary services, nevertheless the previous year's deficit had been decreased from \$60,000,000 to about \$30,000,000.

Aeroplane mail service on the transcontinental route of 2,680 miles had been maintained at a cost of \$1,774,152. The mail aeroplanes were credited with a mileage of 1,809,028 and the carriage of 67,875,840 pieces of mail with a performance 96.72% perfect.

A Policy

In honor of the hundredth anniversary of the nativity of the Monroe Doctrine, Secretary of State Hughes delivered an address on the Doctrine before the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia. His address was an exegesis and a restatement

The Doctrine, said Mr. Hughes, as it is now acted upon by the Government, may be summarized as opposed 1) "To any non-American action encroaching upon the political independence of American States under any guise, and 2) to the acquisition in any manner of the control of additional territory in this hemisphere by any non-American power."

He added:

"While the Monroe Doctrine is thus distinctively a policy of the United States, maintained for its own security, it is a policy which has rendered an inestimable service to the American republics by keeping them free from the intrigues and rivalries of European powers. The same, or similar, principles might, of course, be set up and applied by any or all of our sister republics, and it is believed that each of them would be benefited by having such principles as a definite part of her foreign policy. We have always welcomed declarations by other American States as to their determination thus to safeguard their independence. We have also been gratified at the acquiescence in these principles by European powers.'

CONGRESS

Caucuses

Both parties in Senate and House held their caucuses before Congress assembled.

Senate Republicans. Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts was re-elected as floor leader of his party in the Senate. Mr. Curtis of Kansas was chosen as Senate whip. The progressives-La Follette. Brookhart, Norris, Ladd and Frazier, were not present. The two Farmer Laborites, Shipstead and Johnson of Minnesota, did not attend, as they had contemplated doing, for fear such action might be misinterpreted in Minnesota. In half an hour, with small fuss, the conference was over.

House Republicans. The House caucus was not as perfunctory an affair as the Senate caucus. The progressive or insurgent group had held

a conference previously under its leader, John M. Nelson of Wisconsin. Three men were nominated to be Republican candidate for Speaker: Frederic Gillett of Massachusetts, the candidate of the regulars; Henry A. Cooper of Wisconsin, the insurgent candidate; and Martin B. Madden of Illinois, the candidate of his admirers and a few insurgents. With eleven absentees, the vote was:

Gillett	***************************************	190
Cooper		15
Madden		9

The insurgents moved for the abolition of the Steering Committee—a part of their tactics for revision of the rules. The entire object of their tactics was to revise the rules so that they can force discussion on the floor of any bill reported out of committee.

For floor leader, Nicholas Longworth of Ohio was elected *viva voce* with only a few scattered "Naes" sounding. Expected opposition from Representative Graham of Illinois did not materialize—the reason being that a compromise had been effected beforehand by which Mr. Graham withdrew and his group, "the Middle Western farmers," received a predominance on the all-important Steering Committee, which dictates what legislation shall come before Congress.

Senate Democrats. Receiving their caucus for Monday morning before the Senate assembled, were faced only with the reelection of their leader, Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, and the none too easy solution of rivalries in their own ranks for places later to be

awarded on committees.

House Democrats. Representative Finis J. Garrett of Tennessee was named as the Democratic candidate for Speaker—which means, since it is not planned to elect him, that he will be minority floor leader.

The Opening

At noon on December 3, both houses of the 68th Congress of the United States assembled for the first time:

The Senate. When the Senators assembled there was amity and friendship and good will, for—if they had had their quarrels in the way of business and had exchanged lusty buffets in many well-remembered battles—they were all good fellows at heart.

Senator Albert Baird Cummins of Iowa assumed his seat as President pro tem, for the Senate—unlike the House—is a continuing body, two-thirds of its membership retaining their seats

from one session to the next. According to a rule adopted in 1890, the President *pro tem* is elected to "hold office during the pleasure of the Senate and until another is elected."

But Mr. Cummins is not intrenched beyond possibility of attack in his post, which, since Mr. Coolidge became President, carries the Vice Presidential salary of \$12,000. At any time a coalition of Democrats and insurgent Republicans can unseat him. He is co-author of the Esch-Cummins Transportation



HENRY A. COOPER

He was nominated as a protest

Act which is anathema to the La Follette group.

The excuse for deposing him would be that he ought not to have the double business of presiding all the time—as he now must since there is no Vice President—and of carrying on the arduous duties of Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee. He could very well resign the latter post, except that then Senator La Follette would get that post by seniority—a dangerous eventuality for the regulars.

There is some precedent for a man being both President of the Senate and Chairman of an important committee. Mr. Cummins evidently intended to stand on precedent. He went to his seat, called the Senate to order, administered the oath of office to Senators newly reelected, elected and appointed.

There were Hiram Johnson and Ralston in the full bloom of candidacy. There was Borah, who led in the blind Senator, Gore of Oklahoma. There was Warren, father-in-law to General Pershing, last of the Civil War veterans, and Pat Harrison, the Democratic whip—all the others regular and progressive "of both parties," excepting only four, among them Mr. La Follette, who was still ill.

The session lasted less than an hour, and then adjourned in honor of the late Senators, Nicholson, Nelson, Dillingham.

The House. William T. Page, Clerk of the House, called that body to order. A roll call was taken to determine that a quorum was present. Then the House turned to the disturbing question of electing a Speaker. Mr. Gillett was nominated for the regular Republicans by Sidney Anderson of Minnesota. Mr. Garrett was nominated for the Democrats by Henry T. Rainey of Illinois. Then Edward E. Broune of Wisconsin rose and made a speech nominating Mr. Cooper for the insurgents, saying:

"Mr. Cooper may not be elected, but we nominate him as a protest against

the rules."

Then Frank R. Reid of Illinois nominated his colleague, Mr. Madden, who promptly declared he was not a candidate. Nevertheless he was voted for by a group of Illinois "insurgents" who evidently did not care to class themselves openly with the Wisconsin and Minnesota variety.

At one o'clock the roll call began with 419 members present. It was almost four, when Mr. Longworth moved for adjournment, no one had been elected on four votes taken. He regretted that the House had not organized itself so that it could formally adjourn in memory of its members who died during the Summer—instead he moved an informal adjournment until the next day.

The four votes taken (three or four members answered "present" on each ballot) were as follows:

Gillett 198 195 196 196
Garrett 195 193 196 196
Cooper 17 17 17 17
Madden 5 6 5

Total 415* 411 413 415

Everyone expected Mr. Gillett to be elected—ultimately—since the obstructionist tactics of the Cooper and Madden supporters were maintained merely to get concessions on the rules, but the vote revealed how the ten Wisconsin, six Minnesotan and a few other scattered insurgents will have the power to tie up action all through the session on any question where the regular Republicans and Democrats are divided.

*With 415 members voting, 208 votes were necessary to elect.

ARMY AND NAVY

"Sec'y Weeks Reports, Sir"

The Secretary of War submitted his annual report on the affairs of the Army. It was at once a report and a warning to Congress not to take another slice off the War Department's proposed allowance for next year-an allowance already pared by the Budget Bureau.

Mr. Weeks' chief recommenda-

1) Increase the maximum enlisted strength of the regular Army from 125,000 to 150,000.

2) Increase the commissioned strength of the regular Army from 12,000 to 13,000.

His reasons and justification:

¶ Our foreign garrisons are cut to
a "dangerously low limit." The regular Army at home is strained by the effort to furnish instruction to civilian training camps. "As a result the morale of the regular Army is below what we should demand of it"

I "Since 1921 the total number of individuals under military training or in military organizations has decreased from 519,041 to 504,010."

I The cost of maintaining our Army is about \$2.34 per capita of the population.

The total cost of Army, Navy and Marine Corps is only 14% of our total budget; the actual expenditures of the Army only 6%.

I "In one year we spend six times as much for soda and confections as we spend for military purposes, for tobacco nearly four times, for perfumery, jewelry and other items of adornment nearly five times, and for theatres, cabarets and similar amusements more than three times. Military preparations cost us, roughly, one-eighteenth of what we spend for luxuries, amusements and mild vices."

■ If every taxpayer "purchased each year for his own protection any Army automatic pistol the total expenditure would be more than the cost of the Army."

¶ Estimating our national wealth as \$400,000,000,000, we have only one soldier for each \$2,500,000. The following nations maintain one soldier for the following amounts of their wealth:

Great Britain \$250,000 France \$133,000 Italy \$120,000 Japan \$ 90,000

I Considering our Army and Navy expenditures as "defense insurance, the premium rate is only \$1.50 per \$1,000.

The Last

The West Virginia, latest U.S. dreadnaught, was commissioned at Norfolk Navy Yard. She is a sister ship of the Maryland and the Colorado (TIME, Sept. 10) which are already in commission. Under the terms of the Washington Disarmament Treaty, she is the last ship of her class which the U.S. can build for ten years.

She is a 32,600-ton vessel, 624 feet in length, 97 feet abeam, with a speed of 21 knots. She carries eight 16-inch guns, twelve 5-inch guns, two 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes. Her complement is 1,400 officers and men. Captain Thomas Jones Senn was placed in command.

PROHIBITION

Canadian Conference

Five gentlemen from the U.S. Departments of State, Treasury, Justice, visited Ottawa, Ont. They went under the leadership of McKenzie Moss, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. They conferred for four days with representatives of the William Lyon Mackenzie King (Canadian) Cabinet. They brought a number of proposals for the better enforcement of prohibition along the Canadian border. They discussed and departed, leaving their proposals to be acted on by the Mackenzie King Cabinet.

The result is uncertain. It is not considered likely that the King Cabinet will endorse all the proposals, some of which are far reaching. Canada deals with its prohibition question by provinces, and some of these are wet and some dry. The chief proposals made by the Americans included:

■ That Canada prohibit the clearance of ships carrying liquor for U. S. ports. ¶ That Canada prohibit the clearance of ships of less than 250 tons carrying liquor to any port in the world (the inference being that such small vessels are unfit for high seas trade and only intend to smuggle liquor into this country).

That U. S. officials have the right to search vessels for liquor on the Great Lakes.

That Canada give the U.S. power to extradite persons accused of violating liquor laws of this country. (These persons cannot now be extradited because such offenses are not penal offenses in Canada).

• By way of concession, that a treaty arrangement be made whereby Canadians might transport liquor across Alaska to the Klondike.

RADICALS

Release?

For two weeks it was kept quiet, because it was feared that publicity might be hampering. Last week it was officially announced. The President had picked a board to investigate the vexing question of the 31 so-called political prisoners-chiefly I.W.W.'s convicted in Federal penitentiaries under War-time laws.

The Joint Amnesty Committee had been agitating for their release for many months. President Harding, a few weeks before his death, liberated several of these prisoners, some of them under conditions of good behavior, deportation, etc. Several of these "liberated" prisoners are still in jail because they refused freedom except with unconditional pardon. In the appointment of the new investigating board a Christmas amnesty is foreseen.

The Board held several meetings in Buffalo. Its members:

Major General James G. Harbord. He entered the Army in 1889 as a private in the Fourth Infantry. Later he rose successively through the various grades of officerdom and eventually became Chief of Staff of the A. E. F. He was chief of the American Military Mission to Armenia in 1919. In 1921 he was appointed Deputy Chief of Staff, U. S. A. He is now President of the Radio Corporation of America.

Bishop Charles H. Brent, of the Episcopal diocese of Buffalo, has a record of over 20 years' service in various bishoprics. At one time he was on the editorial staff of The Churchman. He has been a leading member of many national and international commissions on control of

the opium traffic.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War under Woodrow Wilson.

SHIPPING

Report

The annual report of the Shipping Board presented a simple argument to Congress. In brief it said:

1) You, the Congress of the United States, have placed restrictions on American shipping in regard to wages, the citizenship of crews and officers,

2) On that account the capital invested in a ship built in America is about 25% greater than in a similar ship built on the Clyde and the cost of operating an average cargo ship is

about \$10,000 a year greater under U. S. registry than under foreign registry.

- 3) The result is that the American merchant flag was driven from the high seas before the War and will be again driven from the seas unless Congress is prepared to pay for the cost of the restrictions it imposes.
- 4) This can be done in only two ways—either by Government operation, costly and inefficient, or by private operation aided by preferential tariffs and subsidies.
 - 5) Choose!

The report of operations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923 included:

- ¶ A cut of 1,612 men (31.7% of the Board's employees) and a saving thereby of \$2,623,000.
- Three hundred sixty-five Government ships in operation on June 30.
- ¶ Ruling freight rates that "aside from coal and oil movements" were below actual operating costs.
- ¶ Sale of 145 steel vessels of 878,000 tons and of 237 wooden vessels of 855,000 tons for a total return of \$30,138,906,96.

New Plans

About six weeks ago Edward P. Farley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, sailed for Europe. Before sailing, he announced that the Shipping Board had finished with its plan of operating vessels through agents under the so-called MO-4 contract (Managing Operators' contract No. 4). The Shipping Board was prepared to undertake direct operation; it would group its 81 services into about a quarter as many lines and hire agents only to book passengers and load freight. The consolidation and inauguration of the plan would, he said, begin at once, being first applied to the five lines plying from the Atlantic coast to the United Kingdom.

While he was gone no progress was made.

Last week he returned. There was a four-hour session—presumably a heated session—of the Shipping Board. Mr. Farley then announced that the plan of direct operation with loading agents had been sacked. Instead the consolidation of the Government's shipping lines will go forward under a modified form of the present MO-4 contract.

The only difference will be that the operators will be given a definite commission on freight revenues as their sole payment. All "allowances," "husbanding fees," etc., will be abolished.

During Mr. Farley's absence the Board had evidently become convinced

that the proposed form of direct operation would be too expensive. Under the new plan a minimum saving of \$1,500,000 a year is expected.

World's Record

The S. S. Leviathan of the U. S. now claims the record for the fastest passage from Cherbourg to New York. From Cherbourg breakwater to Ambrose Channel Lightship, 3,078 miles, she traveled in 5 days, 7 hours, 20 minutes. She thereby lowered the Mauretania's record, established in October of last year, by just 13 minutes.

The Mauretania still holds the world's record for the fastest westward passage across the Atlantic This record, established between Queenstown and New York (about 2,800 miles) in September, 1910, is only 4 days, 10 hours, 41 minutes.



© Keystone
WILLIAM T. PAGE
He teaches the rules

POLITICAL NOTES

If you were elected to Congress, how and where would you learn what to do next? Would you walk up the Capitol steps, hand the doorman your card, ask to be announced? Would you stop Mr. Mellon on the street and say: "Oh, Mr. Secretary of the Treasury, what about this week's pay?" If you would make these and other mistakes you had best attend the school of William Tyler Page, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and in-

structor in Congressional etiquette.

On Friday night before Congress assembled, Mr. Page gathered his pupils, some 100 new-born members of the House of Representatives, in the Republican caucus room of the House Office Building. He taught them the rules of the House, how to do things, how to get things done—in short, all the technicalities and mechanics of how to be a Congressman.

"Magnavox" Johnson made his first speech at the capital at a luncheon given by the Washington Advertising Club. Said he:

"I want you to take a good look at me, and make sure that I have no horns. In the 16 years I have been talking, molding public opinion in the great Northwestern States, I have left the people something to think about. . . .

"I am not going to turn things topsy-turvy. I know I have a lot to learn and I shall feel my way, but I shall use every influence in my power to bring up to the table with 'big business' the classes which it is feeding crumbs in the chimney corner. . . .

"Mr. Business Man, the farmers are coming up to the table and sit beside you. We, the farmers, the workers, are going to stand for things that will be best for all, but we are going to sit at the same table with you!"

By this time it is possible to predict with approximate accuracy the two chief points of "Magnavox's" speeches. He "repeats himself" on almost every public appearance and his favorite themes are:

1) "The newspapers and my enemies say I can't speak English. My wife is an American and she understood me when I proposed to her. I guess Senator Henry Cabot Large [Lodge] and the others will understand me in Congress."

2) "I'm not a radical. I don't want to hurt anyone. Don't be afraid of me. Mr. Business Man, I want the farmer and the laboring man to eat at the table with you. I don't want to kick you out."

The Oklahoma Senate passed a bill prohibiting the wearing of masks, the writing of anonymous letters. It struck out a portion of the measure which would have made officers of secret organizations keep membership lists to be produced at court order. Senators who did not like the

change exclaimed: "It is a Klan bill, not an anti-Klan bill."

Not only politicians but photographers advance Presidential candidates. Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, called on the President. Emerging from the White House he was met by a battery of cinema men. He obligingly posed, holding up his hat. "Throw it down," said the photographers. He threw it. Then he was told that they had just erased a ring on the sidewalk which they had industriously photographed. By a little piecing of the film the Senator seems to have done that which he did not do.

The historian may add a footnote to his chapter on the 68th Congress, to the effect that it brought to Washington Henry R. Rathbone, Representative at large from Illinois. His grandfather was Ira Harris, Senator from New York, and his father, General Rathbone, was seriously wounded in the defense of a President.*

Into the office of a Manhattan newspaper walked a gentleman who said that he was Carl Chapin Countryman, that the Republicans would sweep the country in 1924, that President Coolidge would be reelected, that C. C. Countryman would be elected Vice President. His principal reason for the last statement was that, like Calvin Coolidge, his own initials are all C's.

Mr. Countryman's other distinctions include teaching in Aurora, Ill., Racine, Wis., and Stoneville, N. C., two unsuccessful attempts to get into Congress, an executive secretariat of the "American League of Young Americans" and an unpublished novel, The New Régime. As a novelist he prefers the nom de plume of Fred C. Putnam, for fear that the publication of his novel would injure his chances for the Vice Presidency. It is understood that the plot of his novel is as follows:

In 1960, Theodore Roosevelt III (now a lad in knickerbockers) is elected President for a third term. At the same time the U. S. Constitution is amended to make the executive, legislative, and judicial branches all one, and T. R. III has a deep design to make himself dictator.

The only man to prevent it is

*General and Mrs. Rathbone sat in the box in Ford's Theatre with Abraham Lincoln, when John Wilkes Booth entered and fired the fatal shot. General Rathbone was stabbed as he grappled with Booth. Charlemagne Putnam, "Superintendent of the International Police Force in the U. S." C. Putnam is a remarkable man. He has a habit of beating T. R. III at golf; he spends home-like evenings with his family devoted part to study periods and



©International

THEODORE ROOSEVELT III

He "denounced the oath of office"

part to "an hour of social intercourse" before retiring; he has a cousin, Fred C. Putnam (the gentleman whose name Mr. Countryman prefers as nom de plume) who is his double; and he has a charming foster daughter, Frances.

Fred C. Putnam is equally remarkable. He is almost a rake. He has an ambition to become "the Father of the Races" by having a mistress and a family of children in every land. At the time of the story he has perfected the arrangement in only about 20 nations.

T. R. III has a plan to get rid of Charlemagne Putnam by having him appointed International Superintendent of the International Police. C. Putnam accepts, but by an intricate series of exchanges of identity with his cousin, he succeeds in being wherever he is not believed to be.

Finally Roosevelt III is about to be inaugurated before an assemblage including flag-draped statues of G. Washington and A. Lincoln. The oath of office is read and T. R. III denounces it, claiming absolute power. Then C. Putnam emerges dramatically from the base of the

Lincoln statue. A follower of Roosevelt shoots. The bullet nicks Lincoln and ricochets off. The bullet embeds itself firmly and fatally in T. R. III.

Meanwhile Frances, the foster daughter, has repulsed a hypothetical T. R. IV because she will not have the blood of a Roosevelt flow in her children's veins. Finally she marries Fred. C. Putnam. He, in turn, renounces his intention of becoming a universal paterfamilias.

Three million dollars is the goal of the Harding Memorial Association (TIME, Oct. 22). One of the three millions will be invested in Government securities to provide an endowment, the remainder will be used for the creation of a mausoleum at Marion, purchase of the Harding home, erection of a building to house Hardingiana, the endowment of a Warren Gamaliel Harding Chair of Diplomacy and Functions of Government at "an existing university."

Former Senator J. S. Freylinghuysen, of New Jersey, is Acting President of the Association. Calvin Coolidge is Honorary President. John Hays Hammond, John Barton Payne, George B. Christian, Jr., Andrew W. Mellon and Charles M. Schwab are active.

"A second Mount Vernon!" the cry is raised. "Let it be Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence."

So saying, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation is setting about collecting a fund for buying Jefferson's home, now owned by ex-Congressman Jefferson Monroe Levy* of New York. Rallying in the organization for public preservation of Monticello are Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, Governor Trinkle, of Virginia, John W. Davis, James W. Gerard, Alton B. Parker, William G. McAdoo, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Charles D. Hilles, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson.

To the Memorial Foundation, Woodrow Wilson wrote: "I wish that my means were as large as my enthusiasm in this matter. If they were, the purchase would be made in short order. There are men in America who have the means and who truly reverence the principles associated with the great name of Jefferson. I trust they will help with open-handed generosity."

^{*}Jefferson Levy is not descended, directly or collaterally, from Thomas Jefferson. His uncle, the late Commodore Uriah Phillips Levy, U. S. N., purchased Monticello.

FOREIGN NEWS

REPARATIONS

The Latest Plan

A storm is brewing. For some weeks now the French and Belgians have had the field to themselves and Britain has maintained an "ominous" neutral attitude on all matters relating to reparations. If Premier Baldwin is re-elected to power or if a Liberal Ministry succeeds, Britain will once more take an active place in the councils of the Allies and, it was stated, she will threaten to end the Entente once and for all unless her wishes are met.

This attitude was aggravated by the recent Franco-Belgian agreement with the German industrialists (TIME, Dec. 3), which was said to constitute a threat to Britain. The line of argument which Britain will adopt is that "the occupation of the Ruhr is illegal and cannot be justified"; that a settlement with the German industrialists was agreed to by them under duress and is 'without effect.'"

Meanwhile France became nervous about the Entente and suggested (through the Reparations Commission) the formation of two committees of experts from representatives of the Allied Powers, with a place on each for the U. S. The first committee would concern itself with finding the means to balance the German budget and stabilize the currency. The second would evaluate German wealth held abroad and would report on the means of getting it back to Germany. No mention was made of Germany's capacity to pay reparations, and the question of the legality of the Ruhr occupation was not raised.

At Washington, U. S. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes said that the U. S. would not join in any inquiry that is to be restricted in any way by the French Government. The U. S. Government awaited further details and a unanimous invitation from the Allies before accepting or rejecting the new proposal. Secretary of State Hughes' proposal for an unlimited inquiry into German finances had not been withdrawn. "The door is wide open," said an official of the U. S. State Department.

With regard to the Franco-Belgian agreement with the German industrialists, the German Government said, in a letter to the Reparations Commission, that as the Ruhr occupation is illegal, it could not recognize the agree-

ment. The tenor of the German argument was that all deliveries in fuel extracted from the Ruhr and Rhineland must be credited to the Reich's reparation account and not to payment of the occupation expenses.

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Electioneers

During the past week the following men and women were in the election campaign news:

Premier Stanley Baldwin, Conservative candidate for Bewdley, made important speeches at Glasgow and Bradford. He said that he was taking the course advocated and approved by the late Mr. Bonar Law in calling a general election. Throughout, Mr. Baldwin based his protectionist policy on empiricisms calculated to prove that his policy was the only one which was capable of ameliorating the hectic economic troubles of the day. "We know how many industries depend on partly manufactured goods and raw materials: we shall take no step without consultation with those industries. If any monopolies result they will be monopolies at home, and we can deal with them." More remarkable than his policy was the improved tone of his oratory. No longer did he stress his inability as a phrase-maker, but burst into floods of forceful phrases which caused surprise to some and to others a suspicion that his cousin, Rudyard Kipling, had had a hand in framing his speeches.

H. H. Asquith, Liberal candiate for Paisley, had a rough time in his constituency, and was persistently shouted down. The anti-Parliamentary Communist Federation broke up one meeting, which Mr. Asquith was with difficulty addressing, by singing The Red Flag and booing. The ex-Premier did, however, manage to reaffirm Liberal support for the League of Nations.

David Lloyd George, Liberal candidate for Carnarvon, made speeches in Wales and Lancashire. At Bolton, speaking with a microphone in his hand, he said: "John Bright's victory was a Lancashire victory." Then, in aside: "What about Cobden? Was he a Lancashire man?" The crowd, of course, heard him distinctly and hooted with mirth; whereupon Mr. George commented: "This is a mischevious instrument. I wondered if you heard it." He remarked that protection was useless, that the U. S. could not keep

out British goods, that they would have to put a roof over the country in order to do so, and, even then, British goods would come down the chimney. In another speech he said: "The Government (Protectionist) want us to shoot Niagara. We've asked for time to consider it, but they say: 'No, jump in; you will have plenty of time to think it over between the falls and the whirlpool." At Criccieth in Wales, Mr. George became bitter when he referred to Conservative posters depicting him as a "vain talker": "There is no party from which that charge comes with such ill favor as from the Tory Party. Were they of that opinion from 1914 to 1918? My recollection is that they were rather glad to have this 'vain talker' in charge of State affairs in those days.

"When British finance was in a state of panic and arrangements had to be made to save it from disaster; when shells, rifles, machine guns and cannon had to be forged, and great organizations had to be improvised for turning them out at short notice to support our gallant men in the field, the 'vain talker' had his uses.

"When Germany had broken up three of our allies and was on the point of breaking up a fourth; when German submarines were sinking our ships by the millions of tons, the Tory Party was frightened, so frightened that it shirked office and begged this 'vain talker' to take charge and do his best to pull the country through.

"When there was great unrest in this country after the War, in 1919-20, and there were menacing strikes and movements, they were glad to get him. I recollect another poster in which I figured in 1918, also issued by the Conservatives. It was a more flattering portrait of myself than the present one. It was issued in the interests of the Conservative candidate, with the words: 'Support the man who brought victory.'

"I can show you one sticking to an old brick wall in a constituency in the Home Counties, where it was fixed during the election of 1918.

"It was only when they thought their troubles were over, troubles in Europe and troubles in Ireland, and that trade was beginning to pick up, that they suddenly discovered I was a 'vain talker,' and that the time had come for them to have a change. There is no party in the State which has less right to issue that poster than the Tory Party."

Later at Carnarvon he said: "Were it not for the strength, resources and reserves of Great Britain, the Allies

Foreign News-[Continued]

would have failed in the War. Our reserve strength was not gone, and if the War had lasted another year, England was the one country of Europe which could have faced the problems without a tremor. I tell you, as the only Minister who saw the War clear through, that free trade enabled us to do it."

Earl Grey, Liberal, former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said: "The Conservatives' policy [protection] is like prescribing a pill for earthquake; but the capital levy prescribed by the Laborites is the earthquake itself."

T. P. O'Connor, sole surviving Nationalist, "Father of the House of Commons," in an address to the Irish electors of Great Britain, appealed to them to support Free Trade: "This is the first British election in which you have to record your votes on a purely British issue. Your country is now mistress of her own destinies; her future rests with her own people and her own electors. Ireland does not enter into this contest. We must, therefore, record our votes as residents of Great Britain."

J. Ramsay MacDonald, Labor leader, speaking at London, vigorously defended his capital levy plank. He said he was perfectly amazed by the criticism that had been hurled against it and concluded a speech with: "And I tell you honestly and candidly, that if any party or any person can produce a better scheme I will take that in preference to the capital levy."

Oliver Baldwin, son of Premier Baldwin, Labor, attacked unsparingly his father's Government, but made it clear that he was in no way attacking his father. At one meeting which he addressed he was introduced with A. E. MacDonald as Comrade Oliver Baldwin, son of the present Prime Minister, while MacDonald was the son of the "future Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald." Oliver said the only thing the Government had done was to wrongfully arrest a number of people and then have to pay them compensation (TIME, May 19). "Talk about protection," he continued, "the only protection we want is protection against a Government like that."

WOMEN. There were 36 women candidates, compared with 32 last year. Lady Astor (Conservative) and Mrs. Wintringham (Liberal) wife of a former Speaker, were the only women successful at the last elections. Mrs. Hilton Philipson (Conservative) won her seat in a by-election.

Miss Ursula Williams, Labor,

youngest woman candidate, is a "beautiful girl of 26," not old enough to vote (30 is the minimum age for women). Said she: "My interest in politics is general, as well as feminine



©Wide World
"OLIVER"

A political patricide?

Luckily I know something about my constituency, having canvassed it, on and off, for father, since 1914."

Margot Asquith. At a meeting in Glasgow which Mr. Asquith's brother, H. J. Tennant, was addressing, interruptions became so frequent that the meeting developed into a general uproar. At that point Mrs. Asquith, who was among the audience, ascended the platform and announced: "This gentleman is my brother. You have a perfect right to come here, but no right to do what you are doing now. Those who don't want to listen can go."

Lady Astor, Conservative candidate for Plymouth, had a busy time with the hecklers. At one meeting came an impertinent remark from a man which Lady Astor cut short with: "Don't be cheeky, or I will knock that pipe out of your mouth." On another occasion she answered defiantly her Socialist and Communist hecklers with: "I am not going to haul down the Union Jack for the Red flag. It is all very well to say we got our money from the slums. I offer anyone £500 (about \$2,175) if he can find any slums which Lord Astor owns." She said she did not believe in class consciousness and knew enough of human nature to know that there was greed, jealousy, immorality and selfishness among all. . . . "If you go around the world thinking everybody is greedy and a liar, look into your own heart first." Later on she remarked that "they (the Labor Party) say: 'Tax the rich.' Well, the rich are being taxed, alive and dead, and it's quite right. One reason why death duties are better than a capital levy is that all the millionaires don't die at once." To this a heckler demanded: "What will you do when you die?" Amid laughter and cheers she flashed back: "I am going to send you my son." She declared that she would hold her seat only until her son was old enough to be a candidate.

Rowdyism. At several points rowdyism assumed serious proportions. In Glasgow, H. J. Tennant, the Liberal candidate, was forced to seek police protection, while Miss Violet Robertson, Conservative for the St. Rollor constituency, was spat upon, "kicked in the shin" and "treated insultingly" by a crowd of hooligans. In London H. Hogbin, Liberal candidate for Battersea, was forced to cancel all his meetings because he could never make himself heard. Even the pleas of his opponent for fair play failed to help matters. Lord Curzon was another victim of the rowdies. There were many other incidents of "howling down" meetings. The Labor Party at its London headquarters admitted that some of the 'more exuberant" had got out of bounds and a manifesto deploring such tactics was issued.

A Surprise

A startled London beheld a scene, weird and impressive, within the ancient walls of Westminster Abbey. There were assembled the members of the Most Noble Order of Crusaders, dressed in white tunics emblazoned with a red cross worn over a long-hooded gown of brown, blue, green or gray, according to the rank of the person; the knights wore mantles of red with gold edgings and white crosses on the left shoulder. Beautifully embroidered banners and magnificent crosses accompanied the procession in which the crest of self-sacrifice, the word of service, the bible of truth, the spurs of chivalry, etc., were borne on cushions by officers attended by es-

The procession was headed by the Duke of York and the occasion was the installation of the Unknown Soldier as Grand Master of the Order. The ceremony was highly impressive. On entering the Abbey the Order was met by the clergy and choir, all dressed in medieval habits, and they and some of the Order proceeded up

Foreign News-[Continued]

the main aisle to the high altar where the Pro-Grand Master received an offering of gold from the Almoner and presented it to the Dean, who dedicated it. Then sounded a joyous fanfare of trumpets and the procession re-formed and wound its way to the Chapel of Edward the Confessor, patron of the Order, to lay the gold on the altar there. The Dean delivered himself of a brief address and the choir sang the 68th Psalm to a harmonized Gregorian chant. Order then marched in solemn procession around the Abbey and with tle laying of a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the "most impressive ceremony the old Abbey had seen for centuries" was over.

Naturally all this magnificence caused a furore in London where the Order had never been heard of. It became known, however, that the Crusaders had been established for two years. The members of the Order are drawn from all classes of society but with the middle class in the ascendant. Like the Freemasons, members must profess belief in a Supreme Being, they must also pledge themselves to the King and the Constitution and to service, self-sacrifice and loyalty.

Royal Naval Cruise

Under the command of Vice Admiral Sir Frederick L. Field, a special service squadron of the Royal Navy composed of the battle cruisers Hood and Repulse and the light cruisers Delhi, Dauntless, Dragon and Danae, sailed from Plymouth for a trip around the world that is to last 307 days. The object of the trip was said to be to show the ships in some of the chief ports of the Commonwealth.

The route to be followed: Sierra Leone, Cape Town, where Christmas will be spent. Then the squadron will proceed to India, Sinapore, Australia and back north to Honolulu for Whitsuntide. After this the squadron will steam to Esquimalt, Vancouver and then south to San Francisco for Independence Day. This over, the Hood and Resolute will return via the Panama Canal to Plymouth, but the light cruisers will go to Callao, Peru, there to take place in the centenary celebration of the Peruvian Independence Day,* after which they will follow their big sisters home through the Panama

The Queen Mother

Queen Alexandra, the Queen Mother, celebrated her 79th birthday at Sandringham Palace, where she was visited by the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family. She received many letters and telegrams of congratulation from all parts of the country. Her Majesty was reported to be in excellent health.

It is now 60 years since Princess Alexandra, daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark, came to England for her marriage to King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales. It can be safely said that during all these years the Queen Mother has endeared herself to the whole British people throughout the Commonwealth. Her life is spent very quietly between Sandringham Palace, purchased by Edward VII in 1861, and Marlborough House, her London residence. She has never gone out of mourning for King Edward who died in 1910.

GERMANY

Marx Cabinet

The mandate to form a new Cabinet, accepted by Dr. Heinrich Albert (Time, Dec. 3) from President Ebert, had to be returned owing to the violent opposition shown him by all political parties, making his task impossible of fulfillment.

President Ebert then summoned Dr. Wilhelm Marx, leader of the Catholic or Central Party, and asked him to form a Cabinet. After prolonged negotiations with party leaders, Dr. Marx succeeded in forming the following coalition Cabinet:

Chancellor-Dr. Wilhelm Marx.

Vice Chancellor and Minister of the Interior—Dr. Jarres.

Foreign Minister—Dr. Gustav Stresemann.

Minister of Defense—Dr. Otto Gessler.

Minister of Labor—Dr. Heinrich

Minister of Finance — Dr. Hans Luther.

Minister of Transport — Rudolph

Deser.

Minister of Food—Count Kanitz.

Minister of Economy—A. D. Hamm. Minister of Justice—Dr. Emminger.

Minister of Occupied Territories— Dr. Anton Hoefle.

This Cabinet is virtually the same as that of ex-Chancellor Gustav Strese-

mann, the only changes being in the Ministers of Food, Economy and Justice and, of course, in the Chancellorship. Dr. Marx, although an old politician, is not reputed to be a strong man, and, if the Cabinet lasts, the power in Germany will remain precisely where it was during the last Government, i. e., in the hands of Stresemann, Jarres and General von Seeckt, Commander-in-Chief of the Reichwehr. It follows as an unavoidable corollary that the policy of the present Government will not be changed one jot or tittle.

The position of the Marx Government was that it had already alienated the Nationalists by refusing them a place in the Cabinet. The Socialists openly refused to back Marx, but there was some hope that they would recant and maintain a dutiful neutrality. This means that the Government can count upon 193 votes to 87 from the Opposition, but if the Socialists should decide to oppose Chancellor Marx, the Government will immediately find itself in a minority; in any case it will be at the tender mercies of the Socialists.

The first act of the new Chancellor was prophesied to be a demand for dictatorship. If the Reichstag pass the motion, and it seemingly depended on the Socialist attitude, then the Cabinet has a tenuous chance of holding power until next Summer when a general election is due. "If," as the *Vorwaerts* put it, "there is a conflict between the Reichstag and the Marx Cabinet, the Reichstag is certain of dissolution." This can only mean a premature general election at a most inauspicious time.

Dr. Wilhelm Marx, 60 years of age, has had a seat in the Reichstag for twelve years. Formerly he was a member of the Prussian Diet. He is, at present, leader of the Catholic Party, National head of the Catholic School Association and a judge in Cologne.

Lusitania Claims

Robert W. Bonynge, a Manhattan lawyer representing the U. S. State Department, filed a claim before the Mixed Claims Commission in Washington on the behalf of twelve insurance companies for full payment of all losses of life and property sustained by American citizens in the sinking of the Lusitania on May 7, 1915.

One of the exhibits filed before the Commission contains evidence which fully and directly establishes the "responsibility of the German Government

^{*}Peru issued its Declaration of Independence on July 28, 1821, but did not succeed in shaking off the Spanish yoke until 1824.

Foreign News—[Continued]

itself for the deliberate destruction of the great liner." As this exhibit belongs to the secret archives of the U. S. State Department, it could not be made public. But Mr. Bonynge stated that it contained nothing "of which the public has not been heretofore fully appraised."

FRANCE

Notes

The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs decreed, according to the San Francisco Chronicle, that subscribers who get "huffy" with the operators shall be suspended for two days from use of the service.

A Deputy of Ariège was responsible for starting a hot controversy in Paris by suggesting that the debates in the Chamber of Deput.es be broadcast by the Eiffel Tower Wireless Station. The issue seemed to have become confused between the relative value of ragiime concerts and parliamentary debates. Radio fans were in a quandary.

The Government announced some time ago that it would decorate with the Order of Agricultural Merit, disrespectfully termed the "Order of the Leek," all those who could produce documentary evidence proving that their families had farmed the same land continuously for at least three centuries. This brought forth about 750 families with the necessary qualifications, the record being held by the La Fargues of Coutie near Molières, who have lived on the same estate since 772, or two years after Charlemagne had succeeded his father as ruler of the entire Frankish monarchy.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reported that the population of the War areas has increased from 2,000,000 at the time of the Armistice to 4,207,000 at the present time. Of the 8,000,000 acres of devastated land in the area 7,000,000 have been cleared of barbed wire, explosives, trenches, etc.

ITALY

Italian Conscience

In a press interview Signor Schanzer, ex-Foreign Minister and Minister of Finance, who represented Italy at the Washington Conference two years ago, made some illuminating remarks on Italy's conscience. Said he: "There is

nothing on Italy's conscience, should we not pay America our debts. We contributed in blood; America in money. Ours was a contribution which could



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SIGNOR SCHANZER
"We contributed in blood"

not be counted in money. If America should make us a present of our debts and withdraw her accounts against us, she would leave nothing for which we would have regret, and we would not lose our self-respect, for our contribution has been dearly paid for in human sacrifice, not to be calculated in dollars."

Relations with Russia

In the Chamber of Deputies last week was enacted a most curious scene. Fascismo, notoriously anti-Bolshevik, voiced favorable comment on the Soviet Government. Bolshevism, rigidly opposed to Fascism, eulogized the Mussolini régime.

Said Mussolini: "The understanding between Italy and Russia is excellent. During the Corfu incident the Russian press was the only press of the whole world which was sympathetic toward Italy."

And Signor Bombacci, Communist Deputy, generally acrimonious in condemning Fascism, was flattering almost to the point of obsequiousness: "Italy's wonderful revolution and Russia's wonderful revolution can best be crowned by an alliance between the two peoples."

Later, the question of pride entered the discussion. Communist Deputy Lazzari declared that the Bolshevik revolution was better and superior in every way to Mussolini's coup.

"That is not true!" shouted Mussolini.

"The fact remains," purred Lazzari, "that things in Russia are proceeding excellently."

"You cannot bluff Italy with that buncombe!" roared Mussolini, lionlike.

Signor Lazzari stuck to his guns, repeated his assertion.

"I fear," retorted the Fascist chief, "that you do not even read your own newspapers, because they don't appear to be so certain that everything is going well in Russia."

Finally, Premier Mussolini, who was the last to speak on the motion to conclude a commercial treaty with Soviet Russia, advocated de jure recognition: "Negotiations with Russia are progressing favorably. I will not discuss the social changes which have occurred there, as that is an internal Russian affair into which we cannot enter. But I will say that I infinitely prefer to have to discuss affairs with an Ambassador to doing so with a commercial representative, of whom one never knows whether he is more a business man or a political personality. For this reason, if for no other, I would be willing to see proper relations re-established between Italy and Russia.

"The Italian Government, therefore, has no objections to recognizing the present Russian Government de jure. We must look at the subject in the cold light of national utility. Would it be useful for Italy to recognize the Russian Government? I think it would. I, therefore, say to Russia: "The Italian Government recognize your power, but you in return must do even more; you must give us a good commercial treaty; you must furnish us with raw materials."

"As soon as our differences with Yugo-Slavia have been settled we shall be free to turn our attention to the East. As soon as we have a commercial treaty with Russia the door of the Slav country will be open for us. In that direction lie the supreme interests of our country."

Foreign News-[Continued]

RUSSIA

The House of Romanov

The quarrel over the succession to the Russian Throne was settled in a family council of the Romanovs held in Paris. According to Grand Duke Alexander, the meetings of the family were called to end once and for all the gossip about discord and distrust existing between members of the House of Romanov.

The following agreement was said to have been reached by the ex-Imperial family:

1) The Russian people alone can rid the country of destructive, anti-Christian, Bolshevist theories.
2) The Russian people alone can decide what régime they want to govern

them.
3) The intervention of any country, be it France or Germany, is absolutely inad-

The members of the Romanov family

4) The members of the Romanov family are ready to serve their country, even if it should be necessary to give their lives.

5) They pledge themselves to support and follow a leader who will personify the ideals of the Russian people.

6) The family have no right to be considered an imperial family, or to assume that Grand Duke Michael [Grand Duke Michael Alexándrovich, brother of the late Tsar] is dead; but should the question arise of eventual succession the Romanovs are determined to recognize the eldest member of the family, Cyril, as heir to the throne.

7) The Romanovs are opposed to counter-revolution, preferring to let the people decide their own future.

Sovietskie Barishnee

Out of Russia, weird and mystic land, whose soul is steeped in the mysterious, the fire of whose eyes is sometimes fanatical, and whose life breath has been impregnated with fleshcreeping legends, comes a story, intrinsically Russian in its bizarre setting.

The occasion was a solemn celebrat'on of the Fifth Anniversary Congress of the Woman's Department of the Communist Party, and the place was the Russian Free Opera House in Mos-Here were assembled the Sovietskie Barishnee, -Soviet Ladies, blondes and brunettes, matrons and bob-headed girls, Soviet wives and Soviet employees, humble peasants pressed in typical clothing, Girl Communists (Woman's Legion of Russia) dressed in high boots, short black leather skirts, black leather tunics, red handkerchiefs tucked effectively into breast pockets, and little toques decorated with red rosettes. Here and there in this poppy-field of color were boys belonging to the Communist Youths' Organization.

On the stage, which was bedecked with the red trappings of Communism admixed with a strange assortment of banners, sat a select committee of Soviet Grand Dames, and among them,



KLARA ZETKIN She is a leading lady of Bolshevism

the Priest Bukharin. There was Klara Zetkin, whose kindly face is but a mask that hides the "fierce revolutionary spirit that burns 'deep down in her soul"; Mme. Kollontai, attractive wife of a handsome sailor, a fervent but impractical feminist, but with an intelligence that has won her the place of Soviet Ambassador; Lenin's sister "taller than he," with angular features and the "prim air of a typical 'schoolmarm'"; Mme. Muralov, wife of War Lord Trotzky's right-hand man.

Suddenly there was a hush, someone was speaking from the stage; yet another speaker fired the air with words of Communism. Then, up spoke Bukharin, aflame with the fire of a new Russia, and announced that a humble working family by the name of Aneyniev, had received permission from the Woman's Communist Department to hold a first public civil christening of their little daughter before the Congress.

As Mme. Aneyniev came on the stage, holding her baby in her arms and accompanied by her husband, the atmosphere became charged with electrical emotion and the heart of every little Soviet flapper beat a rapid tattoo against her agitated bosom. The baby, "a little doll-like creature," nestling in her mother's arms, was dressed in white, except for a fringe of red roses sewn around her bonnet.

The silence had become almost oppressive. The mother came forward and with an agitated voice said: "My mother was horrified. She is of the old Russia; she cannot understand. Some neighbors thought it impertinent, wanting to seem important. This hurt my husband, and we almost gave up the idea entirely. Then I read the Life of Rosa Luxembourg, that brave woman who died for the workers, and I knew I was right." Then, with greater strength, she added fervently that it had come to her that she must dedicate her "own girl child to the same life of sacrifice as Rosa Luxembourg." She handed the baby to Klara Zetkin, who, with the child in her arms, spoke of Rosa Luxembourg* as "my martyred comrade, whose name this child will bear henceforth, that her memory may remain fresh and living among us." Tears sprang to the eyes of many a young girl in the audience, the electric current of emotion was broken, but the interest, tempered by human feelings rising from the heart, grew even more intense.

The child was then passed to Bukharin, the so-called Archbishop of Communism. He took her tenderly but awkwardly. The mother made an instinctive step forward but her husband put out his arm to restrain her. This broke the tension and caused many a ripple of girlish giggles from the audience.

Solemnity, like the pall of night, quickly fell upon the momentary levity as the Priest held the child high in his arms, saying: "I dedicate thee, Rosa, little flower of human life, to the cause of Russian women-Rosa. sweetest of flowers; Luxembourg, honored name of a martyr-beauty and sacrifice." As if in obedience to a magic wand the entire assembly rose, and with the passion of youth and the feeling of age the Internationale was sung—then:

From a corner of the Opera House that no one had noticed broke the strains of Schubert's Ave Maria. The audience sank back in anticipation, the committee on the stage retired to one side, and, having sat fuming at delay in her dressing room, on came Isadora Duncan to the center of the stage where she stayed for a few moments bent in wonder over the image of a Christ child. Behind her tripped a sweep of dancing children to join the admiration of the miracle which Isaadmiration of the miracle which Isa*After the revolution of November, 1918,
Rosa Luxembourg, Jewish Pole, and lifelong revolutionary agitator, became an
editor of Die Rote Faime, and through
that paper she was responsible with one
Karl Liebknecht for the street fighting
in Berlin in January, 1919. Both were
imprisoned in The Hotel Eder and in
transferring them to another prison the
hostile crowd shot Liebknecht, brutally
attacked the diminutive Rosa and finally
shot her while she was insensible from
the injuries she had sustained. Her body
was thrown into a canal and only recovered months later,

Foreign News-[Continued]

dora's art had conjured—then the music swelled and a mystic and dramatic dance began. Among the children was noticed a little blonde eight-year-old girl, Mary Peters, daughter of Karl Peters, Chief of the Cheka, or the Robespierre of the Russian Revolution. Her little red tunic was "like a drop of blood in the spotlight"—a reminder of another side of Communism.

Notes

A. A. Medlenko, editor of the Vladivostok Daily News and formerly an officer in the U. S. Expeditionary Force, was expelled from Russia by the authorities for maintaining relations with counter-revolutionaries. He had been imprisoned with Koreans and Chinese since early September.

At a meeting of the Moscow Soviet, prostitution was recognized as a legitimate profession. Public women are hereafter to claim politeness from the police. M. Semashko, Soviet Health Commissioner, said that increased prostitution was the result of Russia's present economic policy and that it would be unfair to persecute women for earning a living. Hence, prostitutes are classed as working women. The resolution was passed unanimously.

As a measure against alleged plundering by expeditions of British and Norwegian fishers in the Baltic and of Japanese in the Pacific, M. Léon Trotzky, Bolshevik War Lord, requested the Central Executive Committee to create with all possible despatch "a real fighting Navy, efficient even if small."

JAPAN

A Sad Decision

After 60 days of labor, the Greater Tokyo Reconstruction Board decided to discard plans for a magnificent new Tokyo, advised by Dr. Charles A. Beard, director of the New York Training School for Public Service. At the same time it was announced that only \$250,000,000 is to be spent on reconstruction instead of the \$3,500,000,000 originally planned.

Dr. Goto, "Roosevelt of Japan" and present Minister of Home Affairs, resigned when he heard the news, but was subsequently persuaded by Premier Count Yamamoto to remain in office. Dr. Beard, foreseeing the drastic cuts, left Tokyo in despair a week previously. The press expressed keen dis-

appointment, but the Tokyoans were reported to be interested only in "the earliest possible resumption of former activities."

Thus, apparently, Tokyo is to rise once more as it was—a fire-exposed city with haphazard streets and multitudinous ramshackle buildings.

Notes

Dr. Omomura, cheerful scientist of the Nugata Meteorological Observatory, considered next to Dr. Omori the greatest expert on the origin of earthquakes, told the Japanese that another great and destructive shock will visit Northwestern Japan "within 20 years." "The deplorable fact is," he continued, "that in the present state of seismological developments there is no foretelling the exact date the visitation will come."

U. S. Ambassador Cyrus E. Woods, in the United States on a visit from Japan, said that stories of massacre and torture of Koreans by Japanese (Time, Dec. 3) are "hysterical and generally untrue." "During the wild excitement," he said, "there is no doubt that a number of Koreans found engaged in looting the dead were killed, but they were only meted out the same punishment as Japanese offenders. After having found so many of the sensational yarns to be absolutely without foundation in fact, I should hesitate to believe any of them without substantial proof."

The Japanese Government proposed to send the battleship *Kiso* or the *Isuzu* around the world to express gratitude to foreign nations for their aid to Japan during and after the earthquake. Admiral Uriu, an Annapolis graduate, is likely to command the ship.

CHINA

Sentenced to Death

At Harbin, Manchuria, a white man was sentenced to death by a Chinese court. It was said to be the first time on record that a white man had been so sentenced. The man was M. Kornilov, famed Russian desperado, with several murders to his credit.

Kornilov, heavily manacled, was brought into a court last Spring and charged with a civil offense. A friend passed him a revolver with which he intimidated the court and the crowd and made good his escape. Months later he was discovered in a house in Harbin and after a desperate fight, in which his companion and the latter's

wife were killed, Kornilov was rearrested.

The outlaw may appeal against his sentence. Meanwhile the case is considered by the white population as indicative of their lowered prestige.

Sun of Canton

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, head of the Canton Government in South China, took a new lease of life. Recently he was reported on the point of disastrous defeat at the hands of General Chen Chiung-Ming's army; but as that force peremptorily demanded their back pay, and as General Chen was not in a position to accede to their imperious wishes, the army deserted and the General fled to Peking, whence he had come, and Dr. Sun Yat-Sen was left a virtual victor on the field of battle.

Securely lodged in Canton, Dr. Sun was reported to be on the point of declaring that city a free port and erecting a customs barrier around it. This would, it was pointed out, deprive Peking of 13% of its maritime customs and would thereby weaken the Central Government's already shaky finances. This is evidently part of Dr. Sun's plan to force President Tsao-Kun, against whom he is so bitter (TIME, Oct. 22), out of office.

The Diplomatic Corps was not impervious to the situation. Being essentially interested in the maintenance of the Peking Government, because it pays or tries to pay the Boxer indemnity and foreign loans, the Diplomatic Corps was allegedly of the opinion that Dr. Sun's reported attitude was not only a dangerous precedent but a measure calculated to warrant the active intervention of the Powers.

LATIN AMERICAN

A Plot

When the S. S. Essequibo arrived in Manhattan a story was unfolded of a plot to kidnap the autocratic President of Peru, Señor A. B. Leguia.

The despot was to be seized while on his way to the National Theatre in Lima by a determined gang of radicals. Once in their power, the President was to have been forced to abdicate.

Everything worked out according to plan. President Leguia left the Presidential abode and was on his way to the theatre. Unfortunately for the radicals and fortunately for the President, he had taken care to surround himself with secret service men. The leader of the gang unaccountably developed a fever and fell from his horse—a demoralizing blow which knocked all the courage out of his followers.

MUSIC

An Ill-Bred Devil?

Having received the idolatrous praise of Chicago, Feodor Chaliapin, Russian giant, bestrode the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, Manhattan, last week-first in the opera, Boris Godunov, made famous by him, and then as a ruffianly and ill-behaved Mephistopheles in Gounod's Faust.

As Mephistopheles, he was not the suave fiend intended by the composer. He had not the pretty wit and mocking contempt for silly humanity. He was simply Chaliapin - boisterous, funny, romping. But the Metropolitan resounded with cheers and the Russian baritone broke the strictest rule of the house when he gave an encore to the Golden Calf song in the first act.

Newlyweds

The Swedish Ballet, trumpet-tongued, arrived. Paris had been talking about them-especially about the second of their four pieces, entitled The Newlyweds on the Eiffel Tower by Jean Coctean.

A bridal party enters upon the second platform of the Eiffel Tower. They want to be photographed, but the photographer's "birdie," who happens to be an ostrich, has escaped. However, he lines up the bridal party and says: "Watch for the little birdie." Pop goes the camera and out jumps a bathing girl, picture postcard style. The photographer tries again. Out comes the future son of the blushing bridal couple. Once again and out pops a lion who eats up the best man (a General). Finally the ostrich reappears, is induced to reenter the camera and all is happy.

Man and His Desire is a nuptial scenario by Paul Claudel with music by the unbalanced Darius Milhaud. Its climax comes when a woman unwinds herself from some chiffon.

Altogether the Swedish ballet was poorly done. It was not very beautiful and it was quite ridiculous.

In Japan

Prince Tokugawa, descendant of the Shoguns,* first aristocrat of the Empire, now takes his place near the top of the musical world as Japan's greatest music patron.

It is now public knowledge that most of the great musicians who have gone to Japan from Europe and America have gone under the auspices of the Prince. He it was who organized Japan's first symphony concert. He has

*Shogun—a title of military governors of Japan, monopolized by various noble families in turn. By usurpation the Shoguns became the virtual rulers, until in the revolution of 1867-1868 the office was abolished and the power of the Emperor restored.

given and sponsored free public concerts, has caused concerts to be broadcasted from the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo. Altogether, the advancement of music in Japan in recent years is ascribed largely to his enthusiasm.

The Prince had planned a great musical festival for next Spring, one that was to become an annual event. When the earthquake was rocking Tokyo, the



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Prince was on an express train thitherbound. But it was 19 days before he arrived to find the Imperial Theatre in ruins and his own concert hall partly demolished. Nevertheless, the Prince does not despair of his festival and is at present endeavoring to engage American artists.

In Chicago

The Chicago Opera Company advertising Gounod's Faust:

COME ONE! COME ALL! The music delights and the drama points a moral.

"Turmoil, Bickerings"

Amelita Galli-Curci continues to issue aphorisms in protesting her determination (TIME, Nov. 26) to abandon the Chicago Civic Opera. Her last: "An artist cannot give of her best if there are turmoil, bickering, quarreling. Even a street sweeper is shown consideration if he sweeps well. I have been shown none."

Heugel, music publishing house, of Paris, offers 75,000 franc (\$4,125) for the music and 25,000 francs for the words of an opera in four acts. Its duration must be not less than 21/4 hours nor more than 234 hours. Competition closes Oct. 31, 1925.

In Atlanta

Geraldine Farrar's manager had made a contract with the pastor of the Wesley Memorial Church, Atlanta, for the use of his church's auditorium for Miss Farrar's concert on Nov. 30. Shortly before the concert one Dr. W. H. Laprade, presiding officer of the Methodist Church of that district, removed the pastor and refused to allow Miss Farrar to sing in the church auditorium. He gave as his reason, Miss Farrar's sensational interpretation of the title role in Zaza* which she sang when the Metropolitan Opera Company visited Atlanta in 1920. Nothing could persuade Dr. Laprade to change his mind.

Geraldine Farrar calmly stated that she would sing in Atlanta even if her concert had to be given at Five Points (the busiest street intersection in the

Finally a high school minstrel show which had engaged the City Auditorium made way for the diva. The concert was given without further molestation.

Lilli vs. Lovers

Lilli Lehmann is living in Grunewald, near Berlin. She has just celebrated her 75th birthday. In good health, but no longer able to sing, she devotes herself to teaching girls to become stars.

There is a bit of strangeness in her rules. For years she was the perfect lover in mimic life, the Brunhilde, the Isolde, the Norma. But now she refuses to give lessons to young women who are in love. When a girl falls in love she is ousted from Lilli Lehmann's

The name of Lehmann is inseparable from the history of the Metropolitan Opera House in the 80's when German opera predominated under Frank Damrosch and Anton Seidl; and when the singers of fame in that Age of Innocence were Frau Brandt, contralto, Stritt and Alvary, tenors, and Fischer, basso.

"She has always had inspiration and she sang in the grand manner," say the Fathers.

On her birthday she received a cable from her favorite pupil, Geraldine Far-"Dear Gerry never forgets me," said Lehmann.

*Zaza is a music-hall actress but quite respectable. When she makes a wager that she will make Millo Dufresne declare his love for her she does not know that he has a wife and an angel child, Toto. When she follows him to Paris she meets the wife and Toto. There is a lachrymose interview, but Zaza goes home again without having made a scene.

Of course, when Zaza and Dufresne meet later in her dressing-room she can give way to her artistic temperament. She strokes the hero's tousled hair before she tries to scratch his eyes out. It is quite likely that Miss Farrar looked disheveled when she retired from the stage of the Atlanta theatre on the night she scandalized the Georgia minister above-named.

BOOKS

The High Place* Cabell Molds Beauty, Coarseness, Laughter, Horror, Wit

The Story. Poictesme again, the land of Dom Manuel and Jurgen, but a Poictesme of later date—Poictesme in the last years of Louis the Sun-King.

Manuel's blood and Jurgen's ran in the veins of Florian de Puysange—a heroic but discomfortable inheritance. It did not help him to live easily in this world.

Even as a child he had strange adventures. Melusine, the immortal elvish sorceress, found him day-dreaming one day, took him into the forest of Acaire. There was a high place in the middle of that wood. There Florian beheld Melior, asleep beneath a coverlet of violet wool in her father's bemagicked palace, and, having seen the perfect beauty of Melior, all great satisfaction in mortal women was spoiled for him. When he grew up, it is true, he married four times, lived a life of extreme if elegant debauchery and committed crimes too numerous to note. But in spite of all that, he maintained the romantic faith of a child in beauty and holiness-the beauty of Melior, of Acaire—the holiness of Holy St. Hoprig, his patron in Heaven. And then, on the eve of his fifth marriage, he encountered Janicot, a sedate and uncanny personage with curious feet and many damnable names.

They bargained for two prizes, Melior and the sword, Flamberge. For the sword Florian promised Janicot the life of the greatest man in France; for brief happiness with Melior, the life of the first child born to Melior and Florian.

"Of course," said Janicot reflectively, "if there should be no child—"

"Monsieur, I am Puysange," said Florian, "There will be a child."

So Florian won his desire and brought Melior home as his duchess. Then his disenchantment began. Melior was as beautiful as day-a beautiful, chattering fool. And as for Holy St. Hoprig, whom Florian discovered alive in the flesh—the saint's conversation alone destroyed Florian's belief in holiness completely. The child of sacrifice was born, and then the end came-an end too odd and unexpected for us to reveal here. Suffice it to say that it taught Florian that the great law of living is "thou shalt not offend against the notions of thy neighbor" and that wisdom lies in submission, without demanding of this life too much of beauty or holiness.

The Significance. The polish, the

*THE HIGH PLACE.—James Branch Cabell
—McBride (\$2.50).

precision, the elaborate grace and subterranean acridity of Mr. Cabell's characteristic style have never been displayed to better advantage than in this, which is among the very bitterest of his books. He is not afraid of coarseness, but he is not afraid of beauty—and in *The High Place* he has molded beauty and



J. B. CABELL

He wrote a bitter, biting book

coarseness and sadness and horror and wit and defiant laughter together in a strangely complete and unique achievement.

The Critics. Burton Rascoe: "The conclusion . . . is a moving diminuendo on muted strings after a stirring approach to the climax. It is a matter of charm and solace after excitement, of emotion remembered in tranquillity."

The New York Times: "...a false paganism, a sophisticated grace.... The effect is one of conscious insincerity."

The Author. James Branch Cabell was born in Virginia in 1879 and graduated from William and Mary College in 1898. He entered newspaper work, but quit it for fiction. His first novel, The Eagle's Shadow, appeared in 1904. It stirred up controversy. Its heroine, roused to anger, emitted non-Victorian explosives.

Mr. Cabell became famous in 1919 when Jurgen was suppressed.

His novels fall under two categories—romances laid in the mythical land of Poictesme, comedies of present day Virginia. In the first group are Jurgen, Figures of Earth, The High Place. Among the Virginia stories are The Rivet in Grandfather's Neck, The Cream of the Jest, The Eagle's Shadow.

Married, he lives at Dumbarton Grange, Dumbarton, Va.

On Digressions

The Technique of the Untechnical

There is no reason to question the sweeping dictum that a novel, like a kiss or a football game, should have a beginning, a middle and an end. The most conservative technical theory seems to insist on at least one of the three. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the term "middle" is a perilously inclusive one. The most inconspicuous of novelists possesses an inalienable—if at times discomfiting—right to digress.

What has been called the "greatest novel in the English language"—Tristram Shandy—may be said to consist wholly of assorted digressions, loosely knit together on a thread of other digressions. Each digression is repeatedly digressed from with a resultant unity in diversity which is divertingly hewildering. The same may be said to a slightly less degree of such pristine best-sellers as Tom Jones, Pickwick Papers, Alice in Wonderland.

Of late, fictional technique may be said to have digressed from digression. Under the influence of the Gallic formalists, as for example, Flaubert, there has come into being a new solidity in the structure of the novel. For the last quarter of a century almost nothing has been allowed to appear in a novel that has not at least a remote bearing on the whole. If the hero stubs his toe in Chap. One, the toe will have swelled to amazing (figurative) proportions by Chap. 22. There is something uncanny about the way the veriest trifles in the "well-constructed" novel fit into the relentless pattern of the whole. Take, for example, the horrible precision with which the most insignificant actions of any Thomas Hardy hero or heroine inevitably contribute to their eventual complete and gratifying undoing. If there is anything that happens to them that has no bearing on the eventual catastrophe, the reader, at least, is not allowed to know about it.

At last, however, has come a rebellion. The youngest of all generations has begun to overthrow the idols of our fathers. Its works are so deftly digressive that it has become agreeably impossible to distinguish between the story and the digression. Take any first novel of the last few years—Benet's Beginning of Wisdom, Hume's Wife of the Centaur, even This Side of Paradise. Try to find any one chapter, episode, word, that has any bearing on the plot or the theme or the events under discussion. The very notion is palpably absurd.

Are we, then, entering on a millennium where any story may be picked up, started at either end, and read backwards, forwards, or sideways with equal satisfaction?

J. A. T.

Frank Swinnerton He Wanted a "Paper Knife"

Frank Swinnerton has arrived in America almost on the heels of the publication of his Young Felix*, a novel rapidly gaining in public favor, and critical acclaim. Swinnerton, himself, is one of the most amiable men in the world. He is short—with small hands which he uses much to emphasize conversational points. He has a red beard, wears glasses, smiles almost constantly. His witticisms—mainly anecdotal and dramatic—follow one another in rapid succession. He is amazed and delighted by America and feels himself mothered by her hospitality.

Swinnerton has tried his best to spend some money since his arrival. He finally succeeded, the other evening, in getting rid of what he calls "one hundred and fifty cents." He found it quite easy to get around in Manhattan until he asked for a "paper knife." No one seemed to be able to supply him with what he needed. Finally he was informed that what he wanted was a "paper cutter." He was immediately relieved and carried this ivory implement about with him all day. He has been in town only a week and he has met "everyone," from Irvin Cobb to Gloria Swanson. He is so friendly and so human that it scarcely seems fair to catalog him as an English novelist.

Swinnerton has had a somewhat difficult life. Much of Young Felix is autobiographical. He was born in a suburb of London and as a child went through various struggles to achieve both a personality and an education. This has marked him with a shyness which is now less a matter of reality than a survival of what, I imagine, was an earlier manner. He was associated with a publishing house at an early age, and is now literary adviser and reader to Chatto & Windus in London. Many of his novels have been written under the most trying circumstances, when he was lonely, pressed for time or ill. Yet he has preserved through all this an extraordinarily sweet attitude toward life.

He acknowledges his debt to Bennett and Wells—but this debt is more evident to him than to his readers—for to me, certainly, Swinnerton's style possesses a freshness which makes it absolutely his own. That we must return to an approximation of the 18th Century novel, the novel of Fielding, is his belief. Any novelist, Mr. Swinnerton holds, to write a really great novel must possess both a sense of humor and an almost overpowering love of mankind.

J. F.

Good Books

The following estimates of books much in the public eye were made after careful consideration of the trend of critical opinion:

AUNT POLLY'S STORY OF MANKIND-Donald Ogden Stewart-Doran (\$2.00). Rather more than a parody on the various popular descriptions of recent date that deal with man's rise from protoplasm to the glorious estate of sack-suited citizenry-a satire, often bitingly savage, on Man in general and civilized Man in particular. Mr. Stewart's keen little knife slits many accepted shams. His characteristic humor is admirably present. Indeed his description of the attempted revivification of the Siege of Troy by a group of infant bandits could hardly be bettered, and his parody of The Married Life of Helen and Warren is gloriously funny. But the book, as a whole, is rather more in the vein of Swift than of, say, Leacock. Recommended to all who like salt in their humor.

Jo Ellen-Alexander Black-Harper (\$2.00). The history of Jo Ellen Rewer, red-headed modern tomboy, her odd environment, her growth, her adventures in business and love. She is forced to choose between a gentlemanly ex-crook (who reforms according to schedule) or a "safe," ineffably serious young man whom she has known all her The safe young man's limp supposedly contracted in the War, swings the balance. She marries him. He is paralyzed on their wedding day. Jo Ellen has to go back to work to help support him. He grows peevish and madly jealous. They have to live with his family and his mother hates Jo Ellen. After great to-do, the tangle is solved at last by his nobly rolling his wheel-chair off the roof. Fade-out.

MICHAEL'S EVIL DEEDS—E. Phillips Oppenheim—Little Brown (\$2.00). This chronicle of the pursuit of an uncannily elusive and merciless Napoleon of Crime by Sir Norman Greyes of the Yard, is the best Oppenheim thriller for some years. The story is told from three angles—the criminal's, the detective's, that of the girl whom both, in their several ways, adore. The bloodchase and the love-chase will furnish a breathless and satisfactory evening for any devotee of pistol-shots and false whiskers

Declasee and Other Plays—Zoe Akins—Boni (\$2.00). Three plays by one of the most promising of modern American playrights—Déclasée, Daddy's Gone a-Hunting, Greatness (produced as The Texas Nightingale). Her wit, technique and courage to attempt the unusual have earned the praise of many rather diverse critics—including Alexander Woollcott and George Jean Nathan.

ART

Highest Price Ever?

The Phillips Memorial Gallery, of Washington, D. C., according to news despatches, has bought Auguste Remoir's Le Déjeûner des Canotiers à Bougival, long the property of M. Durand Ruel, the dealer-collector, at a price rumored to be the "highest ever paid for a modern painting." Durand Ruel had previously refused \$150,000 for it but apparently the evertures of the Washington Gallery were goldenly persuasive.

The picture was painted in 1881 and has been seen in public but little, though M. Durand Ruel lent it to a Renoir exhibition in Paris last Winter. The scene is a famous French restaurant, and the artist's wife, with her dog and two or three artistic friends, including Caillebotte, are in the composition. The size is 51 by 69 inches.

For the Masses

The American Federation of Arts has prepared a collection of 400 fine color prints of the best pictures in famous galleries, and will exhibit them throughout the country for the benefit of those who cannot travel to see the originals. Reproductions are also available for purchase. The collection is now on display at the Russell Sage Foundation, Manhattan.

Bachelder

O. L. Bachelder, pottery craftsman of the old school, who was a povertystricken failure at 58, is now, ten years later, one of the most sought-after ceramic artists in America. He lives frugally in a simple shack in the North Carolina mountains, does his own work except for a clay-boy and a horse to turn his mixing-wheel. From the rich mineral clay of the region he shapes and bakes vases and bowls of exquisite pattern and myriad hues-rose, amber, mahogany, violet, sang de boeuf. Some of his types, known as "Omar Khayyam vases," command high prices from connoisseurs. No two of his pieces are

Sargent

John Singer Sargent was among 3,000 men and women who attended Varnishing Day at the art gallery in the Grand Central Terminal. His new canvas, The Chess Players, is the first picture to be donated to the season's drawing. His last year's canvas, Artist Sketching, became the property of a Chicago lay member after the Grand Central Galleries had refused a private offer of \$8,000 for it.

^{*}Young Felix was reviewed in TIME

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Sancho Panza. Otis Skinner has turned up in virtually a new type of theatrical entertainment. It is partially spectacle, partially satire, partially a political essay. All of it is seasoned by a liberal supply of slapstick and it adds up to substantial entertainment. The story reveals the Squire of Don Quixote in process of ruling the fanciful city of Barataria. Thus are the satire and the politics neatly wrapped and delivered. slapstick falls chiefly to the lot of one Robert Rossire, who muffles his true being in the folds and fur of Dapple, Sancho's mule. While Mr. Skinner 'dominated the proceedings, Dapple was responsible for the most engaging drolleries. The most significant features of the production were the spectacular settings and direction for which Richard Boleslawsky, an alumnus of the Moscow Art Theatre, was presumably responsible. He fractured a number of Broadway traditions and demonstrated convincingly that a production need not be a musical extravaganza to merit a small fortune in dress and decoration.

The New York Herald: "Gay, irresponsible . . . bordering on buffoon-

John Corbin: "Brilliantly irresponsible fantasy."

Time. Since this play displays the same name on its visiting card as does the publication in which these words appear, it seems essential to report at once that there is no connection-surreptitious or public-between the en-

The play is a satirical comedy purporting to display middle age at a disadvantage in contrast to first and second childhood. Three generations of the same family are summoned by the playwright. Father and mother are about to disagree amiably in order that father may marry another. Daughter is horrified; grandfather and grandmother combine with their children's child to prevent the family schism. Their efforts are for the most part amusing and occasionally approach a comic brilliance.

The New York Times: "Provocation of that sustained inner warmth and that happy smirk that are essential to the well-being of the race."

In the Next Room. Burton Egbert Stevenson is probably best known for his colossus among anthologies—The Home Book of Verse. Yet once he wrote a mystery yarn called The Boule Cabinet. Eleanor Robson (Mrs. August) Belmont saw in it another whokilled-him drama and (in collaboration

with Harriet Ford) managed the transposition. One will surmise that a mystery melodrama must be exceptionally good to warrant production after The Thirteenth Chair, The Bat and their descending dynasty. In the Next Room is exceptionally good. It states its problem, defies the spectator to solve it, maintains that defiance to the very closing moments of the action. Since



MRS. AUGUST BELMONT Insomnia collaborated

mystery plays depend for their effect on secrecy, the plot will remain undivulged. Most of the important acting is done by Mary Kennedy with Merle Maddern and Claude King tied for second place. There is no shooting.

Thirteen years ago Eleanor Robson, a popular and able actress, retired from the stage coincidentally with her marriage to August Belmont. She has not acted since. Her plunge into playwrighting was occasioned by insomnia. In the pursuit of sleep one night she picked up The Boule Cabinet; it so effectively banished the final vestiges of slumber that she concluded it had merits as a play. She summoned Harriet Ford (who wrote for her A Gentleman of France and Audrey 15 years ago), and after working over the plot for a year, introducing romance and laughter, they presented it for managerial approval and production.

Heywood Broun: "There was the temptation to say that In the Next Room was an excellent play for the wife of a rich man to have written. All of which may serve to cloud, a little, the fact that In The Next Room is one of the most competent and interesting melodramas which the American stage has known.'

"Laugh, Clown, Laugh!" David Belasco, occult archimage of the theatre, has muttered incantations over an ancient artifice and whisked away the curtain cloth to disclose it as a new play of absorbing intensity. Fausto Martini's "Ridi, Pagliaccio" (Italian) is the source; the story is that of Punchinello.

Lionel Barrymore portrays the clown who could stir the stream of life with rippling laughter for everyone except himself. Mr. Barrymore's recently acquired wife, Irene Fenwick, is Simonetta, the divinity whose love for someone else prompts him to end his life with the greatest gesture of grotesquery-suicide. Ian Keith plays the "someone else" and does it with a fine fervor and distinction.

The play opens in a sanitarium. Clown Tito (Barrymore) is seeking a specific for his melancholy malady of love which causes him to weep at the most minute excuse. Luigi (Ian Keith) is in the same consultation room suffering from an opposite affliction, occasioned by his excesses. He laughs ceaselessly, senselessly.

Simonetta is the specific for them both. In the second act she succumbs to Luigi's importunities. The third discloses Tito surrounding himself with mirrors, defying the clown to make the clown laugh. As he pricks his heart a group of children passing the window interpret the action as comic pantomime and stand, laughing, at the window while the curtain falls.

The staging is distinguished by all the art and artifice of the Belasco brain and workshops. A third act rainstorm renders all the stage rain shed hereabouts as the merest filmy drizzle in comparison. The stars are supported by a large cast in the style to which Belasco stars have been accustomed.

Alexander Woollcott: "Lionel Barrymore... deepens an old conviction that they do not make many actors like him in any one generation."

Alan Dale: "All extremely engag-

ing and satisfying."

John Corbin: "Its appeal to the sympathies is genuine and deep."

Hamlet. While the return of John Barrymore is not strictly news, two facts combine to make his reappearance noteworthy. He forsook the electric nebula, which last year served for the ghost, in favor of a flesh and blood actor (Reginald Pole); he gave an even greater interpretation than the one which last season served to break the world's record for consecutive performances (101). Barrymore is rapidly becoming recognized as America's greatest actor.

The character of Polonius is the single major change in the current production. Moffat Johnston carried the staff laid aside by John O'Brien who committed suicide last Summer.

One Kiss. There is no discernible reason why this musical comedy is not quite the finest in town. It started as a raging Parisian success; it was adapted by the deft Clare Kummer; it was peopled by the most competent cast that one could dare propose. Yet its excellence is not immoderate. If there is blame it must be laid at Miss Kummer's door. There is a lack of laughter. The company is much the same group that placed The Night Boat and Good Morning, Dearie among the tallest and most enduring of their type, viz., Louise Groody, Oscar Shaw, Ada Lewis, John E. Hazzard. Miss Lewis and Mr. Hazzard do much to demonstrate that they can be funny under any circumstances. Miss Groody and Mr. Shaw make excellent love in their normal innocuous style. The Parisian music survives as the most satisfactory contribution to a play that promises much but never quite performs.

Alexander Woollcott: "Dainty... charming... piquant... rather more than ordinarily amusing."

The Talking Parrot. The captious critics could not say as cruel things about these three acts, called a play, as the poor audience thought. The "talking parrot" is, like the play, dumb as a wooden Indian.

Notes

Eleanora Duse finished her engagement in Manhattan and departed for Boston, but not before New Yorkers had called her back for 27 curtain calls at her last performance. Morris Gest, conducting Mme. Duse's American tour, hade her a gift of flowers and a speech. Mme. Duse presented him with a polite answer and a kiss.

Ghost-ma'd, love-mad, revengefully sane—Hamlet as only Barrymore can do it—New Haven, Hartford, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, London—such is the itinerary laid out by Arthur Hopkins for his own John Barrymore and Shakespeare's own Hamlet.

George M. Cohan, fond of Irish names, has brought forth another, *The Rise of Rose O'Reilly*, soon to immigrate into Manhattan.

The Best Plays

These are the plays which, in the light of metropolitan criticism, seem most important.

Drama

The Failures — Desperately depressing story of a man who had the choice between artistic and moral prostitution and chose the latter. A Theatre Guild production.

Hamlet—The final week of John Barrymore's interpretation of the greatest play from the pen of man,

ROBERT E. LEE—A meticulous and instructive reproduction of the Civil War, Southern version. John Drinkwater scrivit.

Moscow Art Theatre—The Russians winding up their metropolitan repertory. Generally considered the greatest troupe in the world.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Like a beloved legend come to life. Irresistible for Strackey Victorians

Strachey Victorians.

RAIN—Jeanne Eagels as the courtesan who encountered religion in the South Seas, carving for herself what promises to be a permanent niche in the façade of American theatrical accomplishment.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—An echo of the War which gives evidence of ringing in the American playgoer's ears for a second season. Helen Menken mainly responsible.

SUN UP—The searching discussion of Carolina poor-white philosophy which has graduated from an obscure downtown playhouse to the dignity of a Broadway presentation.

TARNISH—Demonstrating that masculine contact with life cannot fail to dull the brightest burnishing of character.

Comedy

AREN'T WE ALL?—Amiable and diverting commentary by Cyril Maude and an English company on the fallibility of fashionable marriages.

The Changelings—An extraordinary cast (Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Ruth Chatterton, etc.) stimulating a moderately keen comedy of modern marriage into the semblance of important entertainment.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—Thunderous rough house revolving about an unhappy individual who lived on the pinkest of pills.

THE SWAN—A comedy of Continental Royalty which is a milestone in the season by virtue of its perfection in playing and detail.

Musical Shows

Those who turn for their most serious entertainment to song and dance diversions will find the following eminently satisfactory: Poppy, Music Box Revue, Mr. Battling Buttler, Ziegfeld Follies, Topics of 1923, Stepping Stones, Wildflower, Runnin' Wild.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

This Freedom. Recalling William Fox's excellent screen translation of If Winter Comes, one is induced to hope for similar treatment of the later novel by A. S. M. Hutchinson. Mr. Fox was unhappily hanicapped. The novel is largely theoretical. It conducts a polemic on the respective values for women of children or a career. Mr. Hutchinson loves children. He does it with literary conviction. His characters' reactions are largely psychological and therefore too often static on the screen.

Long Live the King. It is becoming the fixed opinion of a large proportion of the population that Jackie Coogan is the one public character whom America cannot afford to lose. Each time he reappears in a new film the adjective army passes jauntily before the cinema reviewers and is detailed en masse to support the Coogan picture. This army is at present on the march. With the possible exception of Oliver Twist, Long Live the King (from a novel by Mary Roberts Rinehart) is the best thing Jackie has done. He plays the tiny Crown Prince of a European Principality who is captured by anarchists. It is his first massive production. At no time does he let pompous detail deaden his invincible vitality.

In the Palace of the King. This slice of the cinema Outline of History takes the spectator for a protracted visit to Spain in the 16th Century. To afford opportunity for a vast and valuable display of costumes, helmets and architecture, a love story with familiar portions of jealousy and strife is unwound. Pictorially the production is excellent; as narrative it is dull. Blanche Sweet and Edmund Lowe make personable protagonists.

Tiger Rose. Ulric addicts will derive a curious mixture of sensations from this picture. The rare and radiant Lenore, whose wiry wickedness David Belasco has always turned to virtue just before the final curtain, has undergone a metamorphosis. Both her personality and appearance seem altered. She is still a good actress but 'Kiki no more. The play, many will remember, is No. 9,824 in the Canadian Royal Northwest Mounted Police stories. They always get their audience.

The Virginian. Kenneth Harlan is considerably less a ham than was the hero of Wister's novel. The backgrounds are wonders of nature.

RELIGION

Cardinals

On several occasions it has been the announced intention of the Vatican to recognize the increasing importance of America in the Catholic world by the creation of more American cardinals.

Never have there been more than four American cardinals. In fact, there have been only six American cardinals in history.

On Dec. 23 the Pope will hold a public consistory for the creation of cardinals. It is firmly believed that he will confer the red hat upon at least one and probably two American prelates. The most likely recipients are Archbishops Hanna of San Francisco, Mundelein of Chicago, Hayes of New York.

At present there are only two American cardinals — Archbishops O'Connell of Boston and Dougherty of Philadelphia. The first American cardinal was John McCloskey of New York. The greatest was James Gibbons of Baltimore. The other two were Archbishop Farley of New York, predecessor of Archbishop Hayes, and Mgr. Falconio, Apostolic delegate to Washington, a naturalized American.

The college of cardinals—the Princes of the Church—is limited to 70. At present there are only 60, of whom 28 are Italian, six Spanish, six French, five German; two each are from England, Australia, the United States, Poland; one each from Ireland, Brazil, Portugal, Holland, Hungary Canada, Belgium

gary, Canada, Belgium.
The Pope has sole por

The Pope has sole power to create a cardinal. At a meeting of the college of cardinals he announces his selections and asks: "Quid vobis videtur?" The cardinals bow their heads in consent. The newly elected cardinal appears at a public consistory (the Pope, the college of cardinals, princes and ambassadors to the Papal Court) and receives the red hat, which the Pope places on his head. Immediately afterwards a secret consistory is held during which he is given the cardinal ring and the appelation "Eminence."

If Archbishop Hanna of San Francisco is made a Prince of the Church, it will be an election of wide popularity in California, as Mgr. Hanna has made himself one of the most admired citizens of the State, and has served in many civil capacities. He was, for example, appointed Commissioner of Immigration. Born in Rochester, N. Y., he was educated abroad at Cambridge, Munich and Rome. When he was first nominated for Coadjutor Bishop of San Fran-

cisco, Pope Pius X refused to confirm the appointment, suspecting Hanna of "modernism," but finally, in 1915, Hanna was consecrated Archbishop of San Francisco.

Patrick Joseph Hayes, Archbishop of New York since 1919, is distinguished for his work as Catholic chaplain bishop for the U. S. Army



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ARCHBISHOP HANNA

A Red Hat?

and Navy during the War. He it is who now sits in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral when a great parade sweeps up Fifth Avenue. Mgr. Hayes has been in, and of New York, all his life.

The Archbishop of Chicago—George Mundelein—was also associated with New York from the time of his birth. He served many years as Bishop of Brooklyn. Although the Archbishop's red-brick residence is a landmark in Chicago, Mgr. Mundelein has confined himself almost exclusively to matters purely ecclesiastical and intellectual.

America's youngest archbishop is His Grace the Archbishop of Baltimore, Michael J. Curley, successor to the post made famous by Cardinal Gibbons. There is little doubt that some day he will receive the red hat —highest gift which the Pope can make.

Besides the immense prestige which comes to a cardinal in his own country, there goes with a cardinalate the duty of participating in the election of a Pope. And it is the college of cardinals whose influence is strongest in the councils of the Church.

A cardinal is not necessarily an active bishop. The humblest priest

may be given the red hat—e. g. Cardinal Newman. But generally the college is made up from the leading archbishops. Known to the Anglo-Saxon world today are Cardinal-Archbishop Mercier of Belgium, Cardinal-Archbishop Bourne of Westminster, England. Cardinal-Archbishop Logue of Ireland, Cardinal-Archbishop Begin of Quebec, Cardinal-Archbishop Dubois of Paris and Cardinals Merry del Val (Spanish) and Vanutelli and Gaspari (Italian), the last three associated with the Vatican, and Cardinal Bonzono, formerly Apostolic Delegate to Washington, D. C.

When King Alfonso visited the Pope he boldly requested that there should be at least one new cardinal for Latin-American countries. It is reported that the Pope may accede to this request and leave out the U. S. in his next selection.

Canterbury

Randall Davidson is Archbishop of Canterbury—has been through many stormy years. He has an intimate knowledge of the Church of England from Canterbury to the uttermost parts of the Commonwealth. It has frequently been said that the dream of his life is that the Church of England, so sane, so sensible, so "rightly insistent on moral earnestness," shall become, with the growth of the British Commonwealth, the greatest of all Christian churches—more catholic than Rome

But within his own church there has been increasing desire for reconciliation rather than competition with the Roman Catholic Church.

On the surface it is a small matter which has brought the Roman Catholics, the Anglicans and the Orthodox (Russian and Greek) Churches together this week. It is the matter of the calendar. Representatives of the Pope, of the Archbishop of Canterbury and of the Ecumenical Patriarch are sitting together at Geneva for the first time since 1453. All three Churches are now deciding whether they can adopt a fixed date for Easter.

Instrumental in bringing these Churches together to discuss the calendar was the League of Nations.

It is widely believed in England and elsewhere that from this meeting will spring other meetings of more serious religious import, and that before the close of the 20th Century there will come some union, or at least some common working agreement, between the three greatest liturgical Churches of Europe.

SCIENCE

Kammerer Doubted

A few months ago the scientific world was sharply split by Professor Faul Kammerer's experimental demonstration of the inheritance of acquired characteristics on certain animals (TIME, May 12, June 18).

Last week this Viennese biologist arrived in America, fresh from triumphs at Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities, where he lectured on his work with fire salamanders and sightless newts, and convinced many of the leading British biologists of the validity of his findings. He was confined to his hotel room with a severe attack of grippe but was informally welcomed by Dr. Harry Benjamin (American disciple of Steinach) who knew him in Vienna, and a committee of eminent scientists, including Dr. David Starr Jordan, President Emeritus of Leland Stanford, Jr., University; Dr. Paul Bartsch, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington; Dr. G. Stanley Hall, President Emeritus of Clark University.

Some of the most distinguished American biologists, however, including Dr. Raymond Pearl, of Johns Hopkins, and Dr. T. H. Morgan, of Columbia, refused to have any part in the reception of Dr. Kammerer, believing his claims unscientific.

Said Dr. Kammerer in a press statement: "I am quite prepared to face the criticisms of the American biologists. Indeed, it may be recalled, I said at the outset that I expected the 'hair of some American biologists would stand on end' at the conclusions I had drawn."

Dr. Kammerer will lecture at Johns Hopkins University and other scientific centers during his six months' stay, chiefly on the subjects of heredity and "rejuvenation."

Kammerer's interest in gland surgery arises from the fact that he has collaborated actively with Professor Eugen Steinach, his chief in the department of biology at the University of Vienna, in Steinach's experiments on the retardation of senility (see MEDICINE, this issue). He is a firm believer in the Steinach methods, because, he says, he has seen them with his own eyes, and "always stands with those who are unjustly attacked."

Dr. Kammerer, 43 years old, of spare physique, has finely chiseled, ascetic features and the charming manner of an artist.

In interviews he has made several rather romantic statements regarding the pliability of human and animal nature as deduced from his experiments. His general position is: "Our descendants will learn more quickly than we did what we know well; will execute more

easily what we have accomplished with great effort; and will be able to withstand what has injured us almost to the point of death." Specifically:

¶ Future generations of Americans will be born without any desire for liquor if the prohibition law is continued and strictly enforced.

¶ Animals adopt the structural formation of the surroundings in which they live for several generations. For in-



© Paul Thompson*
Prof. Kammerer
He split the scientific world

stance: the octopus adopts the same texture and form as the sea bottom, the grasshopper assumes the characteristics of a blade of grass.

■ A Negro child brought up in Europe bleaches perceptibly, and descendants of such transplanted Negroes take on the skin color, skull dimensions, straight hair of white men, while Europeans living in Africa develop in the reverse direction.

¶ Eugenics, which seeks to improve the race negatively by the elimination of defective germ plasm and the selection of superior parents, will be supplanted by the positive or "euthenic" element of building up and strengthening good traits and dispositions in the individual. Thus a race of supermen will develop naturally from normal parents.

Telescope

Assan Dina, Hindu millionaire, and his wife, formerly Miss Mary Wallace-Shillito, of Cincinnati, Ohio, will give to France the largest observatory in the world with a telescope more powerful than that on Mount Wilson, Calif. The observatory will be erected on Mt. Salève, on French territory, a few miles from Geneva. The total cost is estimated at \$6,000,000. The diameter of the lens will be 105 inches; at Mt. Wilson it is 101 inches.

Meanwhile a photographic-telescopic excursion is to be made into the Southern Hemisphere, with an instrument 36 feet long, the largest ever to cross the Equator. It will be accompanied by observers chosen from the astronomers of Yale University. They are concerned chiefly with two problems: the determination of the stars and the directions of motions across the sky. The importance of this trip is due to the fact that one-third of the stars cannot be observed from north of the Equator, and many problems require observation from all parts of the sky for solution.

Said Dr. Schlesinger, director of the Yale University Observatory:

"The new Yale telescope, intended especially for photography, is nothing more than a camera 36 feet long. The principal lenses are 26 inches in diameter and average two inches in thickness. To secure good photographs, it is necessary that the telescope should exactly follow the stars. For this purpose, telescopes are provided with a mechanism for counteracting the effect of the rotation of the earth. Since the telescope must be rotated toward the west at the rate of one turn in 24 hours and this with great delicacy, the ball bearings on which the telescope moves must be of the highest type, and all parts of the telescope must be made with great precision. In addition the astronomer must provide his telescope with a special correcting device so that any irregularities in the mechanism can be at once compensated for by hand.

"For this purpose a ten-inch visual telescope is mounted on the same tube with the 26-inch camera lens. Through this the astronomer watches a faint star and counteracts every apparent displacement of the star from a fixed point by operating delicate motions up and down and right and left. In this way it is possible to secure star images on the photographic plate that are only about one-thousandth of an inch in size"

Drugged to Life

It is but a few weeks since successful experiments in acceleration of plant growth by artificial light were announced (TIME, Nov. 5). Now we have the next step: etherizing them to make them grow. Prof. David Lumsden, of the Federal Horticultural Board, found out that if a "shot of dope" is given to a plant either by inhalation or a hypodermic needle, exactly the contrary of the effect of ether on

human beings is produced. Instead of putting plants to sleep it can produce overnight perceptible fresh green shoots from rose bushes dug out of frozen ground in mid-winter. Kept indoors on the ether diet, they grow and bloom weeks ahead of the usual flowering time. Still more miraculous, they are found to be immune to all the ordinary plant diseases that hamper indoor rose culture. A very small quantity of ether does the trick-about a tablespoonful in an air-tight chamber containing 27 cubic feet, or a cubic centimeter injected into the stem. The method is most successful with woody plants like the rose or lilac. All the latent buds or shoots are stimulated, instead of the few preponderant ones which develop naturally. This may lead to great economy in the cultivation of tuberous plants, such as dahlias and potatoes. Plants could be grown from small pieces of the tubers, etherized. There is apparently no depression on plant life like the after-effects of ether on animal life.

Further work with electrification of plants, by Prof. R. B. Harvey, of the University of Minnesota, has convinced him that glassed-in commercial greenhouses will be eliminated in the future by underground rooms heated and lighted entirely by electricity at a moderate cost.

MEDICINE

"Rejuvenation"

A very popular exposition of the work of Eugen Steinach, Viennese Ponce de Leon (TIME, July 30, Oct. 8), has appeared from the pen of George F. Corners, a newspaperman, and from the press of Thomas Seltzer, who specializes in works of imaginative literature likely to incur the hostility of John S. Sumner and other censors.

The book is based on personal interviews and data furnished by Professor Steinach himself and several of his disciples, including Dr. Peter Schmidt, of Berlin; Dr. Harry Benjamin, of New York; Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, of the Institute for Sexual Science, Berlin, and Dr. A. S. Blumgarten, chief of the endocrine department of the Lenox Hill Hospital, New York, who has written a sympathetic introduction. It will not settle the scientific status of "rejuvenation" methods, but will doubtless have a ready sale among romantic laymen and laywomen.

Steinach is a bigger man than most of his detractors. He is a biologist and physiologist of great and reputable achievements, professor in the University of Vienna, and director of the Biological Institute of

the Vienna Academy of Sciences. His palpable sincerity and devotion to scientific truth are qualities which have not been conspicuous among many who have traded on his reputation. It is not generally known that Steinach is not a surgeon himself and does not perform on human beings the operation that goes by his name. He has not, in fact, received any income from his discoveries, but has allowed regular practitioners to reap the financial benefits. As a result, his own experimental work has languished, the diminished purchasing power of the krone making prohibitive the upkeep of the essential laboratory animals.

Mr. Corners gives some elementary account of the endocrine system. He differentiates between the various methods of "youthifying," i. e., vasectomy combined with vasoligature (the Steinach operation), the implantation of tissue from gonads of other human beings or from animals (Voronoff's operation), the application of X-rays (useful with women), Kammerer's suggested methods of stimulation by electrical heat. He devotes some chapters to Steinach's rat experiments, as well as to numerous human cases from Lichtenstern, Schmidt, Chetwood (American urologist). Useful appendices are a glossary of technical terms in Steinach literature, and a "Who's Who" of persons prominent in connection with rejuvenation methods.

Much of the volume is interlarded with poetical quotations, rhetorical questions, wild prophecies (e. g., that Harding, Roosevelt and Wilson would have escaped death or disability if they had undergone the Steinach operation). Such extravagancies cannot but detract from scientific validity. However, a direct quotation from Steinach on methods of verifying the degree of youth attained has evidential value. The age of an organism, he says, can be determined in several ways: 1) the proportion of functioning body cells to dead or in-active ones; 2) blood pressure; 3) muscular power, measured by the dynamometer; 4) rate of absorption of oxygen, which decreases with advancing years; 5) "protoplasma hysteresis", or degree of condensation of tissues, measured by characteristic index numbers. All of these tests have been applied to patients who have had the Steinach operation, with results indicating a substantial difference of years between their "before and after" conditions.

But it is admitted that the operation is not always successful and that the effects wear off after about five years? ""The worst that can happen," says Corners, "is nothing." Most medical men are not so sure of that.

EDUCATION

Comparisons

In an electioneering speech, Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain, declared that English schools were better than American. Said he: "We hear a great deal about American education, but from such opportunities as I have had of consulting those who have visited American schools, I do not believe the actual achievement of those schools is comparable to that of our schools. That judgment has been endorsed by American educators, themselves. I am told a highly competent observer has said that on the whole an American boy of 15 is in knowledge and achievement about two years behind an English pupil of the same age."

The First Six Years

Dr. Arnold Gesell, a director of the American Child Health Association, has published *The Pre-School Child.** His thesis is summarized in the

following paragraphs:

"The character of the mental development of the child up to six is by no means purely or preeminently intellectual. Almost from the beginning it is social, emotional, moral and denotes the organization of a personality. The infant acquires perceptions and motor coordination; he is incorporating modes of behavior which do not, of course, constitute a mature personality, but which psychologically are at the core of personality.

"On every level of behavior, the psychological, the sensory-motor and the higher psychical, he is acquiring both healthful and unhealthful habits of activity. Though he may not learn to read in the pre-school years, he is mastering the alphabet of life. So potent are these fundamental lessons that this period easily becomes the soil of perversion, inefficiency and distorted or curtailed development. Psychoanalysis reveals significant instances in which the unfortunate experiences in the first years of life were competent to produce developmental disharmonies resulting in abnormal adult behavior."

Eating Problem

Delegates from 25 institutions assembled at Minneapolis to discuss the problems of financing, managing and disciplining "unions" for undergraduate men at colleges and universities.

The University of Minnesota union, which the delegates investigated, feeds an average of 2,500 men daily. The cost of meals is 16c to 18c for breakfast, 32c for the noonday meal, 28c for dinner.

*Houghton Mifflin (\$1.90).

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Situation

An irregular stock market showed tendencies after Thanksgiving of turning dull. But the attention of the business community has for the time being abandoned Wall Street and other financial or trade centers, and has concentrated on the gathering of the new

Congress in Washington.

A divided Senate and House, with a small group of radicals holding the balance of power, as well as a danger of drastic changes in the committee chairmanships, have for some time past given concern to business interests. Such important questions as taxation, tariff, railroad laws, farm credits, are due for consideration this session, and the domestic legislation which will be forthcoming should exert an unusually important influence on the course of business for coming years. For 1924 is a Presidential year, when political timidity is at its height, and when unsound and even publicly dangerous legislation can on occasion be jammed by force upon the statute books.

President Coolidge has, however, the almost universal confidence of the business community, and his unusual power of silence has so far won him respect and trust rather than fear or misgivings. If vetoing is required, most business men believe he can and will

Railroad Valuation

Some ten years ago the "anti-railroad" group in the Senate, led, of course, by La Follette, conceived the idea of investigating the value of American railroa'ds, in order to determine whether or not they were overcapitalized, and if existing railroad rates as largely set by the Interstate Commerce Commission were too high. Advocates of this most elaborate of all recent Government investigations assumed that the work could be done easily, quickly, with relatively small expense.

Starting in 1913, the work has proceeded ever since, and completion seems at present quite remote, despite the huge amount of work already done. To Jan. 1, 1923, the work so far has cost \$90,200,103-of which \$23,219,190 has come from the Government and \$66,980,913 from the railroad companies. To date, the expense of the inquiry has been just about \$100,000,000.

It was to be expected that dispute concerning the valuations arrived at would occur, especially on the part of the railroad companies themselves. The Union Pacific and other roads are preparing to settle the question of their correct valuation through the courts. The whole subject bristles with auditing, legal and financial problems, and litigation on the subject will probably follow for many years.

The worst of it is, that even at the

low valuation often set by the Commission, the value of the American railroad companies is so vastly greater than

was imagined by Senator La Follette and his followers, that they too are challenging the accuracy of the valuations already set.

Moreover, the value of a railroad can hardly be determined apart from its earning power, which depends on its rates. Consequently, valuation depends on rates as well as rates upon valuation. If too low rates are arbitrarily set, the value of railroad properties can be greatly diminished.

The work of valuation meanwhile

goes on at heavy expense.

Steel Outlook

The steel market has proved quiet with prices steady. Production has decreased steadily since Nov. 1, and is now between 5 and 10% under the tonnage rate as of that date. Buyers are inclined to reduce their stocks before the year-end inventories, particularly since their current orders can be promptly and readily filled.

Recently, steel men showed some elation, or at least were reported to have done so, when the flurry of buying was taking place. This is now practically over, and in retrospect appears a trifle manipulative. It has contributed somewhat to firmer prices for pig without losing any permanent impression or effect upon the markets for iron or steel.

Much of the optimism exhibited by steel leaders was, of course, directed at after-dinner audiences and is as much a staple product with them as merchant bars or structural shapes; some of it was based upon ethical rather than economic considerations. Now the talk is of "railroad buying in 1924," but how extensive this may actually be it is yet early to determine. Apart from other considerations, the anti-railroad group in Congress may have considerable to do with that ques-

Ford, Textile Man

For some time trade reports have had it that Henry Ford would ultimately have to enter the spinning, weaving and dyeing industry, if he were going to carry out his policy of manufacting all parts of his car himself. Now Lockwood, Greene & Co., famed engineers and specialists in textile mill construction of Boston, have announced that they have been engaged by the Ford Motor Co. to build a large mill in Detroit, and furthermore that "experiments now being conducted point to a highly abbreviated and highly automatic process in the new mill.

The specific purpose of the new mill will be to manufacture the cloth backing for the artificial leather used in

Ford cars.

Boll Weevil's Ravages

Before the appearance of the boll weevil, the American cotton crop had reached 16,000,000 bales in one season. The demand for cotton has been good for the past two years, but so serious ave been the inroads upon the cotton lant by the insect pest, that including ie present year, there have been short rops for three years running. Slack emand and low prices can account in art for the small 8,000,000-bale crop f 1921; and to a much lesser extent or the 9,000,000-bale crop of 1922. During the past year, however, the anger of a real cotton shortage all ver the world became apparent. Prices rose to War-time levels, and ne largest crop in the history of the ountry was planted. Yet the crop for 923, it is estimated by experts, will mount to only about 9,000,000 bales gain. Never has the boll weevil been destructive a pest.

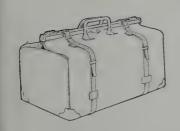
Despite the high price of cotton, the verage Southern planter has not beneted by it; his losses on weevil-ridden creage have more than offset his

rofits.

All over the world there is a pressig demand for cheap cotton. In the ast, America has supplied this deiand, but unless headway can be made gainst the boll weevil menace, this ountry can produce only high-priced

The high prices of today are, howver, a boon to the cotton planting exeriments made elsewhere by other naions. The French, for example, are eported to be trying out possibilities of cotton production in their Mediteranean colonies. Great Britain has een studying ways and means of inreasing the cotton output of her coloies, particularly in South Africa, Egypt, Australia. Brazil, which years

CROUCH and FITZGERALD



TRUNKS
LEATHER GOODS
NOVELTIES

586 FIFTH AVENUE 177 BROADWAY ago gave up cotton for other crops, is now planning to benefit from current soaring prices by again sowing her fields in cotton. It is apparent, therefore, that unless Government experts under the Department of Agriculture can shortly solve the weevil problem, the American cotton planter will face uncertain and precarious profits; while if the solution of the problem is long delayed, he will face international competition such as is at the bottom of the grain growers' dissatisfaction today.

Cheerful Merchants

The autumn and holiday season trade thus far has justified rather completely the optimistic prophecies frequently made for it in earlier months. Employment is practically complete, wages in many lines are very high, and the public is buying goods in generous quantities. The Federal Reserve Board's index of department store sales established a new high record during last October, which was 6% over the level reached the previous month. Sales of woolens have been particularly large; with cotton and silks dragging considerably behind. In anticipation of the Christmas trade, stores began to stock up in mid-autumn; the stocks in 'department stores last October for the third successive month showed an increase, and on October 31, stood 22% larger than on July 31. Chain stores, five and ten cent stores and institutions selling drugs, music and groceries also showed considerable increases in their volume of business. In October, the sales of mail order houses were larger than for any month since 1919.

The real question has never been how the merchants would make out this Winter, but whether their activity this season would continue next Spring. That question is still not easy to answer. It would seem that the Spring trade should be respectably large, if not of record-breaking proportions. Yet already a tendencey to cut prices and reduce stocks is discernible in the large stores.

Increase in Savings Deposits

An increase in the deposits of a commercial bank is mainly caused by and mainly reflects greater trade operations and the expansion of business indebtedness. When savings bank deposits increase, it is a sign of larger private savings and in general a reduction of individual indebtedness among the salary and wage-earning classes.

During the year ending June 30 last, the citizens of the U. S. added over a billion dollars to their savings accounts. On that date total savings deposits were \$18,373,062,000, which is \$1,041,583,000 more than the total amount reported on June 30, 1922, and an increase of about 6% of the latest total \$6,904,268,000 was reported by the Middle Atlantic states; \$4,651,692,000 for the East Central; \$3,121,654,000 from New England; \$1,491,175,000 from the Pacific states; \$1,358,084,000 from Southern States; \$846,189,000 from West Central States.

WHAT STOCKS TO BUY?

Seldom, if ever, has the stock market situation been as mixed as today. Stocks cannot be purchased indiscriminately without great danger.

The decline of last Spring and Summer brought about many bargains, but the unevenness of the decline left many groups of securities still highly inflated. Hence the danger.

WHAT TO BUY

WHAT TO AVOID?

We have just prepared an analysis of the present stock market situation for our clients, pointing out what groups of securities are in a sound position, what in a weak position. A few copies are now available for FREE distribution.

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LAW

Remission

Comptroller Charles L. Craig of New York City whose conviction for contempt of court was upheld by the Supreme Court (TIME, Dec. 3) escaped from serving his sentence of 60 days in prison. In New York politics his conviction for having criticized a judge conducting a hearing on a local traction company, was an emblem of martyrdom. The case was taken to President Coolidge, Republicans urging executive pardon to prevent Mr. Craig (a Democrat) from posing further as a martyr.

Last week Attorney General Daugherty was consulted. In accordance with Mr. Daugherty's recommendation the President remitted the sentence, without condoning the Comptroller's "contempt." Said Mr. Daugherty of the Comptroller: "It is conceivable that he will be more disappointed and punished by not being required to go to jail."

AERONAUTICS

Farmer Aviators

A baby plane selling for 5,000 gold marks (\$1,190) is being sold in large numbers in Germany—particularly to farmers and traveling salesmen. Built entirely of steel by a steel firm in Breslau, it is actually cheaper than any automobile being built in Germany and is on a thorough production basis.

Cheap Training

Small planes are also going to find use in training English military pilots. Two-seaters equipped with only five to ten horsepower are being developed for this purpose. Lack of funds has handicapped the British Air Force in their training program. The extremely low gasoline consumption of these tiny ships and their low replacement cost will solve the financial problem. Their low gliding and landing speeds may also facilitate the education of pilots in the early stages.

New World's Records

During the week three new world's records were established.

¶ At Pontiac, near Detroit, Corporal Dewey Webb dropped 19,600 ft. (nearly 4 miles) in a parachute from an Army plane.

¶ At Issy-les-Moulineaux, France, Marquis Pescara, Argentine engineer, stayed in the air more than five minutes in a helicopter.

¶ At Paris, Jean Laporte ascended 5,535 meters in a hydroplane. He came down because of the extreme cold, in which his face was frost bitten.

SPORT

Football Epitaphs

With the dying wiggle of the final snake dance, football becomes largely a matter of theoretical bitterness. During the season one may bet on one's theories; now it is only possible to sputter. Those whose business it is to sputter in print have drawn up the following list of sectional champions:

Pacific Coast. California. Undefeated through its fourth successive year. Won 33 games. Tied 2, Total score: 1,373 points. Oppo-

nents: 88.

Middle West. Illinois and Michigan. Both maintained perfect percentages in the winning column of the Conference season. Unfortunately they did not meet.

East. Yale and Cornell. Neither were defeated or tied.

South. Vanderbilt and Washington & Lee.

Eighteen players were killed or died from football injuries during the season. Nine of these were high school students; five, college players; four, professionals, semi-professionals, members of athletic clut teams. The most unusual fatality was that of Chester Mares, fullback on Willoughby, O., semi-pro. team Chewing tobacco caught in his throwas he was knocked down while catching a pass. He strangled to death

Probably the most singular novelty of the season was the appearance or rubber trousers—worn by Army Pittsburgh and West Virginia player on rainy playing fields. Comparatively light in weight and slippery as an eel's hips, the player thus equipped has his opponents at a considerable disadvantage. It is probable that the Rules Committee will afford the rubber trouser legislative recognition.

A double span of football life has been the portion of E. W. Garbisch Captain-elect of the Army team for 1924. Seven years ago Garbisch was awarded his university insignia a Washington and Jefferson. Entering West Point in 1921, he was enabled to continue his career owing to the non existence of the regular intercollegiate football restrictions.

TIME, the Weekly News - Magazine Editors—Briton Hadden and Henry R Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried, John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn. Weekly Contributors—Steven V. Benet, Prospel Buranelli, John Farrar, Nancy Ford, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexan der Klemin, Wells C. Root, John A Thomas. Published by TIME, Inc., B Hadden, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres. H. R. Luce, Sec'y-Treas., 236 E. 39tl St., New York City. Subscription rates per year, postpaid: In the United State and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertisin, Manager, TIME, 236 E. 39th St., New York; New England representatives Sweeney & Price, 127 Federal St., Bostor Mass.; Western representatives, Powers Stone, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larset Vol. II. No. 15.

THE PRESS

1 Penny Paper

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., the fourth bear his famous name, is about to ndertake a new method of rolling penies into the Vanderbilt coffers. On lec. 10 is to appear in the streets f San Francisco the Illustrated Daily lerald, "a tabloid picture newspaper." Its blurb says: "This newspaper vill picture local, national and interational news and events by actual hotographs. Other features: United lews despatches, leased wire coast desatches, household and fashion pages, ports and children's pages, harbor and hipping news and an unrivaled comic ection. . . . Clean, fearless and inde-endent. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Edior and Publisher."

All this will be purchasable for "1c in the streets-25c by the month."

'Machines Do It"

Bruce Bliven, former managing editor f The New York Globe, former Diector of the School of Journalism at he University of Southern California, nd contributor to many magazines, is vell qualified to discuss the subject of ournalism. He does so, in an article itled Our Changing Journalism in The Atlantic Monthly for December.

"The public," says Mr. Bliven in effect, "is always asking about newspaper morals. But equally important with newspaper morals is newspaper in-And both of them are elligence. changing drastically, dangerously, because of mechanical progress."

The telephone and the typewriter have played havoc with journalistic English. High speed rotary presses, stereotyping, typesetting color presses, rotogravure, the electric telegraphic typewriter have all added their quotas to the impersonality, haste and complexity of journalism. They have increased the size of papers, so that all the profit must be made and often some of the expense borne-by advertising revenues. They have made the production of a newspaper an enterprise for large capital, with the con-sequent driving out of the old editorowner and the shift of command from the editorial to the business and circulation departments.

The result has been the "ready-made" newspaper-a paper full of syndicated news (i. e., identical articles furnished from one source to a large group of papers), syndicated "features", even syndicated editorials made of "boiler plate" (articles set in type on the face of metal plates, a column in width), "matrices" (composition molds bearing the imprint of type, pictures, etc., into which it is only necessary to pour type metal) and "patent insides" (sheets of newspaper printed on one side, with articles, advertisements, etc., furnished principally to country newspapers. On the blank side the editor places his own articles, advertisements, etc. The newspaper when folded gives such a result as this: Pages 1, 4, 5, 8, product of the local

Gifts of Distinction

The privilege of the multitude

The choice of the discerning few

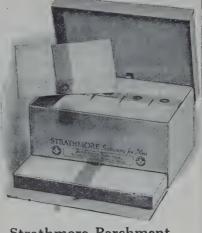
Personal Stationery

with monogram or name and address in our "engraving de luxe" on sheet and envelope flap is among the most distinctive of Christmas gifts.

Monte Carlo Box

For Home or Club Use

Good bond paper, size 5½ x 8, in white, grey, buff, blue or pink. Marked with fine raised letters in gold, maroon, blue, jade green or black. 200 single sheets (100 marked—100 plain) or 100 double sheets with 100 envelopes, prepaid \$2.00 For marking entire 200 single sheets add 50c. If combination of monogram on paper and address on envelope desired, add 50c.



Strathmore Parchment Ideal for Men

Cabinet as pictured above. 125 sheets and 125 envelopes. Monarch size, 7½ x 10½. Marked with slx lines or less in blue or black. Prepaid \$7.50. Same cabinet in Strathmore script, with vellum-like writing surface. Prepaid \$7.90. Similar cabinet of Danish bond, 250 sheets and 250 envelopes, all marked. Prepaid \$9.75.

Mail your Christmas orders today. You will want some for yourself also. Every box sent by parcel post within 5 days, securely packed in corrugated shipping cases. Enclose check or money-order. For points West of Mississippi River, add 20c.

We urge comparison. Samples gladly submitted.

DE LUXE STATIONERY CO., Dept. T

505 Fifth Avenue, New York

"THE BALL OF QUALITY"



Christmas for Him

SIX OF ENGLAND'S BEST GOLF BALLS—\$6.00

IN AN ATTRACTIVE BOX

EITHER CONCAVE MESH OR RECESSED MARKING

Twelve Dollars the Dozen

The Utmost in Golf Ball Construction

"WIMBAR"

13-15 WASHINGTON PLACE

NEW YORK CITY

THE HUNTLY PUTTER
HENDRY & BISHOP IRON HEADS—SORBO CLEANERS
OCOBO SPORTS PLASTER

This Christmas Give Golf Balls

This answers that perplexing question "What shall I give him?"—and nothing could please him more. Give him a box of Silver Kings, "king o'them all,"the largest selling golf ball in the world—or Radio Crowns, the finest American made ball. Both are dependable and durable—and held in highest esteem by golfers all over America.





"King O'Them All"

Occasionally Challenged
—Never Equalled

Used by the winners of more than forty open championships.

By the Box—\$12.00 a Dozen



Radio Crown



"Its Crowning Virtue is Distance"

A Popular Ball Wherever Played

By the Box-\$9.00 a Dozen



Sold by Club Professionals and all good Sporting Goods Stores-orsent by mail, postage prepaid, direct by John Wanamaker, Dept. 156 F, Broadway at 8th Street, New York. All orders promptly filled.

John Wanamaker New York newspaper office, pages 2, 3, 6, 7, "patent insides" made up by the manufacturer.)

Last, and perhaps most important of the products of the mechanical revolution in journalism is the multiple ownership of newspapers, by which one man may control newspapers over the entire country. On this matter, Mr. Bliven can speak with especial poignancy, for he joined the staff of the *Globe* in 1919, and was its managing editor last May when Frank A. Munsey



BRUCE BLIVEN

He is qualified to discuss

amalgamated it into his group of Manhattan journals. Says Mr. Bliven:

"Today, one may own an unlimited number of papers scattered from coast to coast, identical as to their telegraphic news, their "features," many of their important editorials; and identical in policy even in their handling of local news....

"William Randolph Hearst is, of course, the outstanding example of the "chain" newspaper proprietor. His pa-pers in New York, Boston, Washing-ton, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Detroit and other cities, are replicas of one another. Every important editorial appears in all of them simultaneously, and, theoretically at least, reaches within 24 to 36 hours fully a fifth of all the homes in the United States. Not only is this true, but Mr. Hearst sells his various features to independent newspapers in cities where he is not yet represented. Arthur Brisbane's daily column, for instance, appears in more than 60 papers. The Hearst telegraphic news services are sold to hundreds of journals, as are his syndicated cartoon strips, the work of his large corps of professional humorists, his daily advice to the lovelorn, his serials for women.

"This syndication makes it possible for Mr. Hearst to pay salaries which are far beyond the means of the single newspaper. Not only among his employees but those of competing syndicates, salaries of \$50,000 or \$60,000 for authors and cartoonists are not un-

common, while a few go well beyond the \$100,000 mark. This results in semi-monopolistic control, if not of the best journalistic brains, at least of the most popular; and increases the difficulty faced by the isolated newspape seeking to survive in competition with the member of a chain. . . To have so large a proportion of the country press in the hands of two or three memor corporations seems to me a menacin itself. . . .

"It is possible, of course, that the reaiding public may in time become satiated with its highly perfumed garbage.... The utmost we have the right to expect is that the country made brought to realize in what direction its press is moving, and with what speed."

The Tardy "Ledger"

There are only a few agencies which furnish foreign news in these Unite States, and they, to say the least, have their limitations. So a few ambition and wealthy newspapers have set up their own foreign news services. Not the least of these services is that of the Public Ledger (Philadelphia). Of this service the Ledger is very proud, speak of it frequently and devotes a special page of its paper to featuring it.

On Nov. 30, the *Ledger* published despatch dated "Hongkong, Nov. 29 which began: "When news was received of the election of Marshal Tsa Kun as President of China, a meetin of Dr. Sun's Cabinet was held in Carton." Thereupon followed the text of proclamation issued by Dr. Sun

a proclamation issued by Dr. Sun.

Unfortunately Marshal Tsao Ku was elected President about six weel earlier and shortly thereafter (under date of Oct. 9) the news of Dr. Sun proclamation was brought to this country by the Associated Press. A runing head over the Ledger's accountappearing more than a month later, sa "Foreign News Service by Wire at Wireless."

MISCELLAN1

"TIME brings all things."

In Jersey City, it became know that on Oct. 2 Burton S. Tucker, "ur sophisticated country youth," 16, ha married Mrs. Susan O. Simpsoi "wealthy hotel owner . . . said to be about 50."

In Corunna, near Madrid, a moth and daughter simultaneously gave birth to sons. Gesticulating relative swarmed about to inspect. Heart toasts were drunk. The new-bornephew and uncle, who much resenbled one another, were accidentall "mixed up."

The babies will never know the true relationship.

In Manhattan, at Johnny Leppig "restaurant and social hall," Joh Huine, weight 350, ate (in one sing) 53 hot dogs, won the "champion ship" from Val Menges, who ate 4 fainted.

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

(During the Past Week the Daily Press Gave Extensive Publicity to the Following Men and Women. Let Each Explain to You Why His Name Appeared in the Headlines.)

Nikolai Lenin: "From Prague it was reported that Professor Schlosser, chief surgeon of the German University there, had been asked to go to Moscow to perform an operation on me for brain tumor."

Alvaro Obregon, President of Mexico: "From Celaya, it was reported that I, seriously ill, had suffered a relapse."

Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President of Turkey: "From Constantinople it was reported that I, ill with heart disease, 'ha'd apparently suffered a relapse.'"

Vicente Blasco Ibanez, Spanish author: "It was reported that I, 'seriously ill from an undetermined ailment,' was taken from the S.S. Franconia at Colon, C. Z., and removed to a hospital there."

Frank Norr's, California author: "Johan Bojer, Norwegian writer stopping at the Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco, stated that in his opinion I am the world's greatest novelist."

Mme. Lois Selfridge, mother of Gordon Selfridge, London merchant: 'I was among the passengers that arrived in Manhattan on the Olympic. Said the newspapers: 'Mme. Selfridge's now in her 90th year, although few of those who conversed with her on the ship would believe it, so alert and active s she in every sense.'"

John J. Pershing: "In Paris Prime Minister Poincaré and wife gave a dinder in my honor. Those present included: Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador; Marshals Foch, Joffre, Pétain, d'Esperey."

Ganna Walska McCormick: "In Chicago, Miss Elizabeth McCormick, second cousin of my husband, Harold ff. McCormick, gave a dinner for the McCormick family. The newspapers reported that Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick and I 'confronted each other in seats of honor.' Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick was escorted by Edward Krenn, Viennese architect. They later went to the Batik Ball."

Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, slacker: "In Berlin I filed a damage suit for \$150,000 against Corliss Hooven Griffis, an American Army officer now in jail at Mossbach in connection with an attempt to kidnap me last Summer (TIME, Aug. 20, 27)."

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge: "Accompanied by Assistant Secretary of War Davis, I went to Fort Myer, a cavalry post near Washington, spent half an hour under the instruction of riding ex-

perts. The newspapers pointed out that I did some riding in my girlhood days, said that I am expected to accompany the President on his early morning canters when I again master the art."

William Butler Yeats, Irish poet: "On being notified that the 1923 Nobel Prize for Literature (£7,500) had been awarded to me, I was reported to have said: 'If it is small, we (my wife and I) will spend it and be rich. If it is large, we will invest it and be substantial.'"

Gabriele d'Annunzio, Italian soldier-poet: "At Gardone, Italy, I stayed in my garden while rain was falling and a terrific wind blowing. When members of my household urged me to take shelter from the elements, I replied: 'I must hear the sound of the waves, the whistle of the wind and the fall of the raindrops. To write one must be next to nature!' Next day found me in bed with a severe attack of tonsilitis. Said the Daily News, New York newspaper: 'What our poets need most is not to get next to nature, but to get next to themselves. As for d'Annunzio, he ought at least to have his tonsils removed.'"

Hiram Johnson: "Under the Headline GOD FORBID!, The New York Evening World published an editorial which said: 'Hiram Johnson's notion of a foreign policy for the United States boils down to this: Never go near a "council" table at which any other nation has a right to speak. Never confer. Never listen. The attitude of the United States toward other nations must always be: "We do not argue with you. We tell you." Debate is un-American. . . . Watch for earthquakes, famines and the like. These visitations afford a chance to point to good-samaritanism. . . . Never try to understand Europe. . . . Be as selfish as you like."

Samuel M. Vauclain, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works: "In a public meeting in the office of the Mayor of Philadelphia, sentiment was overwhelmingly opposed to making the proposed Sesqui-Centennial Exposition (in Philadelphia, 1926) an exhibition of international proportions. The vote was 403 to 43. Opposition to the international project was led by E. T. Stotesbury and myself. The fair will therefore be held exclusively under the auspices of Philadelphia."

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson: "On Oct. 15, Henry C. Bergheimer, manager of an Atlantic City jewelry store owned by me, died. Last week it became known that he had left an estate valued at \$6,000. I was named as the sole legatee."

What's COMING this WINTER?

Will business pick up —or slump?

What will happen to prices?

How about the credit situation?

The Babson Barometer Letter just off the press, gives you the unbiased facts together with scientific forecasts — that you may judge coming conditions and govern yourself accordingly.

If you'd like a copy of this Special Report, gratis,—

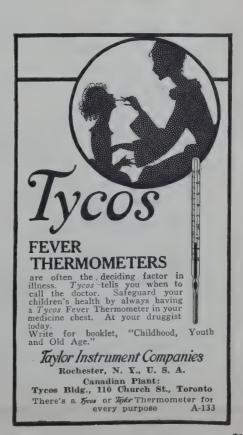
Tear Out the MEMO-Now!

Babson's Reports on Business

MEMO for Your Secretary

Write Babson Statistical Organization, Babson Park, Mass., as follows: Please send, without obligation, copy of your Barometer Letter No. Z21 and booklet "Steady Business Profits" explaining the Babson Method.





HARPER &

PUBLISHERS



BROTHERS

SINCE 1817

49 East 33d Street, New York, N. Y.

A Christmas Miscellany

The Harp

Weaver: And Other Poems

By Edna St. Vincent Millay

THE exquisite title poem in this new volume by America's most distinguished young poet is the winner of the 1922 Pulitzer Prize for Poetry. Many of the other poems are here published for the first time. \$2.00.

In uniform binding, "A Few Figs From Thistles" and "The Lamp and the Bell." Each \$1.50

The Happy Isles

By Basil King

**THE HAPPY ISLES is persistently entertaining and appealing. It fills the reader's mind in the reading; it grows upon him in the recollection. Among the many novels Mr. King has written during the past twenty years or more, it is unquestionably his best story. A notable novel." E. F. Edgett in the Boston Evening Transcript.

Grover

Cleveland: The Man the Statesman

By Robert McElroy

With an Introduction

By Elihu Root

A FASCINATING biography by one of A the really great figures of our time. "Dr. McElroy's two volumes deserve a place among the few political biographies that stand out conspicuously as literature." Lawrence F. Abbott, New York Herald.

Two volumes, boxed, \$10.00

Adventures in Journalism By Philip Gibbs

A NOTHER vivid and sensational inside story by one of the world's greatest journalists. It is a book notable for its swift character sketches of people both famous and infamous, and for the light it throws on the varied and significant episodes in half the countries of the world during the last quarter of a century.









Wherever Books Are Sold

Lummox

By Fannie Hurst

HEYWOOD BROUN says that "Lummox" is "perhaps the most thrilling of the books we have recently enjoyed. Miss Hurst's mastery of dialogue is almost magical and she can make an emotion rise up and stalk before the reader. It is a book of tremendous power and interest." Here is one of the most talked about and distinguished novels of the season—one not to be missed.

Jo Ellen

By Alexander Black

A NOTHER fascinating book by the author of "The Great Desire." "The heroine has a most striking personality. One reads of her with as much interest as if she were a real flesh and blood character. This novel adds more than one significant figure to Mr. Black's gallery of living characters. Like all his work it has a tingle and a distinctive quality." The Kansas City Journal Post.

The Alabaster Box

By James Lane Allen

THE story of a man who dared practice all the virtue that was in him. A tale with a singular and moving beauty, full of the spirit of the old South. Made up in charming gift book binding, this new story by the author of "A Kentucky Cardinal," will delight you.

The Able **McLaughlins**

By Margaret Wilson

Winner, among 739 manuscripts submitted, of the Harper Prize Novel Contest

44 ASILY the most significant book by a woman that has come from the West in several years. The perfect simplicity with which she tells the story of the little group of Scotch immigrants in Iowa is truly admirable." Baltimore Sun.

MILESTONES

Engaged. Robert H. McAdoo, 26, n of ex-Secretary of the Treasury lilliam G. McAdoo, by a former wife, Miss Lorraine Arnold Rowan, 19, of asadena.

Engaged. Charles J. Hubbard, 21, ptain of the Harvard football eleven hich was decisively defeated by Yale its final game, to Miss Anna H. uller of Cambridge.

Married. Ellis A. Gimbel, Jr., of hiladelphia (Gimbel Bros., dry goods), Miss Virginia Louise Newman of ew Orleans. (Louis) Richard Gimbel as his brother's best man. Six of the even ushers were Gimbels.

Married. Mrs. Dorothy Park Benmin Caruso, widow of Enrico Caruso, Captain G. A. Ingram of the British rmy, in London.

Married. Mrs. Trene Castle Trean, dancer, 29, to Major Frederic Mclughlin, 45, coffee merchant, former-Captain of the Onwentsia Club polo ım, in Chicago.

Divorced. Mme. Takani Miura, panese prima donna, from Dr. Masaro Miura, vitamine expert, professor Tokyo University, in Tokyo.

Died. Viscountess Morley, 83, dow of Viscount John Morley (who ed two months ago) at Wimbledon, igland, in her sleep. Her existence is not generally known. There is no ention of her in standard reference orks, and she never went into Society. e took no part in his public activis and never went to Court. It is said at when Lord Morley met her she was able, under English law, to procure divorce from her then husband, and he ord Morley) was therefore unable to ake her his legal wife until several ars later.

Died. Robert Threshie Reid, aron Loreburn, 77, at Deal, England. e was Lord Chancellor of England, 05-1912. In 1907 he visited Canada the first Lord Chancellor to leave ngland while in office since Carnal Wolsley accompanied Henry VIII France to the Field of Cloth of old in 1520.

Died. Martha Mansfield, cinema ress, 23, in San Antonio, Tex. The msy, hoop-skirted Civil War costume hich she wore as leading woman in he Warrens of Virginia took fire from smoker's match. She appeared in her cinemas (Dr. Jekyll and Mr. yde, The Perfect Lover, Potash and erlmutter).

Died. Philippe Daudet, 14, son of eon Daudet (French Royalist leader), andson of Alphonse Daudet (writer), Paris, suicide, by shooting himself a taxicab.

POINT with PRIDE

After a cursory view of Time's summary of events, the Generous Citizen points with pride to:

An instrument 36 feet long (P. 19.)

An English novelist "friendly and so human." (P. 15.)

An instructor in Congressional etiquette. (P. 5.)

The effects of "conscious insincerity." (P. 14.)

America's youngest archbishop. (P.

Music that delights and drama that points a moral. (P. 13.)

A poppy-hued celebration. (P. 11.)

Street sweepers—they are shown consideration. (P. 13.)

Six of the eleven ushers. (P. 31.)

Stage rain even more realistic than that in Rain. (P. 16.)

A double span of football life. (P. 24.)

"A second Mount Vernon," (P. 6.)

The sensible resolutions of the House of Romanov. (P. 11.)

A poet who will now "invest it and be substantial." (P. 29.)

A public man whose enthusiasm is greater than his means. (P. 6.)

A frugal potter with popular pots. (P. 15.)

Political satire, newly wrapped and delivered to the American stage. (P. 16.)

Rentando de Rentando

By SABATINI



The Life of CESARE BORGIA

Swashbuckler, poet, brawler and patron of the arts, statesman, general and debauchee, prelate of the Roman Church and proven homicide, Cesare Borgia was the most fascinating character of his day. This exciting biography by the most colorful writer of our times is stranger and more gripping than fiction. Illustrated, \$4.50.

BRENTANO'S **Publishers** New York

BUREN TIAN OF BUREN TIAN OF S



"Time" writes of

JANET MARCH by Floyd Dell

Author of "Moon-Calf"

"A picture of our own times and the times immediately precedent drawn with astonishing fidelity, vigor and vitality. As faithful and interesting a delineation of at least three segments of present day American society as could well be desired. Moreover a book that has the unmistakable breath of life in it—a book whose reputation may of necessity be transitory because it deals so entirely with current problems-but a book that nevertheless is in aim and accomplishment excellent, sustained and true."

At All Bookstores \$2.50 Net

ALFRED A. KNOPF 220 West 42nd St., New York *******************





VIEW with ALARM

Having perused well the chronicle of the week, the Vigilant Patriot views with alarm:

Highly perfumed garbage. (P. 26.)

An uncle and a nephew who will never know which is which. (P. 26.)

Fred. C. Putnam, "Father of the Races." (P. 6.)

The pusillanimous result of a fever. (P. 12.)

Dr. Sun's new lease of life. (P. 12.)

Condemnation of a newer and better Tokyo. (P. 12.)

The prospect of even more pennies rolling into the Vanderbilt coffers. (P. 25.)

The backwardness of American schoolboys. (P. 20.)

A proposed increase in U. S. Army personnel. (P. 4.)

Rowdies who spat upon, kicked a woman. (P. 8.)

A discomfiting distinction between a "paper knife" and a "paper cutter." (P. 15.)

Photographers who "make" Presidential candidates. (P. 6.)

Ether—it isn't as kind to men as to vegetables. (P. 20.)

Malingering (?) by the heads of nations. (P. 29.)

"Patent insides." (P. 25.)

GETTERAL LIEFAL

The Weekly News-Magazine







a token from the chinese

orman B. Meyer, Managing Director of The Bankers Extension Institute, a few days ago included a bit of fine porcelain from Celestial kilns in a letter which gladdened my eyes:

"As an cld Chinese adage has it, your work is 'easy to look at—difficult to imitate'. Freshest in my mind right now is that signed advertisement in March Hearst's International on Buffalo Quality paints and varnishes. It is in my files—an outstandingly fine piece of copy, in my estimation.

"Mr. Sheridan was good enough to send on your 'Saga of the Silver Fox'. An epic, truly; and, unless I miss my guess, destined to prove in high degree resultful."

JAMES WALLEN

Persuasive
Advertising Copy and Plans

*NEW YORK STUDY:*VANDERBILT HOTEL

STUDY: EAST AURORA, N, Y

Correspondence to East Aurora

HE word launder comes from lavender thru the Latin "lave"—to wash. It fairly bubbles with romance.

Frederick W. Kendall, one time Managing Editor of Printers' Ink, now Editor of Advertising Fortnightly commented in a personal letter about a series of advertisements prepared by me for the Mohn and Hunter Laundry of Buffalo: "This laundry advertising is beautiful stuff—by far the best I have seen. You have the queer ability to take a prosaic thing, like soap suds, and make it dramatic and deucedly readable." To which E. A. Whitcomb, General Manager of the Mohn and Hunter Company added, "and profitable".

ROY TOPICS, a journal of the better way in laundry operation, edited by Willard K. Clement, also had something to say about this series of advertisements in which I mixed sentiment with suds.

"In East Aurora, New York, James Wallen writes persuasive advertising copy and plans. For the past year and a half he has been writing a series of laundry advertisements for the Mohn & Hunter Co., of Buffalo, which its President Mr. E. A. Whitcomb, characterizes as 'all mighty interesting and forming a remarkable series'.

"Advertising, however skilful its wording, must have an appropriate setting to attain its true effectiveness. Rarely has a series such artistic and forceful a dress. Its pen and ink illustrations, its unique borders, its typography, the choice of stock and its different colors, all combine in one harmonious whole. The Mohn & Hunter Co., in this remarkable series, have set a standard in laundry advertising for the industry to aim at and which reflects the highest credit upon their enterprise and initiative.

"It is with the wording of the advertisements themselves, however, that we are most concerned. Few laundry advertisements have carried any real message, much less have had any literary graces or distinctive style. Possibly their authors have felt that literature would not sell laundry service. They have been for the most part colorless, filled with generalities, abounding in superlatives. Mr. Wallen has not

aimed to be technical, or deal in details. He has, however, given life, color, location to every item or process he has touched and he has brought to the treatment of his theme a vocabulary whose richness and range laundry

advertising has never known.

"No description can reproduce the charm of the form of these advertisements. They must be seen to be rightly appreciated. The glimpse of them that has been given shows that they mark a new day in laundry advertising and that masterly diction wedded to attractive typography and illustration will yield rich returns. The laundry industry can profit by further work of this character and standing.

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II. No. 16

Dec. 17, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Coolidge's Week

¶ The President delivered his first message to Congress on the State of the Union and was heard by radio telephony by a "million" people.

¶ The President delivered by radio a tribute to President Harding, likening the kindly spirit of the late President to the great virtue of Abon Ben Adam who loved his fellow men, and concluding: "We may well consider by what means we can show our appreciation and by what method we can best enshrine his memory."

The President and Mrs. Coolidge gave their first official entertainment-"the Cabinet dinner." There were 50 guests, including all members of the Cabinet and their wives, excepting Mrs. Daugherty and Mrs. Davis. Secretary Mellon was accompanied by his daughter Ailsa. In addition there were present Senator Cummins, Senator Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Warren, Senator and Mrs. Borah, Senator Curtis, Senator and Mrs. Wadsworth, Senator David I. Walsh, Representative and Mrs. Madden, Representative and Mrs. Longworth, Representative and Mrs. Frothingham, Governor and Mrs. Cox of Massachusetts, Ambassador-Designate to Great Britain and Mrs. Kellogg, Secretary Slemp.

¶ Ambassador Jusserand called at the White House accompanied by Senator Paul Dupuy of France (owner of Le Petit Parisien and close friend of Premier Poincaré) for an informal discussion of Franco-American relations. Afterwards, M. Jusserand was asked by reporters what M. Dupuy had had to say. The Ambassador, who like the French Senator is a newspaper man, replied with a French proverb: "Les loups ne se mangent pas entre eux" (literally, "The wolves do not eat themselves among one another").

¶ Secretary Slemp announced that hereafter on Tuesdays and Fridays (Cabinet meeting days) the President will receive no callers, do no handshaking.

South Dakota

By the curious law of the lower Dakota, conventions were held at Pierre last week to determine what candidates shall appear in the "majority ticket" for each party in that state's nominating primaries next March.

Contrary to general expectation Calvin Coolidge was picked, 50,379 votes to 27,340 for Hiram W. Johnson to head the ticket. The corresponding Democratic place went to Wm. G. McAdoo by a substantial majority over Henry Ford, and the Farmer-Labor place was won by La Follette over Ford.

The majority selections for Vice President went to Senator Arthur B. Capper of Kansas (head of the farm bloc), James W. Girard and Senator Frazier of North Dakota respectively.

The action of the South Dakota Republicans will force Mr. Coolidge to acknowledge his candidacy formally before Jan. 1, if his name is to appear on the primary ballot.

CONTENTS

Page

	-
Foreign News 8-13	3
Music 13	3
Books14-1.	5
Cinema 1	5
The Theatre16-12	7
Art17-18	8
Religion 18	
Education 20	0
Medicine 22-24	4
The Press 24	4
Miscellany2	4
Science24-2!	5
Business and Finance 20	6
Sport	8
Aeronautics 2	9
Imaginary Interviews 30	0
Milestones	1
Point with Pride 3	1
View with Alarm	
Published weekly by TIME, Incorporated	ļ,
Subscription, \$5 per year. Entered as second	i-
at 236 East 39th Sreet, New York, N. Y. Subscription, \$5 per year. Entered as second class matter February 28, 1923, at the posoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Ac	t
of March 3, 1879.	

A Scene

At noon on Dec. 6 official Washington flocked to the chamber of the House of Representatives to hear the President deliver his message to Congress. Nearly all the members of both Houses were present. The Cabinet marched down the aisle amid applause.

Mark Sullivan, able Washington correspondent, said of the scene: "As you looked at the Representatives and Senators you were convinced that for such achievement as comes out of them we must rely on the capacities inherent in average men. In clothes and in countenance they were conspicuous, so to speak, in their averageness... To the eye it was like a meeting of the Farmers' Coöperative Association of Des Moines, Ia., or a session of the male members of any small-town church."

So much could not be said of the galleries, crowded with "official ladies." There was Mrs. Coolidge in hennacolored dress and hat, with a coat of cocoa-colored velour, trimmed with fur. In another part was Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, gowned in black, with orchids at her waist. There were wives of seven or eight members of the Cabinet; also Miss Ailsa Mellon, representing her father. There was Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, wife of the Republican Floor Leader.

In the gallery throng were also Colonel George Harvey, "looking down benignly, like a wise old fowl who has just had a full meal." Also General Sawyer (physician to President Harding), R. B. Creager (expected-to-be Ambassador to Mexico), Commander Quinn of the American Legion, Samuel Gompers.

At 12:30 the President appeared. He shook hands with Speaker Gillett, Senate President Cummins, bowed to the audience. Then he mounted to the Clerk's desk, immediately below the Speaker's, and commenced his address.

His voice was high-pitched, slightly nasal. His enunciation was clear and precise. He spoke in an even monotone, never raising his hands, rarely emphasizing his remarks by intonation.

From time to time he was interrupted

by bursts of applause—notably when he declared against remission of Allied War debts, when he gave his "unqualified approval" to tax reduction, when he favored restriction of immigration, when he demanded every aid for disabled War veterans.

In 64 minutes he had finished. There was a burst of cheering. Gathering his manuscript, his handkerchief, his spectacle case, he disappeared.

The Message

The principal matters which President Coolidge discussed in his message to Congress are epitomized in the following extracts:

President Harding—"The world knew his kindness and his humanity, his greatness and his character. He has left his mark upon history"

League of Nations—"Our country has definitely refused to adopt and ratify the covenant of the League of Nations. . . . The incident, so far as we are concerned, is closed."

World Court—"Pending before the Senate is a proposal that this Government give its support to the Permanent Court of International Justice... The Court is merely a convenient instrument of adjustment to which we could go, but to which we could not be brought... I, therefore, commend it to the favorable consideration of the Senate with the proposed reservations clearly indicating our refusal to adhere to the League of Nations."

Russia—"Our Government offers no objection to the carrying on of commerce by our citizens with the people of Russia. Our Government does not propose, however, to enter into relations with another régime which refuses to recognize the sanctity of international obligations."

War Debts—"The current debt and interest due from foreign Governments, exclusive of the British debt of \$4,600,000,000, is about \$7,200,000,000. I do not favor the cancellation of this debt, but I see no objection to adjusting it in accordance with the principle adopted for the British debt.*

Budget System—"Our main problems are domestic problems. . . . Orderly retrenchment is bringing our expenses within our means. The origin of this has been the determination of the American people, the main support has been the courage of those in authority and the effective method has been the budget system.

*The British debt will be paid in full at the end of a maximum period of 62 years, payments to be made semi-annually in cash or in U. S. Bends (accepted by the U. S. at face value), interest at 3% and 3½%.

. . . This system is a law of the Congress. It represents your will. It must be maintained and ought to be strengthened by the example of your observance."

Tax Reduction—"It is possible... to make a large reduction in the taxes of the people... This is treated at greater length in the budget message, and a proposed plan has been presented in detail in a statement by the Secretary of the Treasury, which has my unqualified approval. I specially commend a de-



© Wide World
GEORGE HARVEY
"Like a wise old fow!"
(See Page 1)

crease on earned incomes and further abolition of admission, message and nuisance taxes. . . Being opposed to war taxes in time of peace, I am not in favor of excess profits taxes. . . . For seven years the people have borne with uncomplaining courage the tremendous burden of national and local taxation. . . . Of all services which the Congress can render to the country, I have no hesitation in declaring this one to be paramount."

Tax-Exempt Securities—"Another reform which is urgent in our fiscal system is the abolition of the right to issue tax-exempt securities. The existing system not only permits a large amount of the wealth of the nation to escape its just burden, but acts as a continual stimulant to municipal extravagance."

Tariff Revision — "The present tariff law has accomplished its two main objects. It has secured an

abundant revenue and been productive of an abounding prosperity... A constant revision of the tariff by the Congress is disturbing and harmful."

Shipping—"Our Government during the War acquired a large merchant fleet, which should be transferred as soon as possible to private ownership and operation under conditions which would secure two results: first, and of prime importance adequate means for national defense second, adequate service to American commerce. . . We must have a merchant marine which meets these requirements, and we shall have to pay the cost of its service."

Railroad Rates—"The law requires that rates should be just and reasonable. . . . Unless the Government adheres to the rule of making a rate that will yield a fair return, it must abandon rate-making altogether."

Railroad Labor Board—"It has been a great help but is not altogether satisfactory to the public, the employees or the companies. If a substantial agreement can be reached among the groups interested there should be no hesitation in enacting such agreement into law. If it is not reached, the Labor Board may very well be left for the present to protect the public welfare."

Railroad Consolidation — "Additional legislation is needed giving authority for voluntary consolidations, both regional and route, and providing Government machinery to aid and stimulate such action, always subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. . . . Consolidation appears to be the only feasible method for the maintenance of an adequate system of transportation with an opportunity so to adjust freight rates as to meet such temporary conditions as now prevail in some agricultural sections."

Law Revision—"As no revision of the laws of the United States has been made since 1878, a commission or committee should be created to undertake this work."

Criminal Identification—"The administration of justice would be facilitated greatly by including in the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice a division of criminal identification, where there would be collected this information which is now indispensable in the suppression of crime."

Prohibition—"A treaty is being negotiated with Great Britain with respect to the right of search of hovering vessels. To prevent smuggling

ne Coast Guard should be greatly trengthened and a supply of swift ower boats should be provided. The major sources of production hould be rigidly regulated, and very effort should be made to supress interstate traffic. With this ction on the part of the national lovernment and the coöperation which is usually rendered by municipal and State authorities, Prohibition hould be made effective."

Lynching—"The Congress ought perceived all its powers of prevention and punishment against the ideous crime of lynching, of which he Negroes are by no means the sole afferers, but for which they furnish majority of the victims."

Civil Service-"There are nearly 50,000 persons in the executive civil ervice, drawing about \$700,000,000 of early compensation. . . . The ivil Service Commission has recomnended that postmasters at first, secnd and third class offices be classied. Such action, accompanied by repeal of the four-year term of ffice, would undoubtedly be an imrovement. I also recommend that ne field force for Prohibition enforceent be brought within the classified ivil service without covering in the resent membership. The best methd for selecting public servants is the erit system."

Public Buildings—"Many of the Departments in Washington need etter housing facilities. . . . While I do not favor at this time a general public building law, I believe is now necessary . . . to begin . . . by authorizing the erection of three or four buildings most argently needed by an annual appropriation of \$5,000,000."

Army and Navy—"For several rears we have been decreasing the beersonnel of the Army and Navy and educing their power to the danger soint. Further reductions should not be made. . . . Additional planes are needed for the Army and additional submarines for the Navy. The defenses of Panama must be perected."

Insular Possessions—"They are being administered according to law. That effort has the full support of the Administration. Such recommendations as may come from their people or their Governments should have the most considerate attention."

Education—"I do not favor the appropriations from the national Freasury to be expended directly on ocal education, but I do consider it fundamental requirement of na-

tional activity which, accompanied by allied subjects of welfare, is worthy of a separate Department and a place in the Cabinet."

Child and Female Labor—"We ought to provide by Constitutional amendment and appropriate legislation, for a limitation of child labor,* and, in all cases under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government, a minimum wage law for women."

Immigration—"It is necessary to continue a policy of restricted immigration. It would be well to make such immigration of a selective nature, with some inspection at the source, and based either on a prior census or upon the record of naturalization. . . . We should find additional safety in a law requiring the immediate registration of all aliens."

Disabled Veterans—"No more important duty falls on the Government of the United States than the adequate care of its veterans. Those suffering disabilities incurred in the service must have sufficient hospital relief and compensation. Their dependents must be supported. Rehabilitation and vocational training must be completed. All of this service must be clean, must be prompt and effective, and it must be administered in a spirit of the broadest and deepest human sympathy."

A Soldier Bonus—"The American Legion will present to the Congress a legislative program too extensive for detailed discussion here. . . . The attitude of the Government towards these proposals should be one of generosity. But I do not favor the granting of a bonus."

Coal Problem—"The cost of coal has become unbearably high. . . . Those responsible for the conditions in this industry should undertake its reform and free it from any charge of profiteering. . . I do not favor Government ownership or operation of coal mines. . . . The supply of coal must be constant. In case of its prospective interruption, the President should have authority to appoint a commission empowered to deal with whatever emergency situation might arise."

Executive Reorganization—"A special joint committee has been appointed to work out a plan for reorganization of the different Departments and Bureaus of the Government. . . . With the exception of

the consolidation of the War and Navy Departments and some minor details, the plan has the general sanction of the President and the Cabinet. It is important that reorganization be enacted into law at the present session."

Farm Relief-"For the most part agriculture is successful, eleven staples having risen in value from about \$5,300,000,000 two years ago to about \$7,000,000,000 for the current year. . . . With his products not selling on a parity with the products of industry, every sound remedy that can be devised should be applied for the relief of the farmer. . . . No complicated scheme of relief, no plan for Government fixing of prices, no resort to the public Treasury will be of any permanent value in establishing agriculture. Simple and direct methods put into operation by the farmer himself are the only real sources of restoration. Indirectly the farmer must be relieved by a reduction of national and local taxation. He must be assisted by the reorganization of the freight rate structure, which could reduce charges on his production. To make this fully effective there ought to be railroad consolidations. Cheaper fertilizers must be provided. . . . Unless we can meet the world market at a profit, we must stop raising for export. Organization would help to reduce acreage."

Muscle Shoals-"The Government is undertaking to develop a great water power project known as Muscle Shoals, on which it has expended many million dollars. The work is still going on. Subject to the right to retake in time of war, I recommend that this property with a location for auxiliary steam plant and rights of way be sold. . . . The agriculture of the nation needs a greater supply and lower cost of fertilizer. . . . If this main object be accomplished, the amount of money received for the property is not a primary or major consideration. I, therefore, recommend that the Congress appoint a small joint committee to consider offers, conduct negotiations and report definite recommendations."

Irrigation and Reclamation—"Occupants of our reclamation projects are in financial difficulties, which in some cases are acute. Relief should be granted by definite authority of law empowering the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion to suspend, readjust and reassess all charges against water users. This whole question is being

^{*} Previous attempts at child legislation:
1) Jan. 17, 1917, defeated, declared unconstitutional; 2) June 3, 1918, passed, became a law in 1919, declared unconstitutional, May, 1922.

considered by experts. You will have the advantage of the facts and conclusions which they may develop. This situation, involving a Government investment of more than \$135,-000,000 and affecting more than 30,000 water-users, is serious."

Roads and Forests - "Highways and reforestation should continue to have the interest and support of the Government."

Comment

The comment of the press on the message was generally favorable from the President's standpoint. Even in Democratic newspapers the adjective most frequently applied was "unequivocal." There were several outstanding exceptions, however:

"Just about as stimulating as a dish of cambric tea . . . Pious phrases and sympathetic advice to everybody to cease being naughty and all join hands in a real romping game of ring-arounda-rosy."-a Hearst editorial.

"Most colorless document that has issued from the White House in a generation. . . . Apparently his chief purpose was to disclose as little conviction as possible."—The Dayton News (property of James M. Cox).

CABINET

Reports

Annual reports of several Cabinet officers were published. They included:

Treasury Department. Secretary Mellon reported a surplus of \$309,-657,460 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, with a reduction of \$613,674,343 in the public debt. This improvement was due in large part to unexpectedly large receipts from income and customs taxes. The Government's revenue was derived from:

Income and pr	ofits taxes	41.89%
Internal reven	ue taxes	23.61%
Customs taxes	************************	14.02%
Proceeds from	foreign obligations	5.81%
Miscellaneous		14.67 %

A large part of the report was devoted to an exposition of the Secretary's plan for tax reduction (TIME, Nov. 19).

Of Prohibition, he pointed out that whiskey withdrawal permits reached a new low mark, 1,754,893 gallons (as compared with 2,645,506 gallons in the previous year and an average consumption of 130,000,000 gallons before Prohibition). There were 66,936 arrests for violation of the Volstead Act and over \$5,000,000 receipts from fines, forfeitures and "compromises" under the Act.

Department of Justice. Attorney General Daugherty reported increased

prosecutions for War frauds, and for violations of the Prohibition, white slave, tax, public land and postal banking laws. Although 46,000 Prohibition cases were disposed of, there are still 27,000 cases pending. About \$4,500,-000 has been recovered from the War fraud cases.

Navy Department. Secretary Denby urged the need of \$30,000,000 for modernizing the fleet, the building of eight 10,000-ton cruisers, three cruising submarines, \$7,676,000 for naval bases and a five year building program for the naval air force. The modernization program includes heavier deck armor for aeroplane defense, blisters for hulls as protection from torpedoes and bombs, and the much disputed proposal to increase the elevation of naval guns.

Department of the Interior. Secretary Work presented an exceptionally brief report summarizing the work of his Department including the Pension Bureau, Patent Office, reclamation projects and Howard University (Negro). His recommendations included increased pensions for Civil War veterans and their widows, to be granted solely on the ground of their growing age and infirmities.

Department of Agriculture. Secretary Wallace discussed at some length the farm situation. He pointed out that 8.5% of the owner farmers have lost their farms through foreclosure or by agreements with their creditors and 15% hold their farms only on account of the leniency of their creditors. Low prices for farm products, high prices for labor and manufactured goods, high local taxes are responsible for the situation. Secretary proposed no general remedy but suggested that selling our surplus grain to some country which could not pay cash but could give obligations to pay later was worth consideration.

Department of Commerce. Secretary Hoover's report covering the multifarious activities of his Department, carried no recommendations of general importance, excepting the declaration that the year's experience of the Department has shown "more emphatically than ever" the need for railway consolidation.

BUDGET

For a New Year

President Coolidge submitted to Congress the Budget Bureau's estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year of 1925. There are reductions in the expenditures for all parts of the Government except four: the War Department (an increase of only \$6,000),

the Department of Commerce (an increase of \$2,018,000, although the total includes an extra \$3,500,000 which will be needed for the decennial Census of Agriculture), Department of Justice (an increase of \$2,129,760). The appropriation of this Department is extended to cover the entire year whereas budget estimates in previous years were intentionally made too small with the purpose of later having deficiency ap-

The expenditures are in detail:

*	
Legislative establishments\$ Executive Office	13,595,448 415,667
War Department, including	
Panama Canal	314,190,650
Navy Department	311,020.050
Department of Agriculture	144,784,200
Department of Commerce	23,710,000
Interior Department	310,507,699
Department of Justice	21,451,960
Department of Labor	6,107,076
State Department	14.988,446
Treasury Department	228,811,090
District of Columbia	26,896,798
Post Office Department (defi-	
cit)	2,085.184
Veterans' Bureau	403.369,450
Emergency Fleet Corporation	25,852.817
Other independent offices	18,825,238

Total ordinary expenditures\$1,876,611,773
PUBLIC DEBT
Reduction of principal\$ 482,277,975
Investment of trust funds
Grand total expenditures\$3,298,080,444
Against this outlay the estimated re-
ceipts of the Government are:
Internal Revenue\$2,727,585,000
Customs 493.000.000

473,177.078

\$3,693,762,078

As compared with previous years, the Government's estimated surplus shows a steady increase:

Miscellaneous

Totals

1923 Actual receipts\$4,007,135,480 Actual expenditures3,697,478,020
Excess of receipts
1925 Excess of receipts\$ 329,639,624 Estimated receipts\$3,693,762,078 Estimated expenditures3,298,080,444
Excess of receipts

In view of this increasing surplus, the President in a letter accompanying the budget urged reduction of taxes, and added: "I am not unmindful of the demand for adjusted compensation for soldiers of the World War, which would include among its beneficiaries the able-bodied of our veterans as well as the disabled. I question if there is any sound reason for such a measure. The country is prosperous and remunerative employment is available for the able-bodied veterans as well as for other citizens. . . . The Government has no money to distribute to any class of its citizens that it does not take from the pockets of the people."

CONGRESS

The Speaker

Frederick Huntington Gillett, a member of Congress from the Second Massachusetts District since 1893, the longest record of service in Congress possessed by any of its present members,* became Speaker of the third Congress in succession. His record in the chair of the House is generally known as fair and equitable. The only reason that his reëlection as Speaker was deferred until the ninth ballot was that Republican insurgents were holding up organization until they could secure concessions on the rules of procedure.

Opposed to him were Finis J. Garrett, Democrat, backed solidly by his followers, and Henry Allen Cooper, Republican, backed by the Republican insurgents. Martin B. Madden, Republican, was, contrary to his wish, voted for by a small group of insurgents. The voting on all the roll calls until the ninth was remarkably uniform:

	Gillett	Garrett	Cooper	Madder
First	198	195	17	5
Second	195	193	17	6
Third	195	196	17	5
Fourth	197	196	17	5
Fifth	197	197	17	5
Sixth	195	197	17	5
Seventh	196	198	17	5
Eighth	197	198	17	5
Ninth	215	197	0	2

When the results were announced, Congressmen Longworth (Republican Floor Leader), Garrett (Democratic Floor Leader), Madden (Chairman of the Appropriations Committee) and Cooper escorted Mr. Gillett to the Chair.

Mr. Garrett made a short speech, describing his recent opponent as "a gentleman by birth, breeding and culture, a legislator of long experience and fine capacity, a robust partisan, but a polite one, and a presiding officer honest and fair."

The House rose and cheered.

Speaker Gillett, in replying, said: "Since the Speaker ceased to be Chairman of the Committee on Rules, I think there has been a steady tendency that he should be more and more a judicial officer, and I think that I shall be carrying out the wishes of those who elected me if I endeavor fairly and with my best judgment to apply the rules of parliamentary law and to interpret them as I believe they should be interpreted without favor and without malice, so

that every man shall have the rights which the rules give him, and that this may be a Government of law and not of men. . . ." Compliments were not all on the side of the Democrats. Republican Floor Leader Longworth rose and eulogized Mr. Garrett, who in accordance with tradition, having been minority candidate for Speaker, became minority Floor



© Underwood Finis J. Garrett "Pre-eminently an honorable man"

Leader: "I congratulate the Democrats upon their wisdom in selecting their leader. He is courageous, kindly, good-natured, a splendid orator, a fine debater, an expert parliamentarian, and as my friend, Mr. Madden, suggests, preëminently an honorable man."

Rules and Radicals

The first victory of the 68th Congress fell, at least nominally, to the Republican insurgents. It remains to be seen what they will gain by it.

After two days of fruitless balloting for a Speaker of the House, the insurgent leaders, Nelson of Wisconsin, Woodruff of Michigan and La Guardia of New York entered conference with majority Floor Leader Longworth.

On the following noon when the House assembled, Mr. Nelson announced that "mutual assurances" had been given:

- 1) That the rules of the 67th Congress should be adopted for 30 days only;
 - 2) That amendments might be

offered during that period, which should be considered by the Committee on Rules which should report to the House;

- 3) That the report of the Rules Committee should be subject to "reasonable discussion and amendments" and should record votes of the House;
- 4) That any member might propose an amendment to the rules on the floor and call for a record vote of the House;
- 5) That one motion to re-commit should be allowed.

What the Insurgents Want. In the ordinary course of events a "regular" would move that the rules of procedure of the previous Congress be readopted, and immediately move the "previous question." By that means the question would be voted on—and probably passed—without discussion. The insurgents want to debate and vote on new rules.

They want to make Congress "truly a deliberative and debating body" by giving the House the right to withdraw any bill from Committee at any time by vote of 150 of the House, restriction of the power of the Rules Committee to limit the opportunity for amending and discussing bills on the floors, and the right to hold roll calls on amendments to bills.

The Significance. The demands of the insurgents mean principally that they want to have full opportunity to bring their measures out on the floor of the House, debate them in extenso if they prefer, and force roll calls on their measures. The Democrats made preparations to support this program, in part, at least.

The effect of the proposals If put in effect would be far-reaching. They would, as the insurgents aver, give the House better "control over itself." But they would also give a minority more power to prevent accomplishments by the majority, even if the majority were a clear majority, as the present Republican majority is not. The present rules restrict the power of the House to "control itself," but they also enable it to sort the wheat from the chaff and accomplish results.

The Legislative Week

THE SENATE, which organized itself on Dec. 3, with Senator Cummins of Iowa assuming the chair as President pro tem (TIME, Dec. 10), proceeded to adjourn from day to day, waiting for the House to organize.

Heard the President's message in joint session with the House on Dec. 6. Adjourned until Dec. 10 in memory

^{*} Joseph G. Cannon, retired Congressman from Illinois, held office for 23 non-continuous terms (46 years);

of President Harding. Seven hundred and fifty bills and resolutions were introduced before adjournment.

■ During the adjournment period the business of working out committee appointments was undertaken by both parties.

¶ Bills passed by the Senate:

"Senate Bill No. 1," a bill granting Mrs. Harding a pension of \$5,000 a year and "Senate Bill No. 2," a bill to grant Mrs. Harding the franking privilege for free use of the mails. (They now go to the House.)

I Bills filed in the Senate:

To restrict immigration to an annual quota of 2% of the number of persons of each nationality resident in this country in 1890 plus equal quotas for relatives of persons now resident in the U. S.

To grant complete independence to the Philippines within nine months.

To repeal the rate and consolidation sections of the transportation.

To appropriate \$20,000,000 for German relief.

To place calcium arsenate (boll wee-vil poison) on the free list.

To prohibit members of Congress from receiving federal appointments within two years after leaving office.

To deport aliens who violate the Volstead Act.

To select a commission to determine what alcoholic content in a beverage is actually intoxicating.

To create a Government corporation capitalized at \$300,000,000 to stabilize Northern Spring wheat at a minimum price of \$1.50 a bushel.

For a Constitutional Amendment prohibiting child labor (two resolutions, varying slightly).

For a Constitutional Amendment permitting uniform Federal marriage and divorce laws.

For a Constitutional Amendment to elect Presidents for a term of six years and make them ineligible for reelection.

THE HOUSE after failing for two days to elect a speaker, finally chose Frederick H. Gillett, Republican of Massachusetts with a majority of 215 votes out of 414 cast.

I Heard the President's message.

¶ Adjourned in memory of its deceased members until Dec. 10. Two thousand eight hundred seven bills were introduced before this adjournment.

 ℂ Committees of both parties worked on committee assignments during the recess.

Bills filed in the House:

To repeal the Interstate Commerce Act and Transportation Act.

To alter the Immigration Act (sev-

eral bills including one similar to the bill introduced in the Senate).

To purchase embassies and legations at a price of not more than \$500,000 each in Paris, Berlin, Rome, Madrid, Buenos Aires, Tokyo.

To make the Star Spangled Banner our official national anthem.

(Over half of the bills introduced were "private" bills referring to specific individuals, corporations, etc. There were also many bills for public buildings in various states.)

SHIPPING

Indirect Aid

With the idea of a ship subsidy having apparently gone into permanent eclipse, the Shipping Board is casting about for other methods of rendering



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Senator Jones
He has a substitute for subsidies

aid to American shipping. It announced last week that it favors preferential tariff rates on goods shipped on American vessels.

It fell to the lot of Wesley Livsey Jones, Republican Senator from Washington, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee and official senatorial sponsor of the Harding subsidy plan of a year ago, to introduce in the Senate some suitable plan. His plan is represented by two bills for rendering indirect aid to the hard-pressed American merchant marine.

The first measure provides: 1) a 5% ad valorem tax on all dutiable products and a 2½% tax on all duty-free

products entering American ports in foreign bottoms; 2) a toll charge on all ships entering American ports, 6c a ton on ships of American registry and 50c a ton on foreign built ships under foreign registry; 3) termination of all treaties in any way interfering with these measures,

The second bill provides: 1) that all officers and representatives of the Government shall travel on American ships in preference to foreign ships whenever practical; 2) that all Government materials and supplies shall be carried on American ships only; 3) that one-half of the immigrants to this country must come on American ships.

WOMEN

"Overworked, Underpaid"

Members of the Senate received, by mail, a petition from The Association of Overworked, Underpaid Dishwashing Housewives whose headquarters are "by the cook-stove and the cradle, with the wash tub nearby."

Two striking clauses of the petition: "We believe Congress should legislate less and less for industrial workers and more and more for the relief of the overworked, underpaid dishwashing housewives.

"We believe Congress should realize that 80% of the members of the House and 60% of the Senate are paid now a sum in excess of what the service rendered by them to the people is worth."

ARMY AND NAVY

A Letter

The Honorable John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, addressed the following letter to the Military Affairs Committees of both Houses of Congress:

"The General of the armies of the United States, Gen. John J. Pershing, will reach the statutory age for retirement from active service on September 13, 1924, under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1882, which states:

"'When an officer is 64 years of age he shall be retired from active service and placed on the retired list.' . . .

"His vast fund of accumulated experience as commanding General of our armies in Europe and his virile interest in our military establishment in questions affecting the national defense are reasons which convince me that a great mistake will be made if the present law on the subject of retirement is allowed to bar further active military service to the nation by him.

"I am therefore submitting for your

consideration in this matter the following bill:

"A bill

"'To authorize the General of the armies to remain on the active list.

"'Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That nothing contained in the act of June 30, 1882, making appropriations for the support of the army shall be construed to require the retirement of the present General of the armies from active sevice upon his reaching the age of 64 years.'"

POLITICAL NOTES

The Champions of the Progressive battle line met in the tents of the Capital—Hiram Warren Johnson and Gifford Pinchot, conferring in private. "An alliance?" the conjecturers exclaimed. But the chieftains were terse in their descriptions of their meeting:

"A fine, friendly conversation," averred Mr. Johnson.

"It concerned politics," admitted Mr. Pinchot.

Magnus Johnson, great-voiced Senator and farmer from Minnesota, delivered a speech on *Peace* which was broadcast from Washington by the Radio Corporation of America (WRC). In part, he said: "Peace is more conducive to happiness than is war. . . . My idea about bringing about peace is: When disputes between nations arise they should take time to get together and talk things over before they rush at each other's throats."

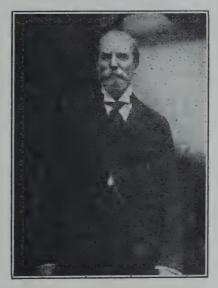
The Gridiron Club of Washington, high society of the Fourth Estate, host of Presidents and notables, privileged because its members wield the great battle-club of publicity, presented at its winter dinner an entertainment to pique the most jaded political palate.

Among the guests were numbered John Coolidge and Calvin Coolidge, Jr., as well as their father, the President of the U. S.; also Abram, Irwin McDowell, Dr. Harry A. and James R. Garfield, sons of the late President; also Theodore, Archibald and Kermit Roosevelt, sons of the late President; also Charles and Robert Taft, sons of the Chief Justice; also Richard Cleveland, son of the late President; also Colonel George Harvey; also Senator Magnus Johnson.

Before them was presented The Pil-

grims of 1924. Afterwards Calvin Coolidge, Sr., spoke—not to mention Colonel Harvey and Magnus Johnson. But their words in this company must remain unknown, partaking of the nature of professional confidences, exempt from repetition before the public. What passed in those confines is not to be revealed in history.

But history may speak of The Pilgrims of 1924, which was in part his-



② Paul Thompson
 A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL
 "The Johnsons rave, the Borahs howl,
 "The Underwoods accuse"

tory and in part a sort of dramatized cartoon. Therein Pilgrim Father Frank W. Stearns—with Elder Henry Cabot Lodge, Elder John W. Weeks and other official caricatures—adventured in the wilderness with blunderbusses. Sorely were the Pilgrims harassed by Big Chief Magnus Johnson with his Indians, who demanded of the Colonists: "Does anybody here speak Swedish?"

To which Pilgrim Slemp replied: "I speak all Congressional dialects, Chief, and yours is no worse than many I have heard."

Elder James E. Watson, aided by Elder Lodge, captured the Witch of the World Court and consigned her to the custody of the Foreign Relations Committee with the remark: "May God have mercy on your soul."

As for Priscilla, the nomination of 1924, who was pursued by redskin Hiram Johnson, Pilgrim Weeks promised her protection and put in a good word for his friend Captain Coolidge, to which she made answer: "Why does he not come himself and take the

trouble to woo me? If I am not worth the wooing I am surely not worth the winning. Surely a maid worth courting must also be worth the asking. Granted Calvin is silent, he must find words if he wants me. If he seeks me let him ask; till then, I answer silence with silence."

Another scene was a press conference between several reporters and an official with much foliage on his chin:

Official:

The Johnsons rave, the Borahs howl,

The Underwoods accuse.
But, Yes, we have no policy,
Excepting Mr. Hughes.

I'd like to have you say, sir,
If McCormick's charge is true
Are you a coy Lotophagus,
Or is that word taboo?

Official:

I cannot deal with persons

Who refer to me in malice.

The lotus is a plant, I think,

See Secretary Wallace.

Suddenly, unexpectedly, but not unaccountably, Frederic W. Upham, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, changed front. For several months he has let it be known, more or less forcefully, that Chicago would be the seat of the next Republican Convention. With hope in their hearts members of the Chicago Hotel Association were preparing to go to Washington for the meeting of the National Committee on Dec. 11.

Then one night last week Mr. Upham suddenly telegraphed to Chicago from the Capital, saying: "Please notify members of the Chicago Hotel Association that they need not waste time in coming to the committee meeting. The Coolidge management has requested Chicago to withdraw, as it wished the convention held in Cleveland."

"Ah," ejaculated Democrats, "we have the first sign that Coolidge is afraid of the candidacy of Hiram Johnson, who is strong in Chicago."

"Lo," exclaimed Republicans, "we pay tribute to President Harding by holding our Convention in his native state, which will have no favorite son next year."

Chicago sighed at the thought of losing the Republican Convention which it has had once in four years for the last 20. Cleveland brightened at the news, for she has had but one other Convention, that of a faction of the Republican Party which nominated John Cochran to run against Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE LEAGUE

Agenda

The Council of the League of Nations, or the Board of Directors of the League, now in session at Paris, has the following agenda: fixation of arrangements for two international opium conferences, which may be held at Geneva next Summer; discussion of the white slave traffic evil; investigation of questions affecting international health, slavery, Russian refugees, antiobscene literature campaign, intellectual coöperation movement; consideration of reduction of armaments, compact of mutual guarantees (TIME, Aug. 20), German colonists in Poland, Memel dispute, Saar Valley report, appointment of a new High Commission for Danzig, Austrian report, plans for financial rehabilitation of Hungary, reports of the various countries holding mandates, World Court decision on Czecho-Polish dispute; discussion of the jurists' report on how the clauses of the Covenant should be interpreted. This inquiry grew out of the Italo-Greek dispute (Time, Sept. 10 et seq.), and is the main item on the agenda.

Under the heading mandatory system the Council will also consider U. S. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes' demand for equal opportunities for the U. S. in mandated areas. One of the great problems which the mandatory system has created is the indefinite character of the mandates themselves. Capitalists have hesitated to invest much money in the areas fearing the non-permanence of the system.

WORLD COURT

The Gzechs Win

A dispute between Czecho-Slovakia and Poland over the delimitation of the Teschen district, which was divided between the two countries by the Council of Ambassadors on July 28, 1920 after a projected plebiscite had been abandoned, was settled last week in favor of Czecho-Slovakia by the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, which concurred in the frontier described by the Ambassadors.

The principal cause of dissension between the two countries was the village and district of Jaworzyna, which commands Czecha-Slovakian plains and is of immense strategic value to that country. Both parties agreed to the arbitration of the League of Nations, which sent the case to the World Court for an advisory opinion.

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Gloomy Britain

"I appeal to my fellow-countrymen and women to give me their support today in the fight against unemployment. I ask this for their own sake and for the sake of the rising generations.

"STANLEY BALDWIN. (Signed) This, the last election manifesto of Premier Baldwin, closed what has been termed "the hardest fought political campaign in the history of England."

Two days later a million people were said to have assembled in the streets of London to await the outcome of the elections. Elaborate preparations were made to give the results, which were expected at 9:45 p. m. Exactly at 9:30 a thick blanket of London fog settled down and obscured everything. Theatres, cinemas and "loud speakers" (English for amplifiers) gave out the final results:

Conservative	Party	262
Labor Party		191
Liberal Part	y	152
Independents	*********	10
Total		615

J. L. Garvin, editor of The Spectator, London Sunday journal, summed the election up:

There was no great increase in the national poll. Last year some 14,040,000 electors voted; this year about 14,186,000. Then Mr. Bonar Law polled in round figures about 5,300,000 Unionist votes; now Mr. Baldwin has polled practically the same 5,360,000. With regard to seats, the turn of luck was with the Unionists last time; it was against them this time. The two Liberal sections together secured 4,106,000 votes in 1922, and unity has only raised the total to 4,251,000 in 1923. In aggregate votes Socialism has gained more in proportion, but not much. The Labor Party last year polled 4,102,000,

The Labor Party last year polled 4,102,000, and this year 4,338,000; but as regards seats the luck of the game was with them. . . . Mr. Baldwin was stabbed in the back as no political leader in this country has ever been. Day after day everything was done to spread doubt, discouragement and dismay.

doubt, discouragement and dismay.

Gatherem [Lord Rothermere, see Time, Dec. 3] advised his innumerable readers to vote Liberal; then, as the poll came near, with incomprehensible apologetics he told the electors to do both things favoring the Liberals one day and the Unionists the next. Botherem [Lord Beaverbrook] stuck more stoutly to it that in the cause of whacking food taxes, basely betrayed by Baldwin, Liberalism, but especially Lloyd George and his chief adherents, should be stanchly supported.

The first post-election period was one in which the three big parties, none having a majority over the others, tried to decide what Party was to form a Government. There had evidently been a great deal of vacillation behind the scenes. Conservative-Liberal and Liberal-Labor coalition were hinted at, only to be later denied. Then Premier Baldwin was to resign and the

King would ask Lord Derby-H. H. Asquith-Ramsay MacDonald-to form a Government.

Finally, Premier Baldwin motored up from Chequers Court, held a conference at No. 10 Downing Street, motored over to Buckingham Palace and told the King that he would remain in office until Parliament meets on Jan. 8.

Beyond this the situation was befogged. A new election in the near future is by no means improbable. One thing remained clear: Premier Baldwin's protection program (TIME, Nov. 26) was killed.

Edward the Jockey

L'Intransigeant, Paris evening newspaper, printed an article by Louis Thomas who professed to be well informed on the private affairs of the British Royal Family. Said Thomas: "After his return from India it was reported the Prince of Wales would renounce the throne, owing to poor health. Denial followed, but it is now remarked the denial was only that he would not renounce the throne on account of ill health.

"Meanwhile the Duke of York has been given guards of honor, usually only accorded the heir to the throne. Now the Duchess of York has been expressly forbidden by the King to dance in public restaurants, which is hard to explain otherwise than that she is one day to be Queen.

"The reason for the King and Queen's decision seems to be the obstinate refusal of the Prince of Wales to marry, and also his democratic tastes, especially as regards girls."

At the time this story was being told in the boulevards of Paris, the Prince. no doubt sublimely unconscious of his impending retirement as heir to the throne, had just finished acting as jockey for Lord Westmoreland at Sandown Park, a race course in the suburbs of London. The Prince who rode Phaco under the Jockey Club rules came in third. It was the first time he had ever ridden as a jockey in a flat race, and his finishing third was attributed by the sports critics to the fact that Phaco is a slow horse.

Tariff Retaliation

The Canadian Government, as a retaliatory measure against the heavy duties imposed upon fish by the Fordney Tariff, advised the U.S. State Department that after Dec. 31 no more privileges under the modus vivendi

Foreign News-[Continued]

licenses* would be granted to U. S. fishing vessels in Canadian ports.

Hereafter, the privileges of these vessels will be governed by the treaty of 1818, under which U. S. fishing vessels can enter Canadian ports only for the purpose of shelter, repair, purchase of food and for obtaining water.

The A.B.C. of the situation is: Canadian fishing is dependent on the U. S. market; could not compete with U. S. fishers who used Canadian ports as a base and who could ship fish into their country free of duty while Canadian fish were subject to the tariff regulations.

N.otes

The Most Noble Order of Crusaders (TIME, Dec. 10) has taken in three scandals. According to the Grand Scribe, Arthur Patterson, the Order has "purified" the Ex-Service Men's Club, has caused persons running undesirable houses in a provincial town to close down and was investigating a gambling scandal. This program of cleaning up Britain seems to be in imitation of Fascist tactics in Italy, minus the castor oil and the big sticks.

The Order of Merit, one of the most exclusive and coveted orders bestowed by the King, has ten vacancies, the tenth being caused by the death of Lord Morley (Time, Oct. 1). Women have not been admitted to the Order, but there was strong argument in the Capital in favor of asking His Majesty to add one or two women to the membership, which at present includes Field Marshal Lord French, Field Marshal Lord Haig; Admirals of the Fleet Lord Beatty, Sir Edward H. Seymour, Lord Jellicoe; Lords Balfour, Haldane, ex-Premier Lloyd George, Sir James Barrie, Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Archibald Geikie, Thomas Hardy, Sir George Trevelyan, Sir J. J. Thomson.

At Christie's, famed London auctioneers, 15,000 cigars, property of the late Lord Northcliffe, were sold. Many lots of the finest brands were listed in the catalog, thus proving the great journalist to be a connoisseur of a good smoke.

*The history of the modus vivendi licenses is that in 1888 a fishing treaty was negotiated between the two countries. The U. S. Senate refused to ratify it. Anticipating ultimate ratification the British Government, as treaty-making power for Canada, entered into a modus vivendi agreement with the U. S. for two years. Under this agreement licenses were issued to U. S. fishers giving them special privileges in Canadian ports. The modus vivendi agreement has been extended from time to time by Orders-in-Council to the present date.

A Sporty Lord

Edward George Villiers Stanley, 17th Earl of Derby, was twice in the past week's news. He was cited: a) as the next Premier of Great Britain, and b) as the man who makes more money out of his race horses than does any other racing man out of his.

Lord Derby has, self-admittedly, two great ambitions: 1), to be Prime Min-



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LORD DERBY

He has two ambitions

ister; 2) to win the Derby, which the 12th Earl founded in 1780.

As a politician, statesman and diplomat, Lord Derby has been considered "the most powerful individual influence in British politics." Certainly he has been successful, popular and practical. He is best remembered for his War Service Bill of 1916, which produced the Derby Recruits, and as British Ambassador to France from 1918 to 1920, which office he resigned because he was "tired of being in the limelight."

In the sporting world he is a famous figure. His recreations are racing and shooting and he excels at both. To win the Derby is as difficult as becoming Prime Minister. It is typical of Lord Derby that he has never given up trying. One day he may effect the cherished double coup.

FRANCE

Dans le Parlement

The Electoral Reform Bill (see below), chaperoned by Premier Poincaré, was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies by 290 votes to 275. As the Premier had not made it a question

of confidence, the defeat did not imply non-support of the Government.

Premier Poincaré, Minister of Finance Lasteyrie, Minister of War Maginot and Sub-Secretary of Aeronautics Eynac appeared before the Senate Committee of Finance and Foreign Affairs to state why loans of 400,000,000 francs to Poland, 300,000,000 francs to Yugo-Slavia and 100,000,000 francs to Rumania should be made. After the session the Committee adopted the bills relating to Poland and Yugo-Slavia, but postponed for further consideration that relating to Rumania. The bills are to be submitted to the Senate and the Chamber.

The surprise of the week was of a jack-in-the-box nature. Premier Poincaré hid his chagrin at the defeat of the Electoral Reform Bill from the Chamber for two days, while the air was charged with amendments, sub-amendments, remonstrance and counter remonstrance, orations cold and orations hot. Suddenly out sprang M. Poincaré from his little box, uttered a few short, sharp, subtle sentences making the passage of the bill a question of confidence in the Government, and — abracadabra, the bill was passed by 408 votes to 127, thus completely reversing the minority vote of two 'days previous. This so moved M. Charles Bernard, a Deputy for Paris, that he said: "M. Poincaré swings this Chamber around as easily as Mussolini does Italy's, but with somewhat more tact and respect."

Foreign Policies

It is only natural that political France should have been anxious about the result of the British Elections on which the future of the Entente to some extent depends, but that the defeat of Premier Baldwin's protection program should have been seen as a rebuke to Lord Curzon's foreign policy was not so evident. Le Temps, one of the many semi-official journals of Paris, said: "The greatest obstacle to the reconstruction of Europe as an economic market for British goods has been Lord Curzon's foreign policy. Lord Curzon believed that the political interests of England made it imperative to encourage German resistance in the Ruhr. He believed that the political interests of England entailed opposition to the action of France in the Rhineland, though it would have been perfectly simple for him to join us and cooperate. He believed that the political in-

Foreign News—[Continued]

terests of England would be best served if the question of the interallied debts remained unsettled and was held over the heads of the Continental peoples as a permanent threat to their currencies.

"His mistakes have cost Mr. Baldwin dear as Mr. Lloyd George's did him. It is to be hoped that Mr. Baldwin's successors will learn their lesson from his experience. There is nothing to be gained by breaking up the Entente. Without unity there is no safety."

Le Temps, again inspired by the uncertainty of the British Elections and also by President Coolidge's message to Congress, saw France as the redeemer of Europe. The statement made by Le Temps can be taken virtually as official, and, from this standpoint, it is important to note the distinct, but as yet hypothetical, change of attitude in French foreign policy. The reason may be fear of the next British Government, fear of the consequences of U. S. non-participation in European affairs, fear of the combined effects of the policies of these two nations on the French election next April. At any rate Le Temps stated concisely the problem confronting France: "The problem for France may be expressed thus: To conceive and propose a program which on the basis of the present situation will permit any British Government to collaborate in the stabilization of the money of Germany. . . . It would be also profitable if the Allied Governments were in accord on the directions which should be given to the experts with regard to currency reform in Germany... Why, then, should not the French Government take the initiative in exposing its ideas on the manner of stabilizing the money or moneys of the Reich?

"Objection may be made that it would be best to wait for the advice of the United States. But we think on the contrary that it would be rather embarrassing to the American Government if Washington were asked for preliminary advice.

"In his Presidential message Mr. Coolidge refused to countenance any annulment of debts. He laid down the principle that every engagement ought to be fulfilled, and France will not try to contest this principle. She invokes it every day. But President Coolidge said also: 'We recognize thoroughly our obligation to help others, reserving to the decision of our own judgment the time, the place and the method.'

"Toward the United States France has therefore a double duty; to obtain the recovery of her debts so as to be able finally to pay America, and give some day to the American Government the occasion spontaneously to furnish the generous aid envisaged by President Coolidge. By giving her help and hastening the money stabilization of Germany the French Government can fulfill this double duty. It can maintain Franco-American friendship while re-establishing Franco-English coöperation."

Pot-Pourri

The U. S. dollar was adopted by all transatlantic steamship lines in Paris as the sole standard for determining passage rates. Even British companies have forsaken the pound, and the Government-subsidized French line, La Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, refused to quote prices in francs to French people.

Louis Dorbon, quondam Under Secretary to President Millerand when he was Minister of War, was detained by the U.S. Immigration authorities when he tried to reënter the U.S. M. Dorbon is a well known book-seller and it was suggested that the reason for his detention was the sale in the U.S. of Victor Margueritte's book La Garçonne. This, however, was unsubstantiated; the real reason was not given. Said M. Dorbon: "I have crossed from New York to Paris 21 times. Never have I been held up in this way before. It is incomprehensible to me. I will sell my book shop in New York and return to Paris if the Americans do not appreciate me!"

At Toulon in the south of France a diver, who was working on the submerged wreck of the cruiser Liberté, was attacked by a huge octopus. The account reads: "The diver, Jean Negri, fought desperately with the monster under water for some time. He was finally able to free one arm and plunge his trident into its body. The octopus held fast. Negri gave the signal to be hauled up. When his companions saw the writhing monster emerge they were panic-stricken, but the plight of their comrade appeared so serious that they went to his aid and cut the brute to pieces with their knives."

Senator Massabuau discovered a novel way of increasing France's declining birthrate. He introduced into the Senate a bill providing "that only fathers of three children be eligible to hold public office." The Senator wanted the bill passed at once; but as such a measure would make many distin-

guished men ineligible for election, including Premier Poincaré himself, the vote was deferred.

The three Fratellini Brothers, clowns, were awarded academic palms for cheerfulness by the French Government. This was said to be the first time such an award had been made since the days of court jesters.

The enigmatical Pertinax in the Echo de Paris had no kind comment to make upon President Coolidge's message to Congress (See NATIONAL AFFAIRS): "It is an outline of American policy exclusively directed toward attaining her own particular ends, in spite of the fine sounding phrases, which to our ears smack of the pulpit rather than the rostrum."

The Goncourt Academy awarded the 5,000-franc (\$300) Goncourt literary prize to M. Lucien Fabre, an automobile engineer, who wrote Rabevel, a family history in three volumes. The importance of winning the prize lies in the prestige it gives the winner and in the increased book sales which result.

Le Matin, Paris journal, told a story about the widow of the French Consul at Yokohama, who was killed in the earthquake, claiming a pension:

"Madame," said an apostle of red tape, "as your husband was not drowned in a shipwreck, you have a right to only one-quarter of his salary for a pension. It is unfortunate for you that he was not drowned, as then you would have got three-quarters."

"But he died at his post," said the

"He died by accident," the official replied, "and it is the rule that in cases of accident the pension is only one-quarter of the salary."

"But the Consulate fell down on him and killed him," she insisted.

"Accident," replied the official laconically.

Le Matin continued: "When one thinks that this happened in a Ministry of which France is justly proud and at the head of which is a man of great intelligence and sense of justice, one wonders what happens in other Ministries. Above the imbecility of rules, should not there be common sense and pity?"

The French Academy decided to disburse some 3,000,000 francs (\$200,000) from the foundation of 25,000,000 francs left by M. Cognacq, a wealthy department store owner of Paris, to rec-

Foreign News-[Continued]

ompense deserving families of large size and so encourage an increased birth rate. Eighty-eight fathers whose families number from 10 to 13 children are to receive premiums of 25,000 francs. Of these 56 are farmers or farm workers, four mechanics, four carpenters, two professors, 22 manual workers. Twelve hundred fathers, whose offspring ranges from six to nine children, are to receive 10,000 francs apiece.

As a result of a stinging exchange of personal charges through the newspapers, M. Camille Aymard, political director of La Liberté and famed big game hunter, challenged M. Herriot, leader of the Radical bloc in the Chamber of Deputies, to a duel, and sent Ernest Outrey, Deputy for Indo-China, and M. Maspero, ex-Governor of Indo-China, to M. Herriot, as his seconds. They were referred to Deputies Edouard Daladier and Alexandre Varenne, seconds for M. Herriot. The seconds were to meet to decide whether a duel was warranted and, if so, how it was to be fought.

GERMANY

Deeds Not Words

As outlined last week (TIME, Dec 10) the first act of the new Marx Cabinet was to ask for plenary powers to govern the country for an indefinite period without reference to the Reichstag.

The new Chancellor, in his inaugural speech to the Reichstag, said: "My fight is directed neither against the Right nor the Left, but against all those who by force and cunning seek to rob the German people of all that is left to us-unity of the nation." (Bravo's from all except the Communists.) . . . "The whole nation must at last be filled with the realization that unless the people and the Reich are to sink into a hopeless maelstrom of annihilation the hour for the utmost sacrifices now has come. We must realize that the question to be or not to be lies for us in our financial problem. This being the case, it seems to me inconsequential and superfluous to deliver a long speech about a program. Time is too precious for long discussions when the general need ever more urgently calls. Not words shall the people hear, but they shall see deeds. . . . We [the Cabinet] appeal to the patriotism and sense of duty of the people's representatives in requesting these extraordinary plenipotentiary powers."

The effect of this speech was to overcome Socialist and Nationalist opposition which had been so much feared. The third and final reading of the bill providing the Cabinet with full power was passed by 313 votes to 18. Not even the most sanguine forecasts foresaw such a sweeping victory for the Government. The most that was hoped from the Socialists was that they would not vote against the bill, while opposition from the Nationalists was counted upon.

Political circles in Berlin predicted an era of political calm, but many are the thorns that will prick the new dictatorship when it begins to function. At all events the Government seems safe until the next general elections, which should take place next Summer.

A New Entente

"We are glad to meet you in sport and forget politics," said the German captain. "Sport makes brothers of us all," warmly responded the French captain.

The occasion was a football game between German and French civilians. Both teams evinced great sportsmanship and there was no unusually rough play. The French won the match 5—0, their team being faster and cleverer than the Germans, who were heavy and powerful. After the match the two teams exchanged hearty "hoch's" and "vive's."

Said the German captain: "I wish the representatives of German athletic clubs had been permitted to compete in the 1924 Olympic games in Paris. It would have done more to bring the countries together than all the conferences in the world."

Another match was arranged for Christmas Day at Coblenz.

Verräter an dem Kaiser

Count Robert Zedlitz und Trütschler, 60, a retired officer of the famed Prussian Guards and quondam Marshal of Kaiser Wilhelm's Court, wrote a book, Twelve Years at the German Court.

The Count had no good word to say for the Kaiser and he charged the great Field Marshal von Hindenburg and other officers of high rank of fawning upon the Kaiser, whom he represented as treating them as dogs and slaves.

The ire of the House of Zedlitz was aroused. Baron Eberhard von Zedlitz and Neukirch, second in command of the family, took it upon himself to denounce the Count as "ein Verräter an

dem Kaiser (a traitor to the Kaiser), and his book to be an unworthy attack by an officer of the old imperial defense forces of the former War Lord." The Baron then struck him off the family roll and organizations connected with the old German Army followed suit by expelling him from their societies.

Cipheritis

The last return of the Reichsbank gave the total German note circulation as 92,844,720,742,927,000,000 marks, nearly 93 quintillions,

With the price of bread running into billions a loaf the German people have had to get used to counting in thousands of billions. This, according to some German physicians, brought on a new nervous disease known as "zero stroke," or "cipher stroke," which may, however, be classed with neuritis as cipheritis.

The persons afflicted with the malady are perfectly normal, except "for a desire to write endless rows of ciphers and engage in computations more involved than the most difficult problems in logarithms."

Notes

Berliners experienced a novel sensation when the price of meat and vegetables was reduced. The drop was precipitated by the profiteer police and a further reduction on foodstuffs of 10% to 12% was promised by the authorities. Prices are still high, however; meat 50ϕ to 75ϕ a pound, margarine 25ϕ , eggs $7\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 10ϕ each, apples 25ϕ a pound.

Someone accused Baroness Katarina von Ohimb, lady member of the Reichstag, of "playing petticoat politics" during the last Cabinet crisis. Retorted the good lady: "You will have to look elsewhere for the guilty parties, and to help your search I will inform you that bowing to the dictates of the present fashion I do not wear petticoats." Die Tageszeitung, reactionary Berlin journal, added ironically: "Every German politician knows that the Baroness wears trousers, not petticoats."

The Berlin Security Police were served with tanks, armored cars, hand grenades and rifles and given orders to shoot and throw to kill if the Communists staged a demonstration. The demonstration took place but was easily broken up by the heavily armed police, with comparatively few casualties.

At Munich, capital of Bavaria, an honest butcher displayed the following

Foreign News—[Continued]

sign in his shop window: "Dogs are bought here and their meat and fat are being sold."

According to a despatch received in Paris from The Hague, the Germans recently shipped to the U. S. four and a half tons of gold.

Clad in the attire of a "simple country gentleman," the ex-Crown Prince made his first public appearance at Oels by attending a concert. The inhabitants of the Silesian village treated him as the Crown Prince. When he entered the concert hall the entire audience rose and as His Imperial Highness passed by, women and girls made low courtesies and the males sung a chorus of "hochs" for the Crown Prince and the Monarchy. When the Prince left, the audience again manifested its attachment to the House of Hohenzollern.

ITALY

Angry Students

Some time ago Signor Gentile, Minister of Education, hatched a little plot against Italian students. The main features of the plot were: a) to make it obligatory to pass all examinations before being admitted to a higher class, and b) to limit the number of State Schools (not elementary schools) and the number of students to each course.

This severely tried the tempers of the students. The idea of passing exams, especially the exams which they had "flunked," was particularly obnoxious to them, and they said so. The restrictions placed upon the State Schools denied admittance to large numbers of students. They, too, joined in the raucous uproar.

At Naples and Turin the students' movement became a veritable rebellion. At Naples several people were wounded and much damage was done.

Then upon the scenes of lawless disorder, thundered the voice of Benito Mussolini: "I consider the reform instituted by Signor Gentile, Minister of Education, one of the most important Fascist reforms approved by my Government."

The students' rebellion calmed

Vesuvius

Mount Vesuvius was reported active. Flames were shooting out of the crater and occasionally streams of incandescent lava boiled over its slopes. At night the sky was illuminated by the fiery spectacle. Professor Malladra, expert observer of Vesuvius' activities, said the situation was not dangerous.

CHINA

Stalemate?

As reported (TIME, Dec. 10), Dr. Sun Yat-Sen spoke so loudly about



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DR. SUN

"It will be an honor to be defeated by all the powers"

making Canton a free port and seizing the customs there, that the Diplomatic Corps in Peking, anxious about foreign debts to China, heard him. The next act was obvious.

Parties of marines, armed with machine guns, landed from some of the nine foreign battleships lying off Canton, and seized the Customs House.

Admiral Leveson, British Commander-in-Chief, and the French Admiral Frochet called upon Sun Yat-Sen and explained the situation to him. Dr. Sun promised non-interference with their admirably executed arrangements—"if the measures taken are sufficient to prevent one [meaning himself]."

Some time before the coup by the Powers, Sun Yat-Sen was warned that the foreign battleships outside Canton would prevent him from seizing the Customs House. "What did he intend to do about it?" Said he: "It will be an honor to be defeated by all the Powers." And he added

that his movement would then enter upon its "second phase." Exactly what Dr. Sun meant by that no one was able to discover. In reply to further questions, the Doctor would only gurgle something about Russia and an "alliance."

Bloody Carnage

Led by Lao Yan-Gren, notorious brigand, a horde of bandits scaled the walls of the town and swooped down upon the unsuspecting inhabitants of Likankia, in southwestern Hunan province. "Two thousand people" were killed in the bloody carnage which followed, some were put to death by the sword, some by lead, some were tied together, drenched in kerosene and burnt alive. "So numerous were the disfigured bodies that a big pit was dug and all who could not be identified were dumped therein. A string of a thousand cash was paid for carrying each body to the pit."

Alarmed by the activities of Lao Yan-Gren, foreign missionaries stationed at nearby Laohokow fled. The mission station was burned and two native teachers were missing.

Four missionary representatives were maintained in Laohokow. They are the China Inland Missions, the Christian Mission, Lutheran Brethren Mission, Norwegian Lutheran Mission.

TURKEY

Christendom vs. Islam

During the week two opposed views on Turkey were presented, one in a book* by Clair Price, the other in a magazine article by Edward Hale Bierstadt.

In the compass of 234 pages Mr. Price follows the career of Mustapha Kemel Pasha, first President of the Republic of Turkey, gives the Turkish angle of the War and presents some rather acrimonious comment on Christianity in the Land of Islam. So far so good. The author goes farther afield and animadverts upon "Germany in Islam," British policy toward Turkey, Russia and Turkey. In particular does he berate the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1907 which paved the way for completion of the Triple Entente by King Edward VII with the Tsar of Russia at Reval in 1908. Although much that is said is entirely pertinent and substantially correct, the reasoning is seemingly paralogical. Mr. Price's vision is circumscribed by Islam, the needs and problems of the West find no place in his dogmas; in the sphere of foreign

*THE REBIRTH OF TURKEY-Clair Price. Seltzer (\$3.00).

relations he is often irrationally pro-Turk.

As a whole the book is well written and interesting, but the subject is handled journalistically and there is little trace of scholarship. It probably has little historical value, if any—yet it is well worth reading.

Among the most apposite remarks Mr. Price made are those on religion. The relations of the British Crown, as the greatest Mohammedan Power on earth, with India while fighting Mohammedan Turkey are summed up: "One sometimes wonders, on that exalted plane on which Sovereigns dwell, what the Emperor of India has been saying to the Defender of the Faith. . ."†

We found in the Turks a people of integrity and tolerance, but because they refused to turn Christian, we have visited the butcherlegend upon them while exalting Greeks and Armenians upon an equally artificial martyrlegend. Among Imperialists, one can understand the necessity of an inflexible attitude of superiority, but among Christians it corresponds neither to reality nor to the teachings of the First Christian.

Americans at home have assumed that the word Christian is an all-sufficing label . . . the missionaries' supporters at home are firm believers in prohibition, but the missionaries themselves know that the liquor traffic in the Ottoman Empire has been in the hands of native and Western Christians. . . The city of Islam has been under Christians' control for four years and the sight of it has been such a rebuke as Christendom has not suffered since the great Moslem reformation first purged the decadent Eastern Christendom of the Middle Ages. . . . I believe that American Protestantism and British Nonconformism have their greatest task still ahead of them and that that task is nearer home than Islam. I believe that task is nothing less than the salvage of the practice of Christianity from the wreck the Christians themselves have made of it.

In The Christian Herald, entitled The

In The Christian Herald, entitled The Great Betrayal, appeared an article by Edward Hale Bierstadt. It is obviously improper to make conclusive comment on a story as Turkophobe as Mr. Price's book is the opposite, since the first instalment has only recently appeared.‡ Mr. Graham Patterson, the publisher, with inconceivable rashness, declares that "We are publishing the truth about the Near East." There is probably no one alive capable of fulfilling such a gigantic task, much less Mr. Bierstadt, whose first article may tell the truth, but not all the truth.

In brief the story brings out the persecution of the Christians by the Turks, stresses the burning of Smyrna as "one chapter in a tale begun 600 years ago," says that "American religious and educational institutions have been virtually wiped out." To say all this, and the author says more, without taking into account the persecution of Turks by Christians, the military exigencies of Turkey, etc., is to be grandiloquently superior to mere history. The Turk is barbarous and has been cruel, but as a respecter of religion history proves him to have been more tolerant than Western civilization.

†Titles of the King of Great Britain, etc. \$\\$See The Christian Herald, Dec. 8, 1923.

LATIN AMERICA

The Storm Breaks

The great dark blue clouds, which have been piling up over Mexico for some weeks (TIME, Oct. 29), at last discharged their lightning and rolled the deep raucous roar of political thunder.

The immediate cause of the storm was the feud between President Obregon and Presidential-candidate General Adolfo de la Huerta, who was accused by Obregon's Finance Minister Pani of dishonesty in office (TIME, Oct. 29).

A revolution started in the State of Vera Cruz, where General Guadalupe Sanchez, a former friend of President Obregon, commanding 12,000 troops, started an armed movement in support of General de la Huerta. The slogan of the rebels was "Down with imposition," meaning that President Obregon had tried to "impose" General Calles, so-called Radical candidate for the Presidency (TIME, Nov. 19), as next President of Mexico.

Within a comparatively few hours the insurrectionists were joined by the Navy and the States of Guerrero, Michoacan, Jalisca, Oxaca, San Luis Potosi, Chihuahua, Tamaulipas were later reported to have cast in their lot with de la Huerta.

Meanwhile the Obregon Government prepared a campaign to crush the revolt. Martial law was declared. General Calles renounced his candidacy for the Presidency and offered his services to President Obregon. The President put him at the head of 28,000 troops, already on their way to Vera Cruz. President Obregon issued a manifesto to the people calling upon them for support against the Huertista military coup. A strict censorship was imposed on telegraph, telephone, mails.

When the news of General Calles' renunciation was received in Vera Cruz, the rebels celebrated the event by ringing the church bells. The warships in the harbor blew their whistles. rebel leaders declared, however, that, having repudiated the Obregon Government, they would fight it until it was ousted.

The first serious clash between Federal and rebel troops occurred at Jalapa, capital of the State of Vera Cruz, and resulted in a victory for the rebels, who claimed that the Government forces lost 30 killed, 200 prisoners, 400 rifles, four machine guns, 200 horses, while they only lost seven killed and 23 wounded. A statement from Mexico City said "300" were killed on both

President Obregon expressed his unqualified opinion that he would be able to put down the revolt, but the situation was obscured by constant contradictions.

MUSIC

In London

A firm of London restaurateurs opened a new room in one of their restaurants in which a "daring innovation" is to be made. They have secured the service of the best artists from the Carl Rosa Opera Company to give selections from their repertoire in costume in the afternoon and again after dinner and at supper in the evening. The number of performers is limited by the licensing authorities to six. There is a "producer" and the orchestra is said to be "excellent." Each week is to see a different "cycle" of operas, including Rigoletto, Il Trovatore, Faust, Romeo et Juliette, Lohengrin, Aïda, Tosca.

In Japan

Prince Tokugawa has added to his glory as patron of music in Japan (TIME, Dec. 10) by the notable success of Jascha Heifetz' tour. In spite of earthquake, the violinist appeared at Kobe, Kyoto, Osaka and three times in the auditorium of the Imperial Hotel. Tokyo, where the Prince had installed a radio broadcasting station.

Heifetz' visit to Tokyo was the first of any artist since the earthquake.

Americans in Europe

This is the day of American success in Europe. Readers may have noted several recent instances of American artists doing well abroad.

Musical art on the older continent has run down disastrously. In Central Europe, favorite field of the muse, all singers and musicians who are so fortunate as to be able to do so take themselves to countries with decent exchange rates-above all to the golden U. S. Spain and South America get their share of them, too. Thus the best talents in Germany and Austria are not to be heard in their native lands, and in France and Italy the same thing is true—though to a smaller extent. And inferior voices prevail in the opera houses. The opportunity for the moderately good American artist-the one not good enough for the high musical standards that now prevail in the U. S.-is obvious. The native artist cannot live on the prices paid to musicians, which, though enormous in figures, are drowned by the unfavorable exchange. But the American with a few dollars can live cheaply and afford to sing for next to nothing. Thus you will find Americans in nearly all the opera houses. They shine mightily in the absence of the good native artists who have been driven into foreign lands.

BOOKS

Brother of the Coast* Joseph Conrad Creates Another World

The Story. Master Gunner Peyrol, old Brother of the Coast, white-haired rover of the outer seas, returned to Toulon some years before Trafalgar with a hoard of gold mohurs, ducats, guineas stowed away in a canvas jacket next his skin and a case of razors looted from an English prize, intending to spend his last days near the village where he was born, the village he had not seen for 50 years. He found lodging at the Escampobar farm—lodging and the strangest adventure of his life.

At Escampobar lived Citizen Scevola Bron, hysterical, jealous, ex-sansculotte, who mourned for the bloody days of the bygone Terror. The rightful mistress of the farm was lovely Arlette, whom the village thought half-demented -Scevola had saved her body from the massacre that exterminated her Royalist parents, but the memory of the shrieks and the blood of that massacre still walked like a ghost through her mind. Her aunt, the upright, deliberate, tireless Catherine, asserted her a doomed object of God's particular wrath, a fatal woman, not for any man's arms.

How Real, the Naval Lieutenant, sternly devoted to duty, came to the farm and fell in love with its mistress, in spite of himself-how he told Peyrol his plot to delude the English blockading fleet by allowing them to capture certain forged despatches—how Scevola, mad with jealousy, planned to murder Real, and Real, mad with duty, thought the only way out of the pitiful tangle was to let himself be captured with the forged despatches and so leave Arlette forever-and how Peyrol calmly outwitted the lot of them, saved Real for Arlette, removed Scevola from the scene and delivered the forged despatches at the price of his own lifeis the theme of the story. He could not save the French fleet, for the gods were against him, but he saved the Escampobars and fooled the English. Arlette was happy with her man-and as for the old rover, the Brother of the Coast, the man of dark deeds but of large heart, when the English bullets found him, he found sleep after toil, port after stormy seas.

The Significance. Mr. Conrad's first novel after a three years' silence belongs with *Victory*, *Rescue*, *Nostromo* and the other major masterpieces of his work. The style is a little simpler,

*The Rover—Joseph Conrad—Doubleday-Page (\$2.00). a little less gorgeous, than in some of his novels. But it is no less masterly, and the men and women described are so wholly alive that they haunt the mind. Peyrol himself deserves a place beside Lingard and Heyst and the other great wanderers, and throughout the pages of *The Rover*, Mr. Conrad gives us anew that impression of space and completion that is stamped upon all his best work—the impression that he



TEODOR JOSEF KONRAD KORZENIOWSKI

He broke a three years' silence

has not merely written a novel, but created a world.

The Critics. The New York World: "One feels that Conrad has either revamped an old and discarded idea of his beginnings or written a novel because, as his publishers say, 'three years' have elapsed since he wrote The Rescue."

The New York Times: "Taking some pains to please a popular audience... has not been able to put out the shining light of Mr. Conrad's genius.

The Author. Joseph Conrad (Korzeniowski), born December 6, 1857, in the Ukraine, of Polish parentage, author and sometime Master in the Merchant Service of Great Britain, is the only living man who has written acknowledged masterpieces in a language other than his native one, and the story of the uncanny impulse that led him from a boyhood in inland Poland to the life of an English sea-captain and later to the writing of some of the finest of modern English novels is as strangely adventurous as any tale he has ever told. His principal works include Chance, Victory, Lord Jim, Rescue, Nostromo, Youth, Under Western Eyes.

William Allen White He Has Humanity and Distinction

William Allen White, white-haired, slightly rotund, filled with enthusiasm and laughing a high little laugh that in a softer degree is not unlike the famous bubbling laugh of Chief Justice Taft, approached a group of young writers.

approached a group of young writers.
"Here," said he, "is the Revolution!"
Which, being interpreted, is rather funny than otherwise; for there is no writer more thoroughly youthful, there is no writer more thoroughly human than the author of A Certain Rich Man.

"I'd rather be young than right," he added; but this was only after he had postulated that "Youth is always right." And this, of course, with the well known humorous twinkle in his eye. A kindly man, a wise man, a man whose heart and abilities have always been devoted to the liberalism of America, who sits in his editorial chair at Emporia and exerts increasing influence for good in American politics and life.

He is completely of Kansas, William Allen White. He was born at Emporia. He was educated at the University of Kansas, he married a Kansas City woman and since 1895 he has been proprietor and editor of the Emporia Daily and Weekly Gazette. He was a member of the Progressive National Committee, an ardent follower of Roosevelt, high in his official councils. As did Roosevelt, he loves dogs and animals. As did Roosevelt, he understands the mind and manners, the whimsies and dialects of America.

In Contemporary American Novelists, Carl Van Doren says of him: "His shorter stories not less than his novels are racy with actualities: he has caught the dialect of his time and place with an ear that is singularly exact; he has cut the costumes of his men and villages so that hardly a wrinkle shows. In particular he understands the pathos of boyhood, seen not so much, however, through the serious eyes of boys themselves as through the eyes of reminiscent men reflecting upon young joys and griefs that will shortly be left behind and upon little pomps that can never come to anything.

He is another of these figures, all too few, who add both humanity and distinction to the American literary scene—and who add wholesomeness mixed with a sense of humor, to the American Credo.

J. F.

Dial Prize

Van Wyck Brooks, an editor of The Freeman, was awarded The Dial Prize for "the best work of the year in American letters." His essays on Henry James were described as his most signal work for 1923. Two previous awards of this \$2,000-prize have gone to Sherwood Anderson and T. S. Eliot.

Browsers

"Thanks, I'm Only Looking Around!"

A bookshop is an insidious thing. Its portals are as inviting as the jaws of a trap. The unwary passerby is almost irresistibly lured into its mellow interior, perhaps to while away a pleasant hour in contemplation of its variegated shelves, perhaps only to escape a sudden shower. There is so agreeable an absence of obligation. No one feels the least demand upon his purse when he enters a bookshop, any more than when he strays into a friend's library. He means only to "look around," feels a certain pride in assuring the unobtrusive salesman that he is hardly even doing that.

On the other hand, the doors of a bookshop take on an entirely new aspect to him who turns to go. He is assailed with an entirely unforeseen sense of obligation. The jaws of the trap close suddenly. The very unconcern of the salesmen, their perfect willingness to let him be, becomes a burden. He feels something like a moral obligation to buy. It seems the only fitting return for the hospitality of his welcome, for the reassuring absence of the officious floorwalker.

There is, further, an unsuspected power in books themselves. Nowhere does a volume look so diabolically alluring as on the shelves of a bookshop. Books of all colors, sizes, shapes, fairly leap from the tastefully arranged display tables. They shout at one in unmistakable superlatives of blurbs. On one jacket a lurid cubist decoration fairly startles the unwilling hand into the sparsely lined pocket; on another, the charming features of its young authoress entice with promises of a vicarious intimacy; on still another, the names of the great array themselves in an overwhelming aggregate of authority, making it almost a duty to one's intellectual integrity at least to have the volume on one's library shelves. The thought of when and why you will read the book never for an instant obtrudes itself. The question is purely one of the lust for possession. It is not the content of the book that you want to master. It is the book itself, the hard, concrete reality of it, whose ownership you crave. You want its title, its binding, its vibrant individuality.

There is, of course, the professional haunter of the bookshops and stalls—the man who lounges and reads. He starts at the first shop with the first chapter, proceeds to the next for the second, and so on until the book may be discarded for

another. His method has all the charm of stolen fruits, all the elusive precariousness that arises from the imminent possibility of the last copy being sold under his very pince-nez. He may be seen by the hundred in the second-hand bookshops of Fourth Avenue, the fantastic bookshops of Greenwich Village, the tradition-hallowed book shrines of Charing Cross Road, the ancient stalls along the Seine.

Who knows what treasures may not be uncovered by the inquiring eye of the haunter of bookshops? Who knows what bibliographic gem may not fall beneath his searching fingers, what miraculous volume, lost through the years, may not turn up to give the thrill that comes once in a lifetime, filling his brain with the pride of discovery and his pockets with the gold of treasure-trove?

The bookshop is among the last strongholds of romance, the last refuges of the unexpected in an age of the predictable.

J. A. T.

New Books

The following estimates of books much in the public eye were made after careful consideration of the trend of critical opinion:

Dr. Graesler-Arthur Schnitzler-Seltzer (\$2.50). Dr. Graesler, middle-aged physician at a small German health-resort, reserved, dry, serious, melancholy, had never had the success in life that his natural abilities promised. Left alone by the sudden suicide of his sister, he was vaguely drawn into a search for belated romance and spiritual content. Three women crossed his path. He quite intended to marry the first, but they misunderstood each other fatally, and nothing came of it. The second became his mistress—and died of scarlet fever contracted from little Fanny, Frau Sommer's child, a patient of Graesler's. Graesler felt horribly about it-but Frau Sommer was so unostentatiously kind to him that he married her in the end. Precise, ironic, beautifully self-contained, this admirable little novel by the author of the much-discussed Casanova's Homecoming progresses to its odd conclusion with smooth felicity.

The Collector's Whatnot—Van Loot, Kilgallen and Elphinstone—Houghton Mifflin (\$2.50). If you have ever bickered with an antique dealer for a genuine rat-tail spoon or a Jacobean chair that was made in Newark, you will enjoy this hilarious take-off on antiquing and antiquers. The Collector's Whatnot does for the antique-mania what The Cruise of the Kawa did for the South-Sea-craze.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

Anna Christie. The fundamental difference in the technique of the screen and of the stage was never more pertinently displayed than in the two productions of Eugene O'Neill's drama. The legitimate version was a burning torch to show other playwrights their way along the indistinct path of progress. The motion picture is—simply another motion picture. The solution seems to lie in the psychological shortcomings of cinema narration. The mind is an inscrutable phenomenon at best. Pantomime does not suffice to render it transparent.

Anna Christie is the story of a Swedish farm girl who has slipped from grace. She meets her old barge captain of a father; she falls in love with an Irish sailor. Both discover the moral wounds scarring her past. Their primitive mental equipment jarred by the discovery, they all but throw her back into the streets. Their final forgiveness is generally regarded as a flabby anticlimax.

Blanche Sweet does an enviable characterization of the title part. George Maron, the barge captain, repeats his memorable performance in the stage version.

Slave of Desire. The scenario is taken from Balzac's The Magic Skin. About half way through Poet Raphael (hero) meets the Magic Skin and things proceed to happen. The latter is one of those skins you love to touch. All you have to do is touch it and make a wish. Liquor, ladies and lullabies come romping in. The only difficulty was that Raphael got only so many wishes to the inch. Each wish shrunk the skin. When it reached the size of his palm he was to be introduced socially to the Grim Reaper. Before that occurred he got religion and went back to his red-lipped maiden of earlier, poorer days.

Our Hospitality. The Keatons, four of them, combine to make this picture highly hilarious. Father Keaton, Mr. and Mrs. Buster and Baby Buster. Buster is, of course, the comic prop sustaining the family fortune. He is a trifle quieter than usual. He invades a Southern town where his ancestors feuded with the Canfields. The latter, unwittingly, invite him to their house and find themselves in the uncomfortable position of not being able to shoot him owing to their reverence for the traditions of Southern hospitality. Mrs. Buster Keaton was, of course, Natalie Talmadge. nearly as exciting as her more famous sisters.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Pelleas and Melisande. There are few more distressing duties than to seize by the beard a venerable bit of literature that has acquired the privileged sanctity of a classic. You tug the white whiskers from their moorings—and there stands revealed a fictional figure worn with age but no longer dignified. Such was the lot of Pelleas and Melisande, a fantasy of Maeterlinck's which continued absence from the stage has afforded it an illegitimate repute.

Jane Cowl, fresh from her memorable success as *Juliet*, essayed the part of Melisande. She worked into it much of her own magic of voice and peculiar beauty. Yet there was little in the play which she could seize upon and call her own. She was a living figure lost in the brambles of a formless forest.

Rollo Peters looked particularly well in exotic costumes of his own designing. Of this he was fully conscious. Otherwise his performance was steadily satisfactory.

Mainly notable was the production design, also the work of Peters. He clothed the 18 scenes in a wardrobe distinctively bizarre, which he accomplished with a judicious economy superior only to his unfailing taste.

Taking it all in all, Maeterlinck was primarily at fault. The fragile beauty of his strange imagining could not withstand the windy weather of actual production on the stage.

John Corbin: "Absence of the fresh vitality and clear human will which inspires the truly naïve."

F. P. A.: "Surcharged with platitudinous symbolism and spurious poetry."

The Lady is a flagrant example of the old-fashioned melodrama which regards the audience as a sponge. Taking this sponge in its powerful, primitive fingers, the play squeezes. Tears drip like rain drops after thunder. But despite the fact that The Lady is shamelessly sensational, acutely obvious, completely out-of-date, its capacity for engrossing entertainment has scarcely been equaled on the stage of the season.

Polly Pearl (Mary Nash), tangles herself in trouble at the outset by marrying the idle offspring of the recent rich. Her claim to cosmic recognition at the time was moderate success as a soubrette in a second class London music hall. She is careless of Cockney accent but scrupulous of moral tone. Amid the exotic realities of Monte Carlo, her male acquisition develops

desperate ennui and she departs in disconsolate defiance.

Her child is born in a gaudy Marseilles brothel. Joint maintenance of her honor and her offspring under such circumstances is magically accomplished in the best manner of melodrama. Matters seem to be mending until a vicious paternal grandfather appears and essays to take the child from her by law, alleging that she is



Mary Nash
She squeezed the sponge

not fit to rear her own. By a fortunate coincidence she is enabled to whisk the lad away to a friendly haven in England but only with the understanding that she never see him again.

Twenty years later he turns up under the most unfavorable circumstances in the buvette which she owns at Le Havre. In the crisis (a man has been murdered), he proves himself a gentleman and departs to America to forge a fortune. Thus is her life of sorrow justified.

Miss Nash displays a most astonishing versatility which extends from the difficult rapids of soubrette song-and-dance to the placid waters of benign old age. When her emotional explosion occurred, coincident with the loss of her child, an elderly matron sitting next your correspondent half rose in her seat and audibly protested its injustice. More conclusive witness of the power of a performance is seldom seen in the Theatre.

By no means the least fascinating feature of the production is the scrupulous reincarnation of styles and songs of 30 years ago.

Alexander Woollcott: "Considerably

surprised, not a little touched and immensely entertained."

Dec. 17, 1923

Percy Hammond: "Well-behaved rip-snorter."

Laurence Stallings: "Undeniably entertaining . . . a genuine souvenir of the Theatre."

The Potters. Though the word "boob" is rather an outworn colloquialism, it must be revived to designate the type lampooned by Playwright J. P. McEvoy. He has written a satire live with savage bristles, has hurled it full in the face of the great American boob.

The G. A. B. he designates as the middle class businessman-husband; the man whose unimportance at the office is in inverse ratio to his assumption of authority at home; the stupid oaf who reads the newspaper aloud to his family; the man whose conversation is large!y confined to "I'll say so."

Such is Pa Potter. The author has woven around him a comedy unusual in its wit and penetration.

He was amazingly fortunate in securing Donald Meek as the medium of his mordant observations. Mr. Meek looks the part; he expands its considerable qualities to the precise dimensions of brilliance by the extraordinary shrewdness of his playing.

The plot is negligible. It is concerned with wild cat oil stock in which Pa Potter is flattered into sinking all his meagre savings. His daughter meanwhile becomes engaged to an exlife-guard of pleasing personality but no prospects. Toward extinguishing this match and regaining his money are Pa Potter's efforts directed.

The progress of these efforts is depicted in a dozen scenes. The opening scene at family breakfast, the blazing satire of the scene in the crowded trolley car, the quick lunch episode are probably the best.

A large cast is required to interpret the changing phases of the action. With the exception of Mary Carroll as Daughter Potter, its selection seemed shrewdly accurate. Notable portraits are contributed by Catharine Calhoun Doucet and Josephine Deffry.

By no means the least favorable feature is the precise celerity with which the twelve scenes follow one another.

John Corbin: "Just a folk play, a cartoon embodiment of the simplicity and the shrewdness, the family jars and the family affections, the commonplace intelligence and the wholesome character of the American people."

New York Tribune: "The characters are drawn with a somewhat stark irony, precipitating as much pathos as humor."

The Best Plays

These are the plays which, in the light of metropolitan criticism, seem most important:

Drama

RAIN—Jeanne Eagels rapidly making Sadie Thompson the most widely known courtesan in the world. Sex in the South Seas.

TARNISH—Expert disquisition on the evil that men do and how they act when they are found out.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—Melodrama of Paris in War-time soothed to a syrupy conclusion. Worth while because of Menken's magnificent performance.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Fragmentary but shrewdly illuminating pageant of 60 years of English history.

Moscow ART THEATRE—The most distinguished unit of the Continental theatre in repertory.

THE LADY—Reviewed in this issue.

THE FAILURES—The Theatre Guild intent upon the demoralizing effects of artistic starvation. Brutally modern.

Sun Up—Searching scrutiny of love, feud, hate, patriotism among the mountains of North Carolina.

Comedy

Aren't We All?—Cyril Maude as an amiable objector to marriage and other semi-sacred institutions of Society.

THE SWAN—Romance of modern Continental Royalty made almost unbelievably amusing by Eva Le Gallienne and Basil Rathbone.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—The custard pie comedy of the current play bill. Funniest farce in five years.

Spring Cleaning—Suave and scintillating conversation well over the heads of the babbitts. Brilliantly played.

THE POTTERS — Reviewed in this issue.

MEET THE WIFE—Flurry of satire and farce directed at the type of woman who entertains visiting British novelists.

THE CHANGELINGS—An entertaining exposé of the futility of modern ideas. Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Ruth Chatterton.

Musical Shows

Specially soothing to the musical comedy complex are the following: Poppy, Music Box Revue, Ziegfeld Follies, Runnin' Wild, Mr. Battling Buttler, Wildflower, Topics of 1923.

A R T

Christus, Petrus, Judas From Ober-Ammergau They Come with Carving, Pottery, Paintings

The men who represent the Christ, Peter, Judas, together with 40 of their fellow-villagers, have arrived in the U. S. They will exhibit themselves and their woodcarving, pottery and painting. They will not give the Passion Play or any part of it. Cities to



Guido Mayr He is also recognized as a comedian

be visited by them will include Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

History. In the early 1600's the Thirty Years' War* ravaged Bavaria in which lies Ober-Ammergau. War was followed by the Black Plague, which was worse. To avert the plague, the Ober-Ammergau villagers, meeting in a churchyard, vowed to "enact the Passion-tragedy in honor of the bitter sufferings and death of our dear Lord" every tenth year forever. Fulfillment of the vow began with a play given in the churchyard, 1633.

The Play is now given in an openair Renaissance amphitheatre on a stage similar to the Elizabethan. It begins early on Sunday morning after the players have attended High Mass. It lasts eight hours. The first part (Act I to Act VII) carries the story

of Christ's last week from His entry into Jerusalem to His vigil in the Garden of Gethsemane where He prayed: "Father, if Thou be willing, remove this cup from me: nevertheless, not my will, but Thine, be done." After an interval for lunch, the second part (Act VIII to Act XIV) continues to the Condemnation under Pilate. The last part (Act XV to Act XVIII) is the Via Crucis (Way of the Cross). The performance also includes Old Testament tableaux. About 700 villagers take part in the play, including children as angels.

Ober-Ammergau is surrounded by walls of rock, snow-capped peaks, mountain streams. Its little stone houses are gaily decorated by the paintings of unknown artists. And everywhere are wooden crosses bearing the image of Christ. At the town fountain, water flows from His bleeding hands.

Anton Lang was first chosen to play the Christus in 1900. The selection of artists is often determined by physical resemblance to the characters as idealized in religious paintings. No false beards or other make-up are permitted. The man who plays the Christus must have strength as well as dramatic ability, for the cross which he must carry for 15 minutes weighs 150 pounds, and, in addition, he remains for 20 minutes fastened to the cross. There is said to be danger of heart-failure each time an actor essays this scene. Lang played this part in 1900, 1910 and 1922.

Andreas Lang played Peter in 1922. Illustrative of the simplicity of the Passion Players in private life is the fact that Andreas Lang is known as one who "quite willingly drinks a glass of Bavarian beer with a visitor, in the old inn."

Guido Mayr is the present impersonator of Judas. He has become famous in his part and is also recognized as an exceptionally clever comedian.

The Exhibition. It is, however, not as players but as craftsmen that Anton Lang and his fellows have crossed the Atlantic. Ober-Ammergau has been reduced to poverty. In 1922, despite the decline in the value of the mark, the villagers would not increase their prices. They gave three days' board with admittance to the play for 90c. Americans came to their rescue, provided them with orders for wood-carving, etc., and have now arranged for them to exhibit and sell their art work in America.

In the typical cottages erected in Grand Central Palace, Manhattan, against a painted background of icy mountains, the carvers, potters, metal workers, etchers are seen at their daily tasks as at Ober-Ammergau.

The venture is underwritten by a

^{*}A war primarily religious between Catholic and Protestant princes over the principle cujus regio ejus religio ("the religion of the monarch shall become the religion of the country"). Wallenstein, Gustavus Adolphus, Turenne and Richelieu were conspicuous.

committee, headed by George Gordon Battle, including E. F. Albee, Clement M. Biddle, Joseph P. Day, Haley Fiske, W. A. Harriman, Arthur Curtiss James, Robert Underwood Johnson, Elmore Leffingwell, Franklin Simon, Addison Van Tine, Frank D. Waterman, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, Mrs. A. C. Bedford, Mrs. John O. Cosgrave, Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, Mrs. David F. Houston, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Medill McCorinick, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Jane Cowl and Evangeline Booth.

Academicians

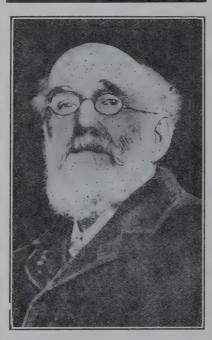
In Manhattan, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and its more exclusive offspring, the American Academy of Arts and Letters (nearest equivalent to the French Academy) held their annual meetings. The Academy is limited to 50 members. To the vacancy left by Elihu Vedder, classical painter, it elected John Charles Van Dyke, demolisher of the Rembrandt tradition (TIME, Oct. 15). Professor Van Dyke was also elected a Vice President of the National Institute, along with Louis Betts, painter, and Robert Aitken, sculptor. Arnold Brunner, the medallist, was made Treasurer of the Institute. The Institute may have 50 members. Each year it awards a gold medal for achievement in some fine art. This year the medal went to Edwin H. Blashfield, President of the National Academy of Design.

Demotte Fils

The house of Demotte added another canto to its tragi-comedy when Lucien, 17-year-old son of the late George Joseph Demotte, millionaire collector and dealer in medieval art, succeeded to the Presidency of the \$2,000,000-corporation, and essayed to carry on as manager of Demotte's New York branch. Still fresh in the minds of art followers are the \$500,-000 damage suit of the elder Demotte against Sir Joseph Duveen, London dealer, for reflections upon the authenticity of art works sold by Demotte; the melodramatic trial in Paris of Jean Vigoroux, former agent of Demotte, which precipitated many wild charges of fakery in the Metropolitan, Louvre, etc.; and the accidental death of Demotte by a gunshot at the hand of a friend, on a hunting trip last Summer (TIME, June 11, July 23, Sept. 17). The Duveen suit is not yet settled, but the Vigoroux affair was adjusted in the French courts, favorably to the Demottes. The scandals have not seriously affected the Demotte reputa-

Young Lucien Demotte is qualified. From his cradle he absorbed aesthetics, verbally from his father, mentally from the finest private library on Gothic art in France, visually from the art treasures of Europe, in château, cathedral and gallery. He knows intimately and authoritatively every work in the Demotte collection. He has just returned from a trip through the Middle West.

RELIGION



© Wide World

JOHN CLIFFORD

"I would rather ring a coin on the conscience of John Clifford than on that of any other man in England"

John Clifford

The Council of the Baptist Union in London was holding one of its regular meetings. The "Grand Old Man of Nonconformity"—John Clifford (87)—was present. He was proposing a vote of sympathy for the union's secretary, Mr. De Shakespere, soon to undergo a delicate operation on the eyes. "I commend my friend to God," said John Clifford. He stopped, paled, collapsed, almost instantly died.

For 50 years Dr. Clifford has been one of England's leaders. Said Lloyd George once: "I would rather ring a coin on the conscience of John Clifford than on that of any other man in England." Ten years ago he became widely known in the U. S. when he presided at the Baptist World Conference in Philadelphia and spoke with long-remembered eloquence. The universities of the U. S., led by that of Chicago, heaped honors upon him.

In July, 1914, Dr. Clifford was at a peace conference at Worms, Ger-

many. He hurried back to England, pleading for peace. A month later he was recruiting.

Born in a grimy village in the factory district of Derbyshire, son of a "hard-fisted, Methodist, blacksmith father," his dark youth was lightened by a gentle mother from whom he learned the Baptist faith.

Presbyterians

The National Presbyterian Conference at Cleveland expressed complete confidence in the officials of the various church boards. Some of these officials—notably the secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions—had been attacked on the grounds that they were permitting unorthodox Presbyterians to serve as missionaries.

To offset this criticism the Foreign Mission Board issued a statement (TIME, Dec. 3) to the effect that its missionaries were, so far as ascertainable, orthodox.

The Conference also:

- 1) Endorsed the Prohibition laws.
- 2) Set \$15,000,000 as the amount to be collected during the next year.
- 3) Expressed belief "in the gospel of the Son of God as our one hope of deliverance from the greed, lust and anarchy with which a resurgent paganism threatens to engulf civilization."

In Russia

The New York Times acquired some years ago a reputation of being unfair to the Soviet Government in the news which it printed about Russian conditions.

Recently the *Times* has printed comparatively little about horrors and indecencies of Lenin and Leninism. It did, however, carry a despatch last week which stated that *Izvestia* (Moscow journal) stated:*

- 1) That many of the 25 monasteries and nunneries in Moscow have been invaded and are being used for secular purposes.
- 2) That in one nunnery 300 students are quartered.
- 3) That these students drown the church-bells with their singing, have ghouled the churchyards, vandalized the vaults.
- 4) That people go to some churches only to find the ikons torn down, busts of Marx, Lenin, Trotzky put in their places and atheistic meetings in session.
- 5) That Communist boys and girls dance to pagan music in the churches.

^{*}Whether these statements are true, Time does not know. They are, however, at variance with many other recent reports on the freedom of worship in Russia.

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EDUCATION

Cabinet Post

Educators' eyes are turning toward Washington. There the new Congress will be asked among other things to consider the establishment of a Federal Department of Education, with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet.

Thomas Sterling, Senator from South Dakota, will introduce a bill similar to the Towner-Sterling Education Bill, which was not acted upon by the last Congress. Horace M. Towner, Iowa Representative who formerly collaborated with Senator Sterling, is not on hand for the battle, being at present Governor of Porto Rico (TIME, June 25). But the new measure has the support of many educational societies behind it, representing between two and three million members.

The Capital News Service, speaking for the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite in the South, declared that the present Congress cannot afford to sidetrack the bill. "The pressure . . . is overwhelming. Every patriotic and almost every fraternal order is behind it. Churches indorse it. Teachers, schools and colleges, alumni associations and undergraduates are for it. Chambers of Commerce and civic organizations demand it. Parents want it. School organizations want it. Almost everyone who knows anything about it wants it. . . . The time has come when the United States should do as much for education as it does for wheat and corn and pigs and cattle!

"The country of tomorrow will be the land of the children of today. The citizens of tomorrow are the product of the schools of today. Can anything ever be more important to this nation than seeing to it, through Government help, that its schools are making the best possible citizens of its children?"

The chief fear of the educational forces now gathered at the Capital seems to be not so much that the bill will fail to gain attention as that it will be met by a proposal to combine the Department of Education with the Public Health Service. It is considered that each Department will operate more efficiently if independent, and in particular that the energies of the Department of Education will be wasted if they have to be subordinated to the purposes of the Health Service.

President Coolidge's message to the new Congress (See NATIONAL AFFAIRS), contained an allusion to the proposed Department which is not altogether explicit as to the point just raised. It is interesting, however, as indicating how important the main issue has become, and it is specific enough in regard to the availability of Federal

funds—funds being always the first and last question in education.

Said the President: "Having in mind that education is peculiarly a local problem and that it should always be pursued with the largest freedom of choice by students and parents, nevertheless the Federal Government might well give the benefit of its counsel and encouragement more freely in this direction. If anyone doubts the need of concerted action by the States of the Nation for this purpose, it is only nec-



© Underwood

Senator Sterling

"Eyes are turning"

essary to consider the appalling figures of illiteracy, representing a condition which does not vary much in all parts of the Union. I do not favor the making of appropriations from the National Treasury to be expended directly on local education, but I do consider it a fundamental requirement of national activity which, accompanied by allied subjects of welfare, is worthy of a separate Department and a place in the Cabinet. The humanitarian side of government should not be repressed, but should be cultivated."

The words "humanitarian" and "welfare" may be disquieting to those who do not favor cooperation with the Health Service, but the President's willingness for a Department will encourage many who now watch the new Congress closely and anxiously.

Trustees

In Columbus, the fundamental problem of university organization—namely the relation between: ministrators and teachers—was aired at a meeting of the American Association of University Professors. The Association declared for greater participation by professors in university administration. Reports were read showing that the participation by faculties in the making of annual budgets at the Universities of Michigan, Chicago and California, has had good results. A. O. Leuschner, Professor of Astronomy at the University of California, was elected President of this important Association for 1924.

Traitors

A plot against America has been detected. Henry Cashman, member of the Wisconsin University Board of Regents and the State Legislature, declared to the Regents last week that a grave peril is being courted by any State which sends Rhodes scholars to Oxford. "The object of Rhodes scholarships is to extend British rule and ultimately to recover the United States. This scheme makes traitors of some of America's finest young men!" action was taken by the Board. But some patriot somewhere, who does not know how incurably American the Rhodes scholars are considered at Oxford and who has not read Max Beerbohm's Zuleika Dobson, will probably "do something about the matter" very soon.

Parents

In New York City, the foreign-born parents of certain children are getting immediate returns from the schools to which they send them. Four hundred and fifty pupils of Public School No. 62, under the guidance of the Allied Patriotic Societies, are now engaged in teaching English to parents or other relatives at home. Graduation exercises were held last week, at which "certificates of progress" were given to parents and "certificates of service" were given to children. The desire to improve a parent seems to be strong, for as many as three thousand pupils have applied for jobs. Those who obtain them agree to teach 15 minutes a day or one hour on Saturday and Sunday, and it is believed by Americanizers that the foreign colony language problem will in this way be quickly solved. The names of some of the pupil-teachers are Mollie Tar-takoff, Lillie Eigengold, Solomon Schneidmill, Mildred Bloom.

TIME, the Weekly News - Magazine. Editors—Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried, John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn. Weekly Contributors—Steven V. Benet, Prosper Buranelli, John Farrar, Nancy Ford, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexander Klemin, Wells C. Root, John A. Thomas. Published by TIME, Inc., B. Hadden, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; H. R. Luce, Sec'y-Treas., 236 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rates, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 236 E. 39th St., New York; New England representatives, Sweeney & Price, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Powers & Stone, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen, Vol. II. No. 16.

Again She Orders - "A Chicken Salad, Please"

POR him she is wearing her new frock. For him she is trying to look her pretiest. If only she can impress him-make him like her-just a little.

Across the table he smiles at her, proud of her prettiness, glad to notice that others idmire. And she smiles back, a bit tim-

dly, a bit self-consciously.

What wonderful poise he has! What complete self-possession! If only she could

e so thoroughly at ease.

She pats the folds of her new frock nervously, hoping that he will not notice how mbarrassed she is, how uncomfortable. He loesn't—until the waiter comes to their able and stands, with pencil poised, to take he order.

"A chicken salad, please." She hears erself give the order as in a daze. She ears him repeat the order to the waiter,

n a rather surprised tone. Why had she redered that again! This was the third me she had ordered chicken salad while

ining with him.

He would think she didn't know how to rder a dinner. Well, did she? No. She idn't know how to pronounce those French fords on the menu. And she didn't know ow to use the table appointment as graceally as she would have liked; found that ne couldn't create conversation-and was ctually tongue-tied; was conscious of little rudities which she just knew he must be oticing. She wasn't sure of herself, she idn't know. And she discovered, as we ll do, that there is only one way to have implete poise and ease of manner, and that to know definitely what to do and say n every occasion.

Are You Conscious of Your **Crudities?**

It is not, perhaps, so serious a fault to unable to order a correct dinner. But is just such little things as these that beay us-that reveal our crudities to others.

Are you sure of yourself? Do you know recisely what to do and say wherever you appen to be? Or are you always hesitant nd ill at ease, never quite sure that you aven't blundered?

Every day in our contact with men and

women we meet little unexpected problems of conduct. Unless we are prepared to meet them, it is inevitable that we suffer embarrassment and keen humiliation.

Etiquette is the armor that protects us from these embarrassments. It makes us aware instantly of the little crudities that are robbing us of our poise and ease. It tells us how to smooth away these crudities and achieve a manner of confidence and self-possession. It eliminates doubt and uncertainty, tells us exactly what we want to know.

There is an old proverb which says "Good manners make good mixers." We all know how true this is. No one likes to associate with a person who is self-conscious and embarrassed; whose crudities are obvious to all.



Do You Make Friends Easily?

By telling you exactly what is expected of you on all occasions, by giving you a wonderful new ease and dignity of manner, the Book of Etiquette will help make you more popular—a "better mixer." This famous two-volume set of books is the recognized social authority—is a silent social secretary in half a million homes.

Let us pretend that you have received an invitation. Would you know exactly how to acknowledge it? Would you know what sort of gift to send, what to write on the card that accompanies it? Perhaps it is an invitation to a formal wedding. Would you know what to wear? Would you know what to say to the host and hostess upon arrival?

If a Dinner Follows the Wedding-

Would you know exactly how to proceed to the dining room, when to seat yourself, how to create conversation, how to conduct yourself with ease and dignity?

Would you use a fork for your fruit salad, or a spoon? Would you cut your roll with a knife, or break it with your fingers? Would you take olives with a fork? How would you take celery—asparagus—radishes? Unless you are absolutely sure of yourself, you will be embar-rassed. And embarrassment cannot be concealed.

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Lifelong Advice

Hundreds of thousands of men and women know and use the Bool. of Etiquette and find it increasingly helpful. Every time an occasion of importance arises—every time expert help, advice and suggestion is required—they find what they seek in the Book of Etiquette. It solves all problems, answers all questions, tells you exactly what to do, say, write and wear on every occasion. If you want always to be sure of yourself, to have ease and poise, to avoid embarrassment and humiliation, send for the Book of Etiquette at once. Take advantage of the special bargain offer explained in the panel. Let the Book of Etiquette give you complete self-possession; let it banish the crudities that are perhaps making you self-conscious and uncomfortable when you should be thoroughly at ease.

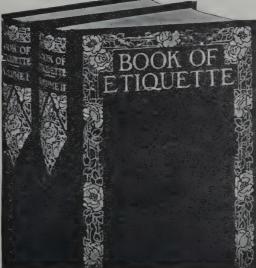
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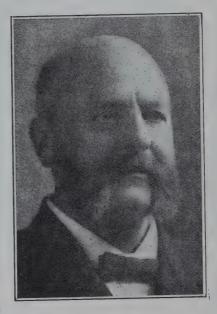
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MEDICINE

Birth Control

Revelations of the existence of a quietly functioning "birth control clinic" at the Fifth Ave. (Manhattan) office of the American Birth Control League, combined with the agitation over a clinic in Chicago (Time, Dec. 3) and the anticipated clash over birth control in the 68th Congress have again placed in the foreground of public attention one of the most vexed and, from whatever standpoint considered, one of the most important of medico-social problems.

Legality. The U. S. is now the only civilized country, with the possible exception of Japan, which



Anthony Comstock

He was anti-pornographical

places absolute legal restrictions on the dissemination of information on methods of preventing conception. The present Federal legislation consists mainly of Section 211 of the Penal Code, enacted by Congress in the flurry of a closing session on March 3, 1873, at the instance of Anthony Comstock.* It reads in Anthony Comstock. It was or "Every obscene, lewd or lascivious book, pamphlet . . . or other publication of an indecent character, and every article . . . designed, adapted, or intended for preventing conception or producing abortion, or for any indecent or immoral use . . . is hereby declared to be non-mailable matter. The penalty imposed for violation is a fine of not more than \$5,000, imprisonment for not more than five years, or both. This and later Federal statutes, lumping all forms of contraceptive information indiscrim-

*Anthony Comstock was Secretary of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice. He died in 1915.

inately with pornography and obscenity, prohibit the advertising, manufacturing and selling of, or interstate or foreign commerce in such articles or knowledge. The effect has been to limit their manufacture, sale and the giving of information to individual Nineteen States have clear and definite legislation essentially similar to the Federal statutes. Twenty-five other States have more ambiguous laws relating to "obscene, vulgar and indecent" objects or written matter of "immoral purpose." Four States-Georgia, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolinahave no legislation on birth control. One State—Connecticut—goes the limit, no exceptions, even to prohibiting the use of any "drug, medicinal article or instrument for the purpose of preventing conception."

In most States the action of the law depends on judicial interpretation. The recent decision of a Chicago court finds no provision in the Illinois law which would prevent the establishment of a clinic, while the New York statute specifically excepts from its prohibitions articles "used by physicians lawfully practicing, for the cure or prevention of disease.

It is this loophole which has made possible the operation of the present Fifth Avenue "clinic" by the American Birth Control League, Mrs. Sanger's organization. The clinic has been running since Jan. 1, 1923, and has advised 900 women gratis, during that period. It is in charge of Dr. Dorothy Bocker, formerly director of maternity and infant hygiene with the Georgia State Board of Health, surgeon of the U. S. Public Health Service, a graduate of Long Island College Hospital Medical College and an instructor in various universities. The experiment has been investigated by hundreds of social workers and physicians, and has proved its value, according to Mrs. Sanger. She appealed for \$15,000 to extend the work to other centers at a luncheon attended by 500 prominent men and women. Cases have been referred to the clinic by many charities, hospitals, physicians, clergymen and others.

The patients were almost equally divided between Protestants, Cath-olics and Hebrews. Police interference has been threatened, but the legality of the clinic is not likely to be seriously challenged. The various birth control propaganda groups, however, are seeking much more than the mere establishment of a few clinics. The Voluntary Parenthood League (Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, Director) is making a concerted effort for the repeal of the sections of the Federal obscenity laws referring to contraceptive measures In the short session of the last Congress a bill to accomplish this was introduced by Senator Cummins and Representative Kissel. Although many Congressmen, privately polled,

approved the bill, it never reached the floor of the Houses, but died in the Senate Judiciary Committee. Senator Knute Nelson, the Chairman of that Committee and a strong opponent of the measure, has since died, as has Senator Dillingham, next in seniority. Senator Brandegee (of Connecticut), the new Chairman, has not declared himself, and whether the bill can muster a majority in the Committee and be reported out is uncertain. But it is certain to be introduced by Senator Cummins and to precipitate a nation-wide debate. Politically, of course, many legislators are afraid of the bill, fearing the effect on backward constituencies. The consistent opposition of the Roman Catholic Church to the birth control movement is well known.

Arguments Pro. The argument of the birth control propagandists is essentially as follows: The present law is unevenly enforced. The wellto-do, educated part of the population, especially the professional groups, many of whom oppose any relaxation of the present restrictions, generally have access to such knowledge and are obviously limiting the number of their children. The birthrate of the United States, now about 22 per thousand population, as well as of all the more advanced countries, has declined steadily in the past half century since the agitation for birth control (starting in England with Robert Owen, Francis Place and the famous Bradlaugh-Besant trial) became widespread. It is well known that many physicians give information to their private patients. But the lower classes, economically and mentally, have been shut off from such sources. It is these classes, including the majority of immigrants, which have the largest families and contribute the largest share of paupers, defectives and diseased persons. Birth control information, if available to them, would improve the quality of the race by cutting off at its source the multiplication of the unfit or the unfortunate. Public clinics in the Netherlands and other countries, operating without Government opposition, have apparently had beneficial effect. Most advocates of birth control do not wish to remove all restrictions, but simply to make it legal for properly qualified persons, as physicians, public health officers or nurses, to give information to all married persons who desire it.

Medically, contraceptive methods are far from perfect. There is no known infallible means except complete abstinence from sex relations. But considerable research has been done which would be stimulated if the illegal aspect were removed. Improved methods may be looked for, and some commonly used, which are injurious to health, could be reduced. Likewise, abortions, estimated (though of course no reliable statistics are possible) at from 500,000 to

2,000,000 yearly in the U.S., would be reduced if preventive methods were more freely available.

Apart from the considerations of health and income, however, there is a growing demand among women for birth control to enable them to space the number of children they desire at such intervals as will make life more livable and make possible better care of the fewer children. An exhaustive scientific study of the sex life of 1,000 normal and welleducated married women, made by Dr. Katharine B. Davis, of the Bureau of Social Hygiene, revealed the fact that 74% used contraceptive methods themselves and gave their approval to them. Economic and health reasons, and desire for a satisfactory married life were about equally important as motives. The women who used contraceptives had an average of 1.93 children, while those who did not use them had 1.31.

Birth control propagandists are in the habit of imputing interested motives to their opponents, as that doctors fear loss of obstetrical patronage, clergymen want a plentiful supply of church members from the "lower classes," military men want "cannon fodder," politicians want voters, captains of industry want cheap labor, etc. "Foxes think large families among the rabbits highly commendable," writes Thomas Nixon Carver, Professor of Political Economy at Harvard.

Advocates. Prominent physicians who have been outspoken advocates of birth control include the late Abraham Jacobi (former President of the American Medical Association), S. Adolphus Knopf, William J. Robinson, A. L. Goldwater, Ira S. Wile, Donald R. Hooker, Reynold A. Spaeth, Lawrence Litchfield, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, Lord Dawson (King George's physician).

Other prominent professional and social leaders who have been active supporters of birth control are Herbert B. Swope, Frank I. Cobb, Arthur T. Vance, Heywood Broun, B. W. Huebsch, George Haven Putnam, Sinclair Lewis, Judges John Stelk, Benjamin B. Lindsey, William H. Wadhams, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Miss Jeannette Rankin, Lionel Sutro, Mrs. Juliet B. Rublee, Winston Churchill, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot, Mrs. Julius Rosenwald.

Birth control has always been more or less closely associated with Malthusian, doctrines of population, and many leading biologists and social scientists see in it the only practicable solution to the problem of subsistence, though most scientists are reserved in their support of the movement, and would stipulate certain eugenic safeguards. Among such thinkers might be mentioned Thomas Nixon Carver, Edward M. East, David Starr Jordan, G. Stanley Hall, Raymond Pearl, Franklin H. Giddings, Edward A. Ross, Irving Fisher, H. H. Goddard, Warner Fite,



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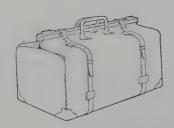
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Arguments Con. Opponents of birth control base their objections chiefly on the danger of widespread immorality if contraceptive information is freely available, especially to unmarried persons. The fear of pregnancy they believe to be the most effective check to promiscuity with the majority of people. Birth control is artificial, unnatural and an offense against the laws of God, in the same class with abortion and infanticide. On the medical side, there is also the fact that some methods are injurious to health.

Opponents. Prominent objectors to birth control are less vocal than in the past, but the late Theodore Roosevelt's protest against "race suicide" is well known. Many churchmen are outspoken against the movement, as, for instance, Archbishops Mundelein of Chicago and Hayes of New York, Dr. John Roach Straton and other Catholic Justice and Fundamentalist leaders. John Ford of New York, John S. Sumner of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield of New York and Health Commissioner Herman N. Bundesen of Chicago are other leading opponents.

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THE PRESS SCIENCE

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The Mineralava Co., manufacturers of "beauty clay," hit upon a great advertising scheme. It despatched Rodolfo Valentino and wife to visit 88 cities and choose the true beauty from all beauties assembled at each place.

Then the 88 beauties were transported to Manhattan. They and their chaperones were housed on an entire floor of the Waldorf-Astoria. They were taken in a fleet of taxicabs to see the Acting Mayor. They were paraded, with three bands, up Fifth avenue. Then, in Madison Square Garden, famed scene of great fistic encounters, the 88 beauties assembled for the Mineralava Valentino Beauty Contest, afterwards known as The National Beauty Contest, while Valentino picked, of all the 88, but one.

But what profited it to the Mineralava Co.? The Associated Press, the United Press, the International News Service passed by Signor Valentino and the Queen of Beauty without a murmur, without mentioning the inspiring name of *Mineralava*.

In the cities in which the semi-final contests had been held there had been some news mention of Mineralava. In Manhattan with the entire four score and eight present to invite admiring eyes, The New York Times did not allude to their presence and other papers steadfastly refused to mention the amalgamated and all-responsible word of Mineralava.*

"We are not running an advertising agency," said the International News Service.

"There is a limit to everything, and the limit in press agency . . . has been reached. . . ." said the United Press.

MISCELLANY

"TIME brings all things"

The Universal Service, a reliable press service, reported that in the village of Pozsonyer, near Budapest, an infant was born with a full grown beard.

The Detroit Free Press, a reputable daily, announced that one Daniel F. Tucker of Yale, Mich., exhibited at a poultry show "a cat having the face of a fox and the bark and habits of a dog." It was said that Mr. Tucker is having pamphlets printed, explaining the breeding process.

*In their rotogravure sections last Sunday, The New York Times and The New York Herald published pictures of Mr. Valentino presenting a fine cup to 17-year-old Norma Niblock, of Toronto. But no mention was made of Mineralava.

Nobel Chemistry Prize
The Nobel Prize in Chemistry for
1923 was awarded to Professor Friedrich Pregl, of the University of Graz,

Austria.

Steam vs. Electricity

Which is faster—the steam or electric locomotive? On the face of the latest returns, the "juice" seems to have it. At Erie, Pa., last week a speed of 105 miles an hour was attained over a short test track by a locomotive built by the General Electric Co. and the American Locomotive Works for the Paris-Orleans Railroad, France. This is the greatest speed ever attained by an electric locomotive, and could just as well have been 125 miles an hour, said officials, if the track had been longer. Steam locomotives have several times attained speeds of from 105 to 120 miles an hour over distances of less than eight miles. But the fastest time made regularly on American steam roads is 75 to 80 miles, on the Philadelphia & Reading between Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Tests of pulling power held between an electric locomotive built for the Mexican Railways Co., Ltd., and a big steam Mikado of the New York Central Lines proved that the electric was superior in pulling after giving the steam engine a start of five miles an hour. The two machines were coupled together and allowed to go to it, the electric in reverse. When the steam engine had a start of more than five miles an hour, the electric could not

stop it.

J. S. Coffin, President of the Lima Locomotive Corporation, builders of steam locomotives, said: "It is well known that a very heavy current can be put through an electric motor for a short time and tremendous power secured, but if this current is continued for any length of time, the motor is burned up. Steam locomotives, on the other hand, can exert maximum power indefinitely." If the tug-of-war had been of one day's duration, added President Coffin, "several electric locomotives" would have been required to stop the steam locomotive.

Mercury vs. Steam

Poor old steam power, staggering under the body blows of electricity, has now to face another enemy. A mercury boiler 50% more efficient than the best steam turbine, and considered by engineers the "greatest advance in power production in many years," is the latest achievement of the General Electric Co. W. LeR. Emmet, consulting engineer of the Company, is the man behind the boiler. Time will be required to develop and perfect the system, but two of the boilers already exist, one in the laboratories at the Schenectady works, the other in actual and successful operation at a generating station of the Hartford (Conn.) Electric Co.

Curie et Cie

The world has waited long for a first-hand account of the life and work of Pierre Curie and his distinguished collaborator and widow, Marie Sklo'dowska Curie. Fortunately this greatest and most modest of living women has at last been prevailed upon to set down, not only a narrative of her husband's life*, but extensive autobiographical notes, without which the story would be a truncated cone. It contains a chapter on her American visit of 1921, and an illuminating introduction by Mrs. William Brown Meloney, former editor of The Delineator, who conceived and engineered Mme. Curie's trip and the raising by American women of \$100,000 to purchase a gram of radium to be presented (by President Harding) to Mme. Curie for her personal use.

The details of the years 1897-1906 in which radium was discovered form a saga of heroism. Not long after her marriage in 1895, Marie Curie, became interested in the experiments of Henri Becquerel on the salts of the rare metal, uranium. He had found that they emitted certain penetrating rays. Marie Curie took up this work, found that another element, thorium, behaved similarly, and that certain complex minerals also showed radioactivity, which was not, however, proportionate to the quantities of uranium or thorium in them. Pierre Curie, whose main researches up to that time had been on the physics of crystals (as was the early work of Louis Pasteur), became so interested that he abandoned his own work for his wife's subject. They chose the costly orefi pitchblende, and were able after much difficulty to secure several tons from a pitchblende mine in Bohemia, from which uranium was extracted by the Austrian Government. By a new method of chemical analysis based on measuring the radioactivity of various fractions with delicate electrical apparatus, they were able to announce in July, 1898, the existence of a new radioactive element, polonium (named for Mme. Curie's native country, Poland), and, in December, of the most powerful of all such elements, radium. It was not until 1902, however, that they could prepare a decigram of chloride of pure radium, and from its spectrum determine its atomic weight.

Pierre Curie was killed in the prime of life, April 19, 1906, by a Paris truck -one of the most irreparable and unnecessary losses ever suffered by science. Madame Curie struggled on with her two small daughters, and continued their great work until, in 1910, she isolated the mysterious white metal of radium itself. That her own achievements were as great as her husband's was attested by the Nobel Award in Chemistry (1911) to her alone, eight years after the Physics Prize had been given jointly to Becquerel, Pierre Curie and herself. The Sorbonne appointed her to the chair left vacant by Pierre-the first woman to be so ele-

*PIERRE CURIE—Marie Curie—Translated by Charlotte and Vernon Kellogg—Macmillan (\$2.25).





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BUSINESS & FINANCE

The Current Situation

Washington, for many months only a prospective factor in American business, now occupies the center of the industrial and commercial stage and practically monopolizes the spotlight. If the opening legislative session will be content to follow the President's remarkable message to Congress during this Winter, business men all over the country will look back upon its work with a satisfaction utterly without record in American history.

The stock market had apparently discounted in advance the favorable nature of the message, yet instead of declining when the news was out, which usually occurs in such cases, it rose higher yet.

Little change in the fundamentals of business conditions has been observed; students of the business cycle and others are, however, predicting a drop in the Federal Reserve rate at an early date, and a consequent rise in bonds, especially those of the railroads.

At present the picture of business conditions is somewhat obscured by the seasonal Christmas retail season, which is going very well. When the excessive retail movement of merchandise is out of the way, a clearer notion of basic conditions will doubtless emerge.

Railroad Prosperity

That the recent steady rise of railroad securities was not without good grounds, the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission has clearly shown. While the unprecedented volume of traffic threw heavy tasks on the roads, they have come through the year with "unequalled performance" of service. While rates have been in some cases decreased, at an estimated saving to shippers of \$500,000,000, the heavy traffic has proved profitable to almost all roads.

This turn towards better times, after many years of financial adversity which the roads have been experiencing, has for the first time brought to the fore as a revenue producer the "receptive" clause of the Transportation Act, whereby one-half of all earnings over 6% on the value of the road's property must be paid to the Government; from such taxes a contingent fund is to be forced, to be loaned to weaker roads in case of need. About \$96,000 has been recently paid in by 16 roads under this clause, although under protest. The validity of this clause is still being contested in the courts.

Equally satisfactory indication as to War accounts is also afforded. The Government, under the Transportation Act provisions, has paid to the carriers a total of \$501,322,000, and only \$37,-677,000 remains to be settled. the roads can finance themselves almost entirely is shown by the fact that the Commission last year authorized railroad security issues whose par value amounted to \$1,213,054,000, as well as the issuance of 1,020,000 shares of common stock having no par value,

Record in Life Insurance

According to Edward D. Duffield, President of the Prudential Life Insurance Co., the record amount of \$11,-710,000,000 in life insurance was written in 1923, making a total of \$55,000,-000,000 of life insurance in force in the U. S. The latter amount is larger than all the outstanding life insurance in all the other countries of the world put together. During 1922 American life insurance sold amounted to \$9,744,000,000.

Coming as it did just after the savings banks of the country had announced a \$1,000,000,000 increase in savings deposits (TIME, Dec. 10), this announcement afforded an added indication of the increased thrift among all

classes in the country.

The investments made by insurance companies have always proved an important feature of large-scale financing. During the first ten months of 1923, the insurance companies invested about \$660,000,000 in various enterprises, which is about as much as their investments for the entire year of 1922. During the latter year, \$303,000,000 was placed in mortgage loans, whereas during the first ten months of 1923, \$406,-000,000 was invested in similar securities.

The financing of the current building boom has thus been largely made possible by the increased amounts of life insurance taken out by the public. Such large-scale financial assistance as this promises well for a continuance of heavy construction work next year.

A Radio Monopoly?

The ever-vigilant Federal Trade Commission has reported that the Radio Corporation of America possesses a virtual monopoly in the radio industry.

The Radio Corporation, in November 1919, took over the properties, patents and licenses of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., and subsequently entered into agreements with companies controlling practically all patents covering radio devices, which made the Kadio Corporation the selling agent for these companies. Such patents are gradually running out, however; the Fleming patent on the vacuum tube expired in 1922, and such tubes are now sold to the public by several competing firms.

The Radio Corporation is also declared to be a dominant factor in radio communication between ships at sea and the shore, although six competitors in this field are also cited in the

The report leaves it for the House of Representatives to determine whether its findings indicate that the U.S. antitrust statutes have been violated.

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Henry Ward Beecher said of him, "He is the most brilliant speaker of the English tongue in any land on the globe." Moncure D. Conway said, "No man of his ability was ever President of the United States. His life is as striking a chapter in American history as the life of Abraham Lincoln." President Garfield called him "Royal Bob." Mark Twain said of him, "His was a great and beautiful spirit . . . my reverence for him was deep and genuine. I prized his affection for me and returned it with usury." James G. Blaine telegraphed to him, "New York can be carried for Hayes, and no man can aid in the good work so greatly as yourself. Throw every thing aside and complete here the work you began in Maine." James A. Garfield wrote him, "You are called for everywhere, but I think among your various duties you ought to find time to make a speech in Delaware." At another time he wrote, "No man was ever so royally defended as I have been by you."

At another time he wick, been by you."

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was the greatest thinker and orator of the age. He was a mental giant among men. He was not only the greatest living lawyer but one of the greatest patriots, one of the most humane of men, one of the most beautiful characters then living. He fought with logic, with wit, with sympathy and with understanding of his fellowmen. That is why

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Illinois, Yale

Yale and Illinois supplied most of the mustard for the literary hot dogs which the sports writers have been peddling for public munching ever since the season closed. In the consensus of opinion, Yale won five places on an All-Eastern eleven and Illinois three on the Big Ten team. No "consensus" teams from the Pacific Coast were available. The selections:

	ALL-EASTERN	
McRae	L. E	Syracuse
Milstead	L. T	Yale
Hubbard	L. G	Harvard
Lovejoy	C	Yale
	R. G	
	R. T	
Luman	R. E	
	Q. B	
	L.~H. B	
Stevens	R. H. B	Yale
Mallory	F. B	Yale
	BIG TEN	
T21 1 1	T T	3/11

	BIG TEN	
Eklund	L. E	Minnesota
Below	L. T	Wisconsin
McMillen	L. G	Illinois
Blott	C	Michigan
Fleckenstein		
Muirhead	R. T	Michigan
Rokusek	R. E	Illinois
Workman		
Grange		
Martineau	R. H. B	Minnesota
Taft		

Tear-Stained Tilden

The sizzle of criticism against William T. Tilden, II, tennis champion, which has been simmering on the hot stove league of tennis for several seasons, burst into a cloud of live steam. Fingers burned: Tilden's, Harold H. Hackett's (of the U. S. Davis Cup Committee).

In the Sept. 15 issue of American Lawn Tennis, Tilden remarked regarding the recent doubles match against Australia (TIME, Sept. 10): "Suggestions on the methods of play would come better at any other time than between the third and fourth sets."

Retorted Hackett in a letter to the "Unfortunately same publication: Tilden considers himself not only the greatest singles player, but also the greatest doubles player. . . . He absolutely fails to understand the great fundamental of the doubles game which is position play. . . Davis Cup Committee is responsible for results. . . Tilden was believed capable of playing the doubles match, in spite of an atrocious performance in the 1922 Davis Cup Doubles. The fact that he chose to park his intelligence outside the stadium was naturally unexpected by any of the committee."

Tilden rebounded with a threat to withdraw from Davis Cup play and a searing indictment against the Davis Cup Committee system. He alleged that the players were not selected, in some cases, until a few hours before their match. They were given no plan of play. "I feel I am right in refusing to obey instructions given between the third and fourth sets of a match."

Said The Sun and The Globe (New York): "The threat . . . never to play Davis Cup tennis again seems a bit operatic."

Lyricized F. P. A., famed colyumu

of The New York World, himself an able tennis man and linesman at the Davis Cup matches:

Said William Tilden to Harold Hackett:
"I might get mad and chuck my racket."
"You act like six or seven child'en,"
Said Harold Hackett to William Tilden.

This somewhat sullied bit of linen will be washed out, probably privately, at the annual meeting of the U. S. L. T. A.

Six-Day Race

By pedalling 2,519 miles and 8 laps in six days, Percy Lawrence of San Francisco and Ernest Kockler, Chicago milk man, won a Six-Day Bike Race at Madison Square Garden. They were one lap ahead of the field. Reggie McNamara and Pete Van Kempen were second by virtue of 1,174 points gained in daily sprints throughout the week. Maurice Brocco, tiny Franco-Italian rider, twice had victory in his grasp in the closing hour of the struggle only to have his giant partner from Holland, Peter Moeskops, ease up and lose the winning lap.

New World's Records

100-meter swim, free style: John Weissmuller of Chicago, 58 3/5 sec. 400-yd. swim, free style: John Weissmuller of Chicago, 4 min. 36 sec.

100-meter swim, back stroke, for women: Sybil Bauer of Chicago, 1 min. 20 3/5 sec.

100-yd. swim, breast strike: John Faricy of Chicago, 1 min. 9 3/5 sec.

220-yd. swim, breast stroke, for women: Agnes Geraghty (15) of New York, 3 min. 32 3/5 sec.

AERONAUTICS

Airgrams

As a result of lengthy investigations, engineers at the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in Manhattan announced that it should be possible to carry a letter from Chicago to New York over-night by air at a cost of 24 cents. Even if the weight is limited to one ounce, this means thousands of words for less than half the price of a 50-word night letter by Western Union or Postal Telegraph.

"Monopoly"

After lengthy negotiations, the British Government has formed a national air transport company, familiarly known as the "Million Pounds Monopoly," because of its capital and its exclusive hold on all air transport. The new company will have Sir Eric Geddes at its head. Directors will be nominated by the Air Ministry and by existing air transport companies. The company takes over existing organizations with routes and equipment, is guaranteed a subsidy for ten years, in return is pledged to an air mileage of 1,000,000 per annum.



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CONTENTS DECEMBER 15 ISSUE

THE SENATE AND OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS
George W. Wickersham
Versailles—Before and AfterKepi
GREATER FRANCE
THE WORLD'S CRISIS IN COTTONJohn A. Todd
PEACE AGENCIES AND POLITICSWalker D. Hines
THE INDIAN QUESTION IN KENYAStanley Rice
DISMEMBERED HUNGARYOscar Jaszi
THE BRITISH FLAG ON THE CASPIAN
Gen. Sir Percy Sykes
AGAIN THE YELLOW PERILRaymond L. Buell
THE JAPANESE IN HAWAIIRomanzo Adams
RECENT IRISH HISTORY Ernest Boyd

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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the House of Representatives: "In giving an account of my election to the speakership of the 68th Congress, *The New York World* ignorantly referred to me as George M. Gillett."

Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier: "In a full page in the Corriere della Sera (Evening Courier), Milan journal, appeared as an advertisement the following:

. . . I say, and I authorize you to repeat, that your chocolate is truly exquisite!

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"I said this in praise of Perugina's chocolate."

William Jennings Bryan: "My head covered with a skull cap, I made an address before the Brooklyn Jewish Forum on the subject, What the World Needs. My solution was that obedience to God's laws, is the one and only thing needed to set all things right."

Walter E. Edge, U. S. Senator from New Jersey: "Mrs. Edge and I were slightly injured when hit by an automobile while we were crossing 16th Street, Washington, in a rainstorm. I sustained a deep cut over my right eye, requiring several stitches. Mrs. Edge, who escaped with bruises, was confined to our house for several days."

Ben Hecht, novelist, playwright: "Charged with sending obscene matter through the mails, Wallace Smith (illustrator) and I will go on trial Feb. 4 before Federal Judge W. C. Lindley, of Chicago. The name of the book which caused us trouble is Fantazius Mallare.

Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania: "A canoe which I was paddling up the Yellow Breeches Creek, near Harrisburg, capsized in the rapids, pitching me headlong into the swift current. Being an excellent swimmer, I reached the shore, where my wife helped me from the water. Drenched, hatless, I walked more than a mile to a farm house. Next day I was none the worse for my chilling experience. The newspapers made a great joke over the fact that I had been 'wet.'"

Florence Reed, actress: "To 'decide a wager,' I dressed up in the old woman make-up that I wear in *The Lullaby* and collected 28¢ by begging on the streets outside the Knickerbocker Theatre, Manhattan. As a result of the publicity which attended this stunt, I received a letter from the West Side Gospel Mission stating that 28¢ was sufficient to buy a loaf of bread and a pail of coal. My press agent was quick to announce that I sent the 28¢ to the mission, plus a check for \$25, 'to show she was as well off as most beggars.'"

MILESTONES | POINT with PRIDE

Reported Engaged. Carl Wiedemann, Kentucky brewer, owner of the race horse In Memoriam, to Miss Allyn King, actress, formerly of the Ziegfeld Follies, Ladies' Night.

Married. Mlle. Marthe Guillon-Verne, niece of the late Jules Verne, to Joseph Clark Baldwin, of Manhattan, in Auteuil, France.

Married. Mr. (Edward S.) Gallagher to Miss Ann Luther, cinema actress, at Greenwich, Conn. Mr. (Al) Shean was best man.

Married. Hugh Whitfield (Riccardo) Martin, 42, operatic tenor, now guest tenor with the Chicago Opera Company, to Miss Jane Grey, 40, actress (rôle in Kick In, Skin Game), in Stamford, Conn.

Died. William H. Humiston, 54, probably America's leading authority on the music of Wagner and Bach, music critic for The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, following an exploratory operation which disclosed a malignant can-

Died. Rev. Ansel M. Mueller, 85, "oldest priest in the Franciscan order, in the U. S.," at Joliet, Ill.

Died. Homer Cooke, 94, "oldest practicing lawyer in the U. S.," at Waukegan, Ill. He was a personal friend of Presidents Lincoln and Roosevelt

Died. Joseph Hynson, 93, "Princeton University's oldest living graduate (class of 1852), at Alexandria, La.

Died. John Edward Welch, 86, Civil War despatch rider, who carried the news of President Lincoln's assassination to General Grant, at West Orange, N. J.

Died. Sir William Mackenzie, 74, railroad builder, financier, "Emperor of the North," in Toronto, following pneumonia.

Died. Rev. John Clifford, 87, the "Grand Old Man of Nonconformity," in London, of heart failure. (See page 18.)

Died. William E. ("Wild Bill") Donovan, 46, manager of the New Haven Club of the Eastern (base-ball) League, at a grade crossing at Forsyth, N. Y., when the second sec-tion of the N. Y. Central's 20th Century Limited telescoped another section in which he was sleeping.

Died. Maurice Barrès, 61, French journalist, poet, novelist, in Paris, of heart failure. Among the pall bearers was le Maréchal Foch.

Died. Sir Frederick Treves, 70, Surgeon Extraordinary to Queen Victoria in the last year of her life, at Lausanne, Switzerland, of peritonitis. In 1902, he operated on King Edward VII.

After a cursory view of Time's summary of events, the Generous Citizen points with pride to:

"A gentleman by birth, breeding and culture." (P. 5.)

Blackshirts determined on educational reforms. (P. 12.)

Senate Bills Nos. 1 and 2. (P. 6.)

A man who deserves a place with Lingard and Heyst. (P. 14.)

Football that makes the whole world kin. (P. 11.)

A Chicago mailman and his partner. (P. 29.)

The nice discrimination forced on Rodolfo Valentino. (P. 24.)

Good men who come to the aid of their friends. (P. 25.)

A Presidential speech—apposite, comprehensive, well-received. (P. 2.)

A book on Turkey, fairer than most. (P. 12.)

A poignant skit with dashing wit. (P. 7.)

Insidious bookshops—their lure is all to the good. (P. 15.)

Intentions to abolish child labor. (Pp. 3 & 6.)

Education. Even Congressmen consider it important. (P. 20.)

"A truly exquisite" milk chocolate. (P. 30.)

A record of great accomplishments at last set down for posterity. (P. 25)

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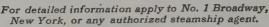
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All sailings from New York



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VIEW with ALARM

Having perused well the chronicle of the week, the Vigilant Patriot views with alarm:

Magnus Johnson's banalities. (P. 7.)

A dastardly scheme to make traitors of Americans. (P. 20.)

Gloom in Britain. (P. 8.)

A bewhiskered baby. (P. 24.)

A catfoxdog shown at a poultry show. (P. 24.)

Sizzling criticism which produced puerile operatics. (P. 28.)

Lao Yan-Guen whom even Nero and Attila must envy. (P. 12.)

Too much work and too small pay for those who make humanity comfortable. (P. 6.)

"The hour of the utmost sacrifices." (P. 11.)

A Duchess expressly forbidden to dance in public restaurants. (P. 8.)

Tariff retaliation. (P. 17.)

A fatal woman, (P. 14.)

Scarlet fever contracted from little Fanny. (P. 15.)

Guido Mayr who can smile and be a villain. (P. 17.)

Ghouled churchyards and vandalized vaults. (P. 18.)

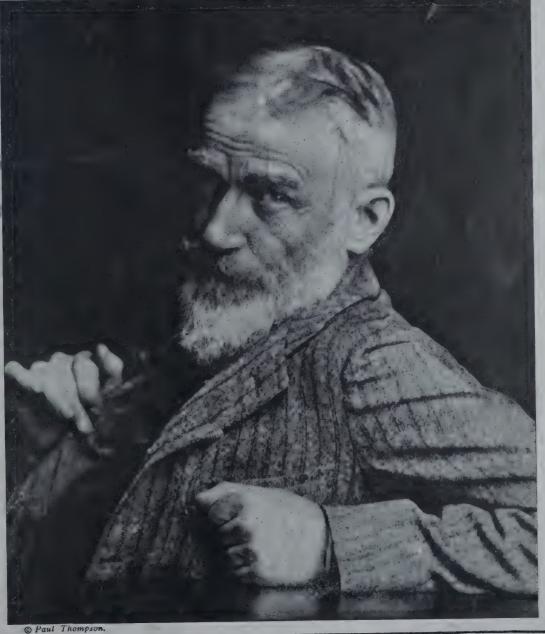
A Baroness who wears no petticoats. (P. 11.)

An upset in Yellow Breeches Creek (P. 30.)

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine







VOL. II NO. 17

G. B. SHAW
"Mocking, mordant, misanthropic"—
See Page 16

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II. No. 17

Dec. 24, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

The White House Week

- The President submitted to the Senate a list of over 2,000 appointments for confirmation, most of them recess appointments by President Harding. The list included ex-Senator Frank B. Kellogg as Ambassador to Great Britain and Edward P. Farley as Chairman of the Shipping Board. (See page 2.)
- ¶ A petition from the Minnesota branch of the League of Women Voters advocating entrance into the World Court, and said to carry 100,000 signatures was presented to Mr. Coolidge. He advised that in order to secure action the petition be taken to the Minnesota Senators, Hendrik Shipstead and Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Laborites.
- ¶ Mortimer L. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Manhattan, was called to the White House for a conference on the railway situation.
- ¶ William J. Bryan visited Mr. Coolidge personally to regret that he could not attend a "Diplomatic Reception" at the White House. As Mr. Bryan left, a reporter askęd his opinion of Mr. Coolidge's political future. Mr. Bryan replied: "I never discuss individuals."
- ¶ A Junior at Mt. Holyoke College, Miss Ruth Muskrat, Cherokee, presented the President with a book, The Red Man in the United States, dedicated to: "The Great White Father." Afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge invited her to stay for lunch.
- ¶ The President commuted the sentences of the 31 men still in prison for violation of War-time laws. (See page 4.)
- ¶ The President and Mrs. Coolidge held their first Diplomatic Reception. Between 9 p. m. and midnight 2,000 guests passed the receiving line. Mrs. Coolidge, in ivory white brocade with white roses, was assisted by Mrs. Hughes. In the diplomatic group, headed by the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, were the Ambassadors, Ministers and Chargés d'Affaires of 49 na-

tions, with their wives, their secretaries and attachés (from two to a score for each nation) and the wives of the secretaries and attachés. One notable group who conversed together in the Blue Room after being received included Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand of France, Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier of Belgium, Ambassador and Frau Wiedfeldt of Germany.

■ Mrs. Coolidge was obliged to engage a second social secretary in addition to the one she already had; "Lohengrin, Jr.," first prize-winning singer at the International Canary Show at Chicago was presented to Mrs. Coolidge; Mrs. Coolidge made arrangements for a choir of 60 voices to sing Christmas carols on the White House grounds on Christmas Eve; President Paul D. Moody of Middlebury College, Vt., axe in hand, felled a pine tree which was shipped to Washington to be erected in the oval behind the White House as a national Christmas tree.

CONTENTS

I	'age
National Affairs	1-6
Foreign News	-13
Books14	-15
Cinema	15
The Theatre16	5-17
Music	
	18
Education	19
Religion19	
Medicine	21
Science2	1-22
The Press22	2-23
Sport	23
Business and Finance	24
Aeronautics	26
Miscellany26	-28
Milestones	28
Imaginary Interviews	31
Point with Pride	32
View with Alarm	32

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A Field of Four

The field of contenders on a national scale for the Republican nomination in 1924 has narrowed to four—or rather, three and one-half. They are Calvin Coolidge, Hiram W. Johnson, William G. McAdoo and Oscar W. Underwood (half, because Mr. Underwood's activities are confined to the South).

In the Republican Party, Coolidge is the preëminent candidate and Johnson an industrious but disadvantaged rival. At present there seems likelihood of only two others going to the National Convention with pledged delegates. They are Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, who is expected to have only a fraction of Pennsylvania's 78 delegates, and Senator La Follette, who will have Wisconsin's delegation and some other votes from the Northwest. But because of Mr. La Follette's ill health and his "insurgency" he is not regarded as a serious contender. On the outskirts will hang several favorite sons, such as ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois, Senator Watson of Indiana and Judge Kenyon of Iowa, eager to step forward if the Coolidge forces should slip or fall into a deadlock with Senator Johnson-but not otherwise likely to be active.

In the Democratic Party, the preeminent candidate is McAdoo, with Underwood as a less favored rival. But the Democrats apparently will bring out a crop of favorite son candidates, not making national pre-Convention campaigns, but each going to the Convention with all or a part of his state's delegation. Such men are Senator Glass of Virginia, Senator Ralston of Indiana, Governor Smith of New York, Governor Bryan of Nebraska. The activities of the four leaders of the field:

Calvin Coolidge. The boom of Mr. Coolidge last week took on definite, organized form. William M. Butler, Republican National Committeeman from Massachusetts, was made titular head of the Coolidge organization, and announced that he would open National headquarters. There he will be in close touch with James W. Good of Iowa and James B. Reynolds of Illinois, sub-

chieftains. Secretary C. Bascom Slemp takes responsibility for the South. Meanwhile, bending their constant efforts, practically taking bed and board at the White House, are Frank W. Stearns of Boston and Colonel George Harvey of Peacham, Vt.

A powerful organization is there, having virtual control of and support from the Republican National Committee and the Party's "regulars." Barring errors and breaks in the game, they apparently have victory at their call. The President officially signified his intention to run in the South Dakota primaries next March.

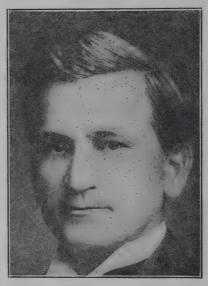
Hiram W. Johnson. The Senator from California last week watched the rapid and vigorous expansion of his boom under the direction of his able and active manager, Frank H. Hitchcock. Johnson has not the organization backing of Coolidge, and he has alienated some Progressives who formerly supported him, such as Borah and Norris, by being "conveniently absent" from the Senate when the attempt was made to oust Newberry, and by voting for the Fordney-McCumber Nevertheless his campaign is professional, well-financed, well-organized-and to be reckoned with.

He took opportunity to assail the "regulars" for increasing the representation of the South in the Convention (See page 5), and can be depended on to attack in any other opening that appears. His managers have announced that he would contest with Coolidge in the Massachusetts primaries, and he "welcomed" the news that Coolidge would run against him in the California primaries. He is prepared to make a red-hot fight against the Administration forces. They are willing to fight him-but not quite so bitterly, because they do not care to split the party "wide open" as in 1912.

William G. McAdoo. Needing twothirds of the delegates to the Democratic Convention, the ex-Secretary of the Treasury has secured approximately half of the delegates to his cause. At a Democratic luncheon in Los Angeles he gave part of his program apropos of the President's message to Congress. He said: "I am made to feel that my California friends have designs on me. Whatever the future may have in store, California, at least, is double-barreled for this Presidential election. Of one thing we are certain, California is going to be more on the map in the future than ever it has been in the past. . . . The President's message is largely a counsel of dormancy. Nowhere is there the stimulating call for progress."

His program, as far as outlined in his speech, is: 1) "Action"; 2) Tax reduction, especially on earned income; 3) a soldier bonus; 4) opposition to the Administration's lack of "constructive thought" on the railway question. He, too, has entered for the South Dakota primaries.

Oscar W. Underwood. The activities of the Alabaman are confined mainly to the South. The strategy of this course is the necessity of a twothirds vote to nominate in the Democratic Convention. The Underwood men calculate that McAdoo will fail in this and they want their candidate to



© Paul Thompson PAT M. NEFF "Whom does he mean?"

have a nucleus of 100 or more delegates when the alignment breaks up in the Convention and the McAdoo forces begin to disperse to other candidates. They are appealing to the South much as McAdoo is appealing to the West, yet Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida are the only states whose support Underwood can count upon with much confidence.

Henry Ford's anomalous candidacy appeared to have "flivvered." A Fordfor-President group was to have met last week at Dearborn, but at the last minute Mr. Ford vetoed the meeting. Nevertheless a few 'delegates assembled, decided to boost Ford in spite of his wishes, and planned a Convention late in January to nominate him on a third party ticket.

An incipient favorite son for the Democratic nomination has sprung up in the person of Governor Pat Neff of Texas. The Democratic state organization intimated that the Texas delegates would be instructed for Neff. The Presidential idea is said to have entered Governor Neff's head some time ago when William J. Bryan paid him a visit. He is a vigorous Dry. Mr. Bryan has asserted that if sent to the Democratic Convention as delegate from Florida he will nominate a Dry, Progressive Democrat. "Whom?" it has been asked in Texas, "whom does he mean but

THE CABINET

A Labor Report

Secretary of Labor Davis in his annual report recommended:

1) That the law creating the Railroad Labor Board be modified, as the functioning of that body tends to increase and complicate rather than diminish railway labor difficulties.

2) That the Department of Labor be given authority "to improve working conditions" (as is commanded by law) besides it present function of investigating, reporting and recommending.

3) That the Department be authorized to make a survey of industrial accidents and means of prevention.

4) That the Department be authorized to investigate the problems of the migratory worker engaged in seasonal occupations, with a view to finding other industries in which he may be employed in the slack season.

5) That the infancy and maternity act be extended to include the Philip-

pines, Hawaii, Porto Rico.

6) That the immigration stations at New York, Boston, San Francisco, Seattle be improved.

7) That an immigration statute be enacted to select immigrants for our needs, to exclude the unfit and nonnaturalizable, to register all aliens resident in this country, to deport all aliens convicted of crime.

CONGRESS

The Legislative Week

Both Houses spent the greater part of their time filling Committee places, and fighting for Committee advan-

The Senate:

I Received for confirmation several thousand nominations for various Government posts.

Confirmed the nomination of ex-Senator Frank B. Kellogg as Ambassador to Great Britain.

I Held up the nomination of Ed-

ward P. Farley as Chairman of the Shipping Board until investigation showed whether the charge was true that he was interested in a British shipping company, and gave British vessels preference over American ships in carrying grain for export.

The House:

■ Took a three-day recess in honor of its deceased members, during which Committee assignments were prepared.

A Three-Cornered Contest

An entire week was spent by the House in selecting its committees because the organization of the House is based on the two-party system and there were actually three parties in the field. A Republican committee and a Democratic committee each named a slate for committee places. Then each slate was submitted to a party caucus

and approved.

But in the approval there was more than met the eye. The Republican insurgents-a minority in the Republican caucus, but possessors of the balance of power in the House-dissented from the committee selections. They especially wanted an extra place on the Rules Committee, which will report on suggested changes in the rules for which they have been fighting (TIME, Dec. 10, Dec. 17).

Of the twelve places on the Rules Committee the Republicans held eight in the last Congress. They planned to hold the same number in the present body. The slates of Rules Committee members as approved in party caucuses

were:

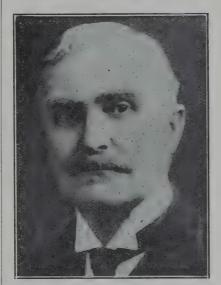
Republicans
Snell (N. Y.)*
R. C. Johnson (S. D.)*†
Schall (Minn)*†
Tilson (Ct.)
Scott (Tenn.)
Burton (Ohio)
A. F. Moore (Ill.)
Bixler (Pa.) Democrats
Pou (N. C.)*
Garrett (Tenn.)*
Bankhead (Ala.)
O'Connor (N. Y.)

With two insurgents on the Committee, the regular Republicans faced a tie vote if the troublesome two voted with the Democrats. But the insurgents clamored that Representative Nelson, their leader, should supplant one of the regulars proposed. The Democrats also would have liked another place on the Committee, changing the proportion from 8-4 to 7-5.

When the House met to confirm the Committee appointments, there was imminent possibility that the insurgents and the Democrats might combine to displace two regular Republicans, replacing one by a Democrat, one by Mr. Nelson. Scenting danger, Floor Leader Longworth immediately moved and secured adjournment.

previous Congress.

More conferring, more bargaining, and finally another Republican caucus. The regulars had the choice of securing the support of the Democrats by offering them another seat, or by offering Mr. Nelson a place. They chose 'the latter course. Representative Til-son was dropped from the slate and Representative Nelson substituted. The



© P. & A. SENATOR BRUCE "The inevitable split had come. . . ."

result was the reproduction in the Rules Committee of the situation which pertains on the floor of the House-the regular Republicans short of majority, the insurgent Republicans able to give a majority to either party, the Democrats a substantial minority-5-3-4.

When the House met, these proposals were promptly confirmed. The regular Republicans had virtually their own way in other committee appointments. But control of other committees is likely to have less value than formerly, for the Democrats and Republican insurgents, on the floor and in the Rules Committee, can make whatever changes in rules they are able to agree upon.

The Eighth Ballot

Like the House, the Senate had a triangular squabble. Each side proposed members for committees and all were accepted without question except the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee-Senator A. B. Cummins of Iowa, President pro tem. The fact that Mr. Cummins held both posts was made the reason for objections by the insurgent Republicans, who dearly wanted one of their own members as Chairman, notably Senator La Follette, who is next in seniority to Mr. Cummins. Senator Wheeler of Montana, a Democrat but a member of the La

Follette group, led the insurgent fight, although he voted not for La Follette but for the Democratic candidate, Senator Smith of South Carolina. four days the balloting continued without result:

Ballots	Cummins	La Follette	Smith
First	41	7	39
Second		7	38
Third	41	7	39
Fourth	41	7	39
Fifth	39	7	39
Sixth	41	7	39
Seventh	40	3	40
Eighth	39	2	41
Ninth	40	2	41
Tenth	43	6*-1†	39
Eleventh	41	1*-9†	39
Twelfth	39	11†	38
Thirteenth	39	12†	39
Fourteenth	38	12†	38

The voting nearly ended at the eighth ballot. Brookhart, Frazier, Howell, Ladd, Norris, Republican insurgents, voted consistently for La Follette (who was ill and not present). With them voted the Farmor-Laborites, Shipstead and Magnus Johnson. On the seventh ballot all the insurgent group except Howell, Ladd and Norris voted for the Democratic candidate. On the eighth ballot, Ladd joined those voting for Smith-and Smith would have been elected had not Senator William Cabell Bruce of Maryland, a Democrat, voted for Senator Cummins.

Senator Wheeler declared: "I feel that any Democrat who votes for Sen-

ator Cummins is a traitor. . . ."

Senator Bruce explained: "I changed my vote from Senator Smith to Senator Cummins simply because it seemed to me that the Democratic members of the Senate had arrived at a point in the deadlock at which they were merely playing into the hands of the La Follette - Magnus Johnson - Brookhart radical element. . . . I decided that the inevitable split between the conservative and radical members of the Senate had come, and that it was time for me to obey my profoundest instincts and convictions and to part company for a time with other Democratic Senators. . . . As far as I am concerned, it might as well be understood now as later that no boat has room enough to hold Senator La Follette and his adherents and me."

After the close eighth ballot and an almost equally close ninth, Mr. Bruce had apparently averted the greatest danger. The insurgents began experimenting with various progressive candidates. Mr. Couzens gained favor and secured the votes of Borah, Gooding, Norbeck, Jones. Mr. Cummins also voted (for the first time) for Mr. Couzens, the object being to prevent a sudden shift of the insurgents from naming Smith. With a fifth day of balloting in sight the 'deadlock continued.

^{*} Members of the Rules Committee in the

^{*} For Senator Howell. † For Senator Couzens.

WOMEN

A First

Deprived of the distinction that goes with titles of nobility, the inhabitants of republics take avidly to the distinction which comes of establishing records and precedents. We have the man who has eaten the greatest number of peanuts, and the man who has eaten the greatest number of salted peanuts, and the man who has eaten the greatest number of peanuts and salted almonds mixed. Similarly we have a large crop of "first women"—the first woman street car conductor, the first woman iceman, the first woman judge.

Yet it is, perhaps, worthwhile to record the first woman Chairman of a Congressional Committee—Mrs. Mae E. Nolan, Republican, Representative from California, sole female member of the 68th Congress. She was chosen Chairman of one of the House's 60 committees—the Committee on Expenditures of the Post Office Department. She is also a member of the Labor Committee, of which her late husband and predecessor was Chairman. At her own request, she was relieved of her post on the Woman Suffrage Committee, because she did not care to hold more than two committee posts.

With her in Washington is a chubby little daughter who, the newspapers declare, is studying stenography in order to become her mother's secretary.

IMMIGRATION

Pro and Con

The N. I. C. B. (National Industrial Conference Board) called an N. I. C. (National Immigration Conference) in Manhattan. To this meeting came representatives of many occupations and many organizations bringing divergent opinions.

There were the charitably inclined, and the representatives of alien organizations, who advocated taking down the bars to admit large groups of refugees and the down-trodden people of the world.

There were business men, advocating increases of quota and selection of immigrants to increase the labor supply.

There were labor representatives and officers of patriotic societies proposing further restriction on the flow of immigrants.

There were others, less directly concerned, who spoke from inclination or by invitation.

Most of the speakers advocated restriction and selection, but as to the degree and variety of each there was no consensus of opinion. Especially, there were two different methods of attacking the problem—from the industrial standpoint, and from the standpoint of the welfare of the race and of citizenship.

¶ E. J. Henning, Assistant Secretary of Labor, told how he had sent a man from the employment department of a large corporation to see for himself at Ellis Island. The man reported that not more than 20% of the immigrants were candidates for industrial positions, that not more than 10% would qualify, that probably not more than 5% would give satisfaction if employed. ¶ Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of

© Keystone

PROF. HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN "Our best stock is threatened with extinction"

Natural History, spoke from the standpoint of anthropology: "In cold-blooded, scientific language our best stock is threatened with extinction." Nevertheless, he opposed the "bias of this country in favor of the Nordic immigrant. This is a mistake. Selective immigration would prevent such a mistake and take from healthy, sound families the type we want. I believe that in Italy and in the Balkans there can be found desirable types of future Americans."

¶ Major General Henry T. Allen, former commander of the Army of Occupation in Germany, told of the pressure which will soon be exerted to force emigration from Great Britain and Germany. "It is inevitable that Germany must renew her exportation of human beings as she did in the 80's . . ."

I A silk manufacturer contributed

these phrases: "We have a tremendous reservoir of labor in this country. We used to say, 'Let George do it.' Now we say, 'Let Giovanni do it.' We can do it ourselves. Those who demand an unlimited labor supply have upon them the burden of proof not only that they need labor but that they need to get it outside the country."

A member of the Liberal Immigration League declared that we need illiterates "to fill the places of Irish track walkers we have now raised to Con-

gress."

¶ An impartial record of the proceedings is to be sent to Congress.

RADICALS

Release

A brief announcement from the White House ended a long discussion. Thirty-one prisoners—the last of those convicted under the Espionage Act for speaking against the Government and exciting sentiment against the draft—were ordered released by the President.

Their cases had been considered by a committee of three, composed of ex-Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Bishop Charles H. Brent and General J. G. Harbord (Time, Dec. 10). This committee reported last week. In announcing commutation of the sentences of the radicals, the official announcement said that the President and Attorney General Daugherty had "decided to adopt and follow the majority recommendation of the committee." This was interpreted to mean that General Harbord did not favor the release.

When Senator Borah heard of the President's action he ejaculated: "I am delighted that the President of the United States has discovered the First Amendment of the Constitution."

ARMY AND NAVY

The Veterans' Bureau

Coming after a deluge of public and political attacks, the report of the Director of the Veterans' Bureau was probably not the easiest to compose of the Government's annual reports. Speaking of these criticisms General Hines, director, said:

"In all fairness it must be said that many of the criticisms were justified.
... Through the constructive criticism of many individuals interested in the development of the Bureau, great progress was made.
... The Bureau has never fully recovered from conditions that existed during the War period and immediately following the armis-

tice, when all relief work was greatly expanded."

He reported:

1) Expenditure of \$447,648,639 for relief of former service men and \$23,-029,253 for other Bureau purposes during the year ending June 30, 1923.

2) Awards for death and disability were made in 446,115 cases up to June

30.

3) A total probable liability for the Government on account of the insurance of service men of over \$1,000,-000,000.

4) Rehabilitation of 22,457 service men during the year.

POLITICAL NOTES

Diplomacy vs. Politics

An embassy, \$17,500 a year, the honor and titles of Ambassador do not tempt a man well placed in politics any more than they seduce the average successful man from business. R. B. Creager of Brownsville, Texas, a friend of President Harding and friendly with his successor, refused a nomination as Ambassador to Mexico. A White House announcement emblazoned his refusal in these words: "Hon. R. B. Creager of Brownsville, Texas, has been tendered the post of Ambassador to Mexico by President Coolidge, as had also been done by President Harding. Mr. Creager, since the death of President Harding, has been chosen National Committeeman and has become the head of the Republican Party organization in his State and a very influential party leader in the Southwest. He is unwilling to give up this work that his fellow citizens have entrusted to him, and has therefore declined for the present the opportunity to be Ambassador to Mexico.

Another politician, retired by vote of his constituents, following the confirmation of his appointment by the Senate, packed his trunks and announced that he would sail on Dec. 22 for the Court of St. James. He is ex-Senator Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota. It is not impossible that Mr. Kellogg would have declined the nomination also, had he still been Senator, Nevertheless Senator Shipstead (his successor), Senator Magnus Johnson -both Farmer-Laborites - Senators Wheeler, Dill, Ferris and Copeland-Democrats - and Senators Frazier, Brookhart and Norris-Republicansvoted against the appointment for the reason that Mr. Kellogg had been taken out of politics by the ballot. Seventy-five other Senators, with favorable votes, sped their former colleague from politics to diplomacy.

"Baby" McLeod

The biennial contest for the distinction of being "baby" of Congress was apparently won for this session by Representative Clarence McLeod of Detroit,



© Keystone

Congressman McLeod

He wants to keep tabs on the younger
generations

28 years of age. The three chief contestants, with dates of birth, were:

John C. Schafer (Wisc.)....May 7, 1893 Lister Hill (Ala.)............Dec. 29, 1894 C. J. McLeod (Mich.)......July 3, 1895

"Baby" McLeod introduced a bill to make it a legal offense for parents to fail to deposit with the Government, within 30 days after the birth of a child, photographs of his or her fingerprints and footprints. This measure would prevent confusion of offspring in hospitals.

G. O. P. Convention Plans

The Republican National Committee came together in Washington and decided that the Republican National Convention would meet on June 10, 1924, at Cleveland. The choice of the convention city was made among three contenders, Chicago (the favorite) having dropped out at the request of the Administration, (TIME, Dec. 17). The vote was: Cleveland 39; San Francisco 10; Des Moines 1.

Cleveland has guaranteed \$125,000 to the National Committee for the expenses of the Convention. Public Hall where the Convention will be held, is to be rented to the Committee for the sum of \$1.

The Republican National Committee decided, also subject to approval by the Convention, that hereafter there will be one woman as well as one man member from each State composing its membership. This follows the leadership of the Democrats, who gave women similar representation in 1920.

The pièce de résistance of the Committee's bill of fare was the decision on the number of delegates which each State shall send to the National Convention. The Southern delegations have long been a bone of contention because they voted heavily in convention but carried no Republican votes to the electoral college. "Unfair!" the Republican Progressives cried. "The Southern delegates are bought by patronage and corrupt politics, and they choose the candidates for which other Republicans vote."

In 1920 the Republican Convention agreed to reduce the South's delegations to conventions by making delegate strength dependent in part on actual Republican votes cast in elections. The National Committee was directed to carry out the plan and delegate allotments under the proposed plan were published by Chairman John T. Adams (TIME, Sept. 24).

But when the National Committee met last week, opposition to carrying out the plan of reducing the South's delegations at once developed. Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania proposed an alternative, on the ground that it was unjust to deprive Southern districts of any direct representation in the Convention. Senator Howell of Nebraska and Senator Bursum of New Mexico made a stand against annulment of the reform—to no avail. Without a roll call the South was restored its full delegate strength—and a little bit more—and to offset the latter other States were also given increased representation.

The result of this decision for the ten Southern States* which returned substantial Democratic majorities even in the Republican landslide of 1920 is as follows:

Why this concession to the South? Senator Hiram Johnson declared it was

^{*} Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina.

an effort of C. Bascom Slemp to put over the nomination of Mr. Coolidge by patronage-bought delegates from the South. But it is known, on the other hand, that Mr. Johnson's own campaign manager, Frank H. Hitchcock, is an "expert broker of Southern delegates."

Political observers generally regard the decision as one determined by Party expediency - aimed not at the South but at the pivotal states in which a reduction of the South's representation was expected to have an adverse effect on the Negro vote. There were Negroes sitting at the back of the meeting when the decision was made and they made no concealment of their pleasure.

But the decision of the National Committee to restore the South's Convention delegates will bring a fight. The opposition group questions the validity of the Committee's decision-contrary to the direction of the 1920 Convention. When the 1924 Convention assembles there will be great strife in the Committee on credentials and loud protests from Senator Howell and his allies.

Congressional Directory

Ever since the proverbial Eve tasted the apple, the notorious human race has been noted for its egregious curiosity. Men in high places have suffered most from the consequences of Eve's sin. Therefore it is an ever-renewing joy when a new issue of the Congressional Directory appears, carrying the gossip which the great legislators write about themselves in their official autobiographical sketches. And a new one is out.

There are the President and his Cabinet, the President's biography occupying some nine and one-half lines of nine-point* type—only about half the length of most Cabinet biographies, but two lines longer than was that of Warren G. Harding.

There is:

Senator Caraway of Arkansas, compressed into the words "T. H. Caraway, Democrat, Jonesboro."

Senator Stanfield of Oregon, "America's largest producer of wool and mut-

Senator Frazier of North Dakota, who achieved in college "wide distinction in athletics, especially in football."

Representative Casey of Pennsylvania, father of "eleven children."

Representative Wefald of Minnesota, father of "ten children." Representative Free of California,

* Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina.

father of five, including "two sets of

Representative Winter of Wyoming, "author of the Wyoming State Song and of two Western novels."

Representative Bloom of New York. who built a theatre before he was 21 and later, in the music publishing business, became known as "the music man."

Representative Reed of West Virginia, "See Who's Who in America."

Representative Hull of Tennessee, who does not mention that he happens



@ Wide World

REPRESENTATIVE HOWARD "Married at lawful age and still married"

to be Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Representative Berger of Wisconsin (Socialist), four times elected to Congress and twice unseated by the House because he opposed the War; sentenced to 20 years in prison, but subsequently acquitted by the Supreme Court-and once more reëlected.

Representative Howard of Nebraska (who affects the appearance and manner of W. J. Bryan), "married at lawful age and is still married . . . started in religion as a Quaker, but of late years has been in the Episcopal fold . . . former Lieutenant-Gover-nor of Nebraska, holding contemporaneously the higher office of editor of a country newspaper."

Rabbit Pie

Senator Magnus Johnson of Minnesota, of the great voice, was recently the object of the following narrative in the Hearst press:

"It is hard to be a radical even when you want to be one. Ask Magnus Johnson. He found himself at a big dinner in Washington the other night. Everybody was there. Near him sat Mr. Hoover, who isn't exactly a 'dirt farmer' radical, but spent a good deal of the evening with his arm around Magnus Johnson's shoulder. When Hoover removed that arm, it was to give President Coolidge a chance to put his arm there instead. . . . President Coolidge made a nice speech and talked more about Magnus Johnson than anything or anyone else. He even told a story that apparently has only just reached Massachusetts, but is old in Alaska and the Philippines, about the rabbit pie. The man admitted that he put some horse meat in the rabbit pie, and said it was 'fifty-fifty'-one rabbit to one horse. The President assured Magnus Johnson that he would have a fifty-fifty chance at Washington, 'even if I have to be the rabbit and you the horse."

A few days later Senator Johnson made a speech to a post of the American Legion and referred to the action of Senator Bruce (Democrat) who voted with the Republicans to prevent the election of a Democrat as Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee (see page 3): "This bird from Maryland flopped when all that was needed to elect Smith was his vote. . promise of the average politician who uses fine words in order to pull the wool over the eyes of the people is like a rabbit sausage. Fifty-fiftyone horse and one rabbit. The people get the rabbit and the great corporations get the horse."

Couches

There is a time honored rule that members of the House may not have couches, lounges or sofas in their offices. Congressman Frank Clark of Florida, 63 years of age and father of four children, protested in the House that this was an obsolete dictum re-flecting on the "integrity and honor" of Representatives and alleging that after his hard labors there are many times when a Representative desires to rest reclining. Said The New York World: "The situation demands investigationand action. Members of Congress, like babies, are least trouble when they are asleep. Five hundred sofas would be cheaper than one good fat pork-barrel

FOREIGN NEWS

REPARATIONS

A Grand Compromise

The suggestion of Premier Poincaré of France for the formation of two committees of experts to examine the vexing question of German finances, made to the Reparations Commission early this month (TIME, Dec. 10) at last bore fruit.

The Allies, having sunk their differences by compromise, called upon M. Louis Barthou, Chairman of the Reparations Commissions, to invite the U. S. Government to send experts to sit on each of the two commissions of inquiry. M. Barthou wrote to Colonel James A. Logan, U. S. observer on the Reparations Commission, giving him further information required by U. S. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes:

My dear Mr. Logan:
. In order to give you more definite information and to clear up points which might leave doubts in your mind, we desire to furnish you with more precise details.

The First Committee of Experts will endeavor to find: a) the means of balancing the budget; b) the measures to be taken to stabilize the currency. Concerning the stabilization of the currency, the experts would be invited first of all to determine the conditions to be realized in order that a currency could be stabilized and then the measures to be progressively taken so as to realize all of these conditions.

As the stabilization of the currency recess.

As the stabilization of the currency necessitates budget equilibrium, the experts would similarly be invited to study in detail the receipts and the expenditures of the Reich as well as of the different States.

The Reparation Commission would ask the experts to give it in all sincerity their professional opinion on the questions submitted to them.

Government to acquiesce in the acceptance of invitations by American experts to participate in the labors of the committees. Furthermore, if you accept this suggestion, I am quite prepared to submit it to the Reparation Commission.

(Signed) LOUIS BARTHOU

Colonel Logan replied:

It has been made clear in our interviews that the Government of the United States is not in a position to be represented on these committees, but my Government believes that the proposed inquiries will be of great value, and it views with favor the acceptance by American experts of invitations to participate in the work of the committees.

' (Signed) JAMES A. LOGAN

The German Government, through Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, German Ambassador to the U.S., agreed to the arrangement proposed by the Reparations Commission:

The Honorable, the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

Mr. Secretary of State:

Mr. Secretary of State:
Under instructions received from my Government, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency as follows:
The Reparation Commission having decided to appoint two commissions, of which one to examine German capital abroad and the other the financial situation and currency conditions of Germany, the German Government is

of the opinion that through the proceedings in the latter commission important progress could be made toward the solution of the problems underlying economic recovery. My Government holds the views that this aim can only be achieved if the United States co-operates in said commission.

It would, therefore, be much appreciated by my Government if the Government of the United States were to agree to the participa-tion of an American expert in said commis-

(Signed) OTTO WIEDFELDT

The U.S. Government had therefore concurred in the general compromise which had resulted in achieving unity of purpose among the Allies.

It would appear, moreover, that the U. S., having sealed the arrangement with mark of its unofficial approbation, will be morally bound to see that the recommendations of the Committees are made operative. This view is strengthened if the Committee, which is to investigate finances in Germany, recommends an international gold loan for the country, as it is almost certain to do. In this case, a large part of the loan will have to be raised in the U. S. and, in order to protect herself, it seems inevitable that the U.S. Government will have to be represented on the body which administers the assets securing the loan. The Reparations Commission invited Charles G. Dawes and Owen D. Young to serve as the unofficial U.S. representatives on the Committee which is to attend to the German budget and currency. (See NATIONAL AFFAIRS, page 2.)

Meanwhile, British and American opinion condemned as impracticable the committee which is to inquire into German finances outside the Reich. France, however, places all her hopes in getting a grasp on exported German capital and believes that any inquiry into German finances within the Reich is impracticable.

THE LEAGUE

Reports, Discussions

In Paris, the Council of the League of Nations continued its session. Among the subjects discussed: slavery, traffic in arms, opium, Russian refugees.

Slavery. A report of the Council decided after some debate to refer all future questions and inquiry to a special commission, which is to be created "if the funds of the League can stand the strain." Otherwise, apparently, references will be made in future to the Mandates Commission or to the International Bureau in Brussels.

Traffic in Arms. In a letter to the U. S. Government, Hjalmar Branting, ex-Premier of Sweden and Acting President of the Council, called attention to the non-ratification by the U. S. of the St. Germain Convention, which aimed at limiting the traffic in arms by restricting private firms in manufacture and sale. The letter was to the effect that the U. S., through declining to ratify the Convention, had kept other arms-trading nations (Britain, France, Italy in particular) from ratifying the measure, although she had expressed "cordial sympathy" with the efforts to restrict the trade. The League proposed to draft another convention, which would, however, come to nothing unless the U. S. were a party to it. League, therefore, invited the U.S. to state the restrictions in the traffic of arms to which she would subscribe.

Opium. The Council decided to call two conferences on the opium traffic at Geneva, in November, 1924. One will consider the limitation of the manufacture of the drug to scientific and medical needs, the other will consider the strategy of a war on opium. It was decided to name a committee to prepare plans for the conferences.

Russian Refugees. An extensive report on Russian Refugees was adopted by the Council with resolutions asking all the Governments to continue to support Dr. Nansen, head of the League movement in support of refugees. The report itself expressed thanks to the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee in Manhattan for help in establishing a scientific institute for the Russian exiles in Berlin; thanked the French Government for encouraging Russian immigration; stated that the High Commission is taking energetic steps to obtain the evacutaion to the U. S. of several hundred thousand refugees in Poland, Rumania, Constantinople. "Unfortunately," the report added, "the High Commission is prevented by the immigration restrictions from effecting this evacuation before it is too late. We take the opportunity of paying tribute to the fine humanitarian work of the Russian Refugees Relief Society in New York, which finds employment for Russians arriving in the United States"

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Vicious Circle

8

The political situation in Great Britain did not change during the past week. Floods of rumors were printed; few of them had any foundation in fact. The situation was unsettled and is likely to remain so for some months.

Indications were not lacking that Premier Baldwin will resign after Parliament is opened on Jan. 8 and will advise the King to ask Ramsay MacDonald, Labor leader, to form a Ministry. Mr. MacDonald's policy is sure to be pro-German and anti-French-pro-German to the extent of actively assisting Germany to find her financial feet by peaceable methods; anti-French to the extent of opposing France's "continental policy." He will also be sure to accord immediate de jure recognition to Soviet Russia. Labor circles in London let it be known, however, that no immediate attempt to force capital levy on the country would be made by a Labor Government. Because of this statement, Labor was considered to have improved its position with regard to a bid for

The situation of the Conservatives and the Liberals was obscure. Attempts at a modus vivendi agreement between the two parties were reported, but a substantially satisfactory arrangement was not made. The Conservatives with the largest number of seats in the House were inclined to stick by their protection policy, observing quite truthfully that the major part of the Imperial Conference work would be wasted if they failed to put protective tariffs into force. They also held that only by protection can unemployment be checked. The Liberals were diametrically opposed to this view from every angle. There was hope, nevertheless, that the two Parties would be able to come to a working agreement in order to present a solid front to Labor. But this would mean definitely shelving protection.

The great weakness of the Baldwin Government is that it has offered no alternative proposal to protection for the cure of the unemployment malady. The Laborites have effectively challenged the Conservatives on this score which act has brought them increased popularity.

It is a mistake to imagine, however, that the British people in any way fear the Labor Party which now contains some of the best brains in Britain. Those who are violently opposed to the policies for which Labor stands are only too anxious that the Party should be called to power in order that their policies can be exposed as fallacious and the whole Labor movement con-demned. More moderate people among the Conservatives and Liberals believe that it is only by letting the Laborites have power that the radical tendencies of the Party can be cured.

Whatever happens, British politics will continue to career about in a vicious circle until another, and probably not far-distant, general election restores some semblance of rectangular solidity in the House of Commons. Until that time, whichever party holds the reins of the stately old Government coach, that worthy vehicle will continue to circle an eccentric perimeter, despite the efforts of the Cabinet driver to go straight ahead.

Singapore Dropped?

The British Government cancelled the tour of inspection of the Earl of Cavan, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, to Singapore and Australasian posts. The reason given was that the Earl will be needed at home should a new Minister of War be appointed. Political opinion had it, however, that the project for the naval base at Singapore had been temporarily if not permanently shelved. Criticism was made against the projected naval base: 1) that the country could not afford the cost; 2) that it would divert a large number of warships from other important points; 3) that it would provoke Japan, whose rela-tionship with Great Britain is now of the friendliest character; 4) that it gave impetus to the Dutch plans for a large East Indian Fleet.

Second Installment

The payment of \$69,000,000 interest and \$23,000,000 principal by the British Government to the Government of the U. S. as the second payment on Great Britain's debt to the U. S., brings out the intricacies of modern international finance.

Under the debt funding arrangement, Britain has the privilege of buying Liberty bonds and turning them over at their par value to the U. S. in payment of the debt.

Thus, with \$92,000,00 to pay, Great Britain bought Liberty Bonds at approximately 98, or two points below par, from U. S. banks and other institutions over a period of several months, valued at about \$90,099,800. When these bonds were turned over to the U. S. their value became roughly \$91,499,800. Interest on the bonds was, however, due; this swelled the total by about another \$500,000, or to approximately \$91,999,800. The total gold handed over by the British Government was \$200, making the grand total of \$92,000,000.

The British debt to the U.S. now stands at \$4,577,000,000. In all the British Government paid during the present year \$161,000,000.

The entire transaction was handled by J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., Manhattan.

Lloyd's

Lloyd's Subscription Rooms, more generally known as "Lloyd's," famed marine and general insurance company, acquired an acre of land in the heart of the City (London) and intends to build itself a new house at the estimated cost of \$5,220,000. When the new building is completed, the present offices of the Royal Exchange Building, at the corner of Threadneedle and Cornhill Streets, where the company has been for 149 years, will be va-

As a marine insurance firm, Lloyd's calls for considerable admiration. During the present year it has kept track of 15,000 ships and published the fate and whereabouts of every one of them in Lloyd's List, the official bulletin. But as a general insurance firm Lloyd's is even more famous. In Britain it insures anything from the weather to eggs hatching in incubators. To Americans it is famous for having insured against Harry K. Thaw's conviction, for having insured a baseball team against losing a World's Series, for having issued policies to business men against the election of Henry Ford as President. It was even reported that U. S. Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels had insured the U.S. Navy against destruction by gun-fire.

About 1670 Edward Lloyd kept a coffee house in Tower Street which catered to seafaring men. He decided to start a little bulletin called Lloyd's News, parent of the present Lloyd's List, in which he chronicled the goings and comings of sailing craft in the Port of London. This proved an immense success and in 1692 he moved his coffee house to more spacious quarters in Lombard Street and expanded the bulletin to include general information. Parliament became annoyed because Edward Lloyd, so it is said, knew more than it; the paper was suppressed. In 1726, Edward Lloyd's descendants started Lloyd's List, which confined itself entirely to shipping news. In 1774 an association of underwriters

took control of the bulletin and established their headquarters in the Royal Exchange, where "Lloyd's" has flourished ever since.

Indian Swaraj

Swaraj (or Self-Government) is a movement led by C. R. Das, chief lieutenant of the incarcerated Mahatma Ghandi.

In the elections of the Provincial Legislative Councils and the Indian or Central Legislative Assembly, which have been sweeping the whole Indian peninsula for the past month, the Swaraj won a notable victory in the Province of Bengal. In other parts of the country "the efforts of the extremists have not been very successful."

The success of the Swaraj in Bengal caused the resignation of the Legislative Council of the Bengal Government. Lord Lytton, Governor of Bengal, invited C. R. Das to form a ministry.

The significance of such a step is not apparent. Swaraj is a political movement which aims at achieving Indian independence by means of a policy of non-coöperation as opposed to violence. Taraknath Das,* in his book India in World Politics,† apart from comment on the British Raj which is neither equitable, honest nor impartial, sums up compendiously the aspiration of the Swaraj. It is not to be wondered at that the London Daily Telegraph, alluding to the action of Lord Lytton, said that "the event will doubtless be noted by the future historian as a landmark in the annals of the Indian peoples."

On the other side of the picture is the fact that the British Government in London, bad as its past treatment of India has been, has announced that its policy is to provide for "the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations." There is evidence that a majority of the peoples of India would prefer to remain within the Commonwealth; but this is a question which will have to be settled later.

In the elections for the Central Legislative Assembly the Swaraj captured a few more seats, a fact which will certainly increase the difficulties of the

*Taraknath Das and C. R. Das are not related. †INDIA IN WORLD POLITICS—Taraknath Das—Huebsch (\$1.25).



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THE EARL OF LYTTON

"The event will be noted"

Central Government; although, through the appointment of 41 official members, a Government majority is assured.

Churchill vs. Douglas

During the past week all England was interested in the libel charge brought by Mr. Winston Churchill against Lord Alfred Douglas, second son of the eighth Marquis of Queensberry, for publishing in a paper called Plain English libelous statements. The defendant alleged that Mr. Churchill had plotted with the late Sir Ernest Cassel to publish a false report of the Battle of Jutland, with the object of creating a panic on the neutral stock exchanges in order to sell German stocks at a high price and buy British stocks at a depreciated value.

Mr. Churchill. Cross-examined on the second day of the trial, which lasted four days, Mr. Churchill answered the following questions:

Mr. Hayes, council for the defense, called his attention to a recent editorial in *The Morning Post*, in which it was declared: "'He is mentally incapable of realizing the truth or anything like it.' Did the witness intend to prosecute the *Post* for libel?"

"There is always a lot of abuse flung about at election time. I shall have to consult my lawyer about it."

Referring to the murder of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria at Sarejevo, council said: "We do not know the cause of that murder."

"I may tell you I had nothing to do with it." (Laughter.)

Passing to Mr. Churchill's recent book, The World Crisis,* Mr. Hayes asked: "Now about your egotism; have you counted the number of I's in those two volumes? In 15 lines there are 13 and in 10 lines 10."

"I will try to cut them down in the next edition."

Lord Alfred Douglas. Lord Alfred's evidence dealt principally with his career as an editor. It was brought out, however, that he was an undischarged bankrupt. On being asked to leave the witness box, he burst forth: "I consider that I have been treated in a most grossly unfair way. I have not been allowed to put my case at all. I have not been able to tell why I wrote the articles and where I got the information from. It is the most abominable piece of unfairness I have ever seen in my life."

Mr. Justice Avery: "Will you leave the box? And don't make speeches to me!"

Mr. Justice Avery. In summing up, the Judge said that there was no doubt about the statements being libelous, and the only question was: Were they true? "Lord Alfred complains that his learned counsel has been hindered in putting his case before the Court. I am bound to say that in the course of my long experience I do not believe that any counsel in any court has ever been allowed greater latitude than has been allowed in this case. Mr. Hayes indulged in a mixture of the diatribe of politicians and vituperative abuse of Mr. Winston Churchill.

"Mr. Churchill has been criticized for not bringing these proceedings before. Most politicians are libeled; many Cabinet Ministers are libeled; and if they took action for the libel every time they were libeled they would be spending most of their time in the witness box instead of attending to their duties. Why, even judges are not immune from this kind of thing."

The Sentence. The jury, which was out for seven minutes, held that Lord Alfred Douglas had criminally libeled Mr. Winston Churchill. Mr. Justice Avery sentenced the new prisoner to six months in jail and permanently bound him over in the sum of £100 for good behavior, failing which he can be again imprisoned for a term of six months.

The case had ended. Lord Alfre'd waved a cheery farewell to his friends in Court as he marched off to his cell. Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill were inundated with congratulations.

* The World Crisis. Volume I was reviewed in Time, April 14; Volume II, Nov.

FRANCE

Complex Feminine Bill

10

A bill favoring woman suffrage, drawn up by M. Justin Godart, quondam Minister in the Clémenceau Cabinet, and signed by 83 other Deputies, with political faiths ranging from Conservative to Socialist, was introduced into the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Roulleaux-Dugage, Deputy, sponsored an amendment to include a "family vote by representation," which means that the father of a family should have as many votes in addition to his own as he has children. This amendment was referred to committee by a vote of 440 to 135.

A report on the bill, which is selfexplanatory, prepared by M. Joseph Barthélemy on behalf of the Universal Suffrage Commission, calls attention to the vote of 344 to 97 in favor of woman suffrage passed by the Chamber in 1919, but defeated later by the Senate: "The most important event which has occurred in the world to strengthen the vote of the French Chamber in 1919, giving to women the right to vote, took place in 1920, when woman's right to the suffrage became an integral part of the Constitution of the greatest democracy in the world, the United States. . . The 36th State necessary for amendment of the American Constitution was Tennessee, which ratified woman suffrage on Sept. 18, 1920. The vote was immediately certified by Secretary of State Colby, who declared that the 19th Amendment was now a part of the American Constitution, and in the November, 1920, elections women voted throughout the Union... Thus the United States, the greatest Republic in the civilized world, solemnly proclaimed the political equality of the sexes. More than 20 million American women are responsible by their ballots for framing and enforcing the laws of the United States.... Your commission asks you to do likewise, with the only difference that the age of the women who may vote in France shall be placed at 25 years, instead of 21."

For two days discussion of the Bill was swamped by a heavy sea of amendments, counter-amendments and other parliamentary devices. Friends of woman suffrage were adverse to Deputy Roulleaux-Dugage's children clause, others supported it because of its close relationship with the birth-rate problem, while the enemies of woman suffrage "tried to steer the discussions into a debate upon internal politics." At the end of the two days the bill had made no progress.

The Suffrage bill then read:
"Article 1—The right of suffrage be-

longs to all French citizens, men and women, aged 21.

"Article 2—The father of a family also shall exercise the right of suffrage on behalf of minor legitimate children of both sexes, as well as natural children the paternity of which is acknowledged before the proper authorities."

M. Manoury, Minister of the Interior, conferred with MM. Péret, Roulleaux-Dugage, Justin Godart, Briand, Varenne, Barthélemy. It was decided to ask the Chamber for a postponement until Dec. 20 in order to enable the Government to make a decisive stand on the question before the Suffrage Commission. The Chamber, however, defeated the Government's motion by 282 to 246 votes. After a further period of discussion, in which M. Andrieux, dean of the Chamber, further complicated the extremely complex problem by suggesting that Article 1 be treated separately, the bill had to be adjourned until Dec. 18.

Delegates representing the National Council of French Women, the Union for Woman Suffrage, the League for Rights of Women called at the Chamber and demanded that the bill be confined to Article 1 or that Deputy Justin Godart's bill for the enfranchisement of women of 25 or over be substituted for Article 2, Deputy Roulleaux-Dugage's measure.

The Government also was considering a bill to force every citizen to cast a vote. The *Echo de Paris* said that it was proposed "to penalize those who are too lazy or indifferent to vote by making a substantial increase in the tax assessments."

Painlevé vs. Clémenceau

M. Paul Painlevé, Premier of France for a brief period in 1917, has sought to put an end to the ex post facto argument between him and ex-Premier Clémenceau, as to which of them appointed Marshals Foch and Pétain to commands during the War. He published a new book entitled How I Appointed Foch and Pétain.

The argument centers around the discovery of General Foch, who was at that time in temporary retirement. Clémenceau claimed the honor of appointing him as Chief of the French General Staff in 1917, but M. Painlevé asserts in his book that he alone did the good deed.

The ambit of the book, like space, seems unconfined. The main part, however, is devoted to a vigorous defence of the author's character, which has

been much maligned by the French for weakness in dealing with treachery behind the lines. He terms all such niaiserie "legends" and proves that sedition in the Army had been cured by his pill before Clémenceau came on the scene. Following up the attack, he says that it was he and not Clémenceau who ordered the arrest of the most notorious traitors, notably Bolo Pasha.

M. Paul Painlevé was born in Paris in 1863, and in his early childhood was forced to go through the siege of that city in 1870. After having finished his studies, he became a professor at the Lille University and later returned to Paris as a professor in the Ecole Polytechnique. It was when he was there that he was rather unnecessarily drawn into the Dreyfus case. In politics he is violently anti-clerical, but is said to have too much ingenuousness in his character to make a good politician. Early in the War he was Minister of War under Premier Ribot. It is from about this time that his enmity for Clémenceau dates. Previously they were good if not cordial friends.

GERMANY

Down, Nearly Out

Chancellor Marx held his first reception of the foreign press representatives. In an address he spoke gloomily of the present situation, made it evident that Germany was at the end of her resources. Later, a semi-official statement said in part: "There can no longer be any doubt that the Reich Government, despite all its desperate endeavors to balance the budget by utmost economy measures, by stopping the note presses and by putting the taxes on a gold basis, cannot attain this objective without outside help. It cannot be done with our own means and our own strength."

The Marx Cabinet decided to make overtures to the French Government in a final effort to extricate the country from its terrifying financial and economic situation. Dr. von Hoesch, German Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, delivered a note to Premier Poincaré of France asking for the institution of direct negotiations between the two countries on the Ruhr and Rhineland territories.

M. Poincaré replied that there was now no objection to negotiating directly with the German Government, but that there could be no discussion of any subject which directly or indirectly implied revision of the Treaty of Versailles. As regards the Ruhr and

Rhineland, M. Poincaré said that his Government would not enter into any discussion on the question of restricting the powers of the Franco-Belgian authorities and the Interallied High Commission, which together control the Ruhr and Rhineland.

The Echo de Paris said: "Chancellor Marx is simply taking up the thread of the Cuno and Stresemann maneuvers."

Foreign Minister Streamann, in a speech in Berlin, said: "We are the sick limb of the European body politic." He mentioned a long list of indignities from which Germany had been forced to suffer and stated that Germany had never recognized and would never recognize the legality of the Ruhr occupation.

ITALY

Che Cosa Fà, Mussolini?

On the advice of Premier Mussolini, King Vittorio Emanuele adjourned the Italian Parliament, Great was the surprise throughout Italy!

Under the Constitution the King can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies at any time, but is bound to order new elections, which must take place within 70 days, and to convoke a session of the new Chamber within four months. The King did not dissolve the Chamber, he merely suspended the last session; but his action was interpreted throughout the length and breadth of Italy as forecasting a dissolution and a general election.

Fascist Deputy Acerbo, Under Secretary of State for Internal Affairs, cast cold water on the national enthusiasm for a general election by saying: "To close the Parliamentary session does not necessarily imply the dissolution of Parliament. If dissolution becomes necessary in the future, Signor Mussolini will announce it in due course . . Mussolini has not revealed the fundamental reason for his action to anyone."

Meanwhile, all Italy resounded with rumors as to the reasons which induced Signor Benito Mussolini to suspend the Parliamentary session. It was stated that the King had refused Mussolini's demand for an extension of his dictatorship. This rumor, as were most of the others, was speedily denied. Mussolini made a great secret of his future plans.

Whatever the reasons for this step,

it was perfectly obvious that the Fascista Party, which means Mussolini, had everything to gain and nothing to lose. Under the provisions of the Electoral Reform Bill (Time, May 28 et seq.) the Party with a plurality of votes obtains two-thirds of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies. On the basis of the last elections (1921) this would give the majority party 356 seats out of 535. For the Fascista Party this would mean an increase of 324 seats, in itself a very great advantage to Fascismo.

That Premier Mussolini contemplated ending the dictatorship and risking his power upon the decision



© Keystone
GIOVANNI GIOLITTI.
"It is a mistake to hold elections in winter!"

of the electorate, is meaningless. Fascism as a political theory is not really popular in Italy, but the Fascisti with Mussolini at their head are at the zenith of their popularity. The difference is that their means of acquiring power have not been condoned by a large number of Italians; but that the results obtained by them, from almost every point of view, have been deserving of unstinted praise from the nation. By virtually discarding the outward accoutrements of his dictatorial power, Mussolini can disarm his opponents while holding their favor, and so overshadow the Giolittists and the Radicals. As for the Catholic Party, it was thought likely that they will support the Fascisti, the resignation of Don Sturzo (TIME, July 23) pointing to the contrary.

Although Premier Mussolini's intentions were unknown, politicians

were taking it for granted that general elections would be held and were making their arrangements accordingly. Said ex-Premier Giolitti: "It is necessary that the country should have a chance to show what men represent its views. I believe the election should be held in April. It is a mistake to hold an election in winter. Fourteen years ago I made this mistake, which cost many votes as owing to the weather, the people in the mountain districts were unable to visit the polls."

RUSSIA

Recognized!

A despatch from Warsaw said laconically: "An exchange of documents took place today between Russia and Poland whereby Poland agrees to recognize the Union of Soviet Republics."

Problems

For some months now Russia has been in the grip of "a wave of strikes." These movements have been of a dual nature: 1) active resistance by cessation of work on the part of industrial workers; 2) passive resistance by the peasants, who cannot buy manufactured goods until prices fall.

The dangers of the situation to Sovietism (it is no longer possible to speak of Communism in Russia), are well appreciated by the Government, or more precisely by the Polit-Buro, the holy of holies in the Communist Party.

First, the industrial strikers, who are clamoring for wages due to them since last August, have it in their power to paralyze the Government by a complete stoppage of work. Even the *Pravda*, Moscow Communist Journal, declared that the situation was distressing, and that the trouble was likely to be aggravated unless firmly handled. In some cases the workers demanded not only their overdue pay, but deposits in industrial banks as a guarantee for regular wages in future.

Second, the peasants, who were said to be very discontented, can, if they choose, attack the Government by refusing to pay taxes and declining to sow more than enough grain for their own needs. The peasants' discontent is enhanced by their inability to buy from the industrial and commercial population who in turn are thus deprived of a market.

To deal with these dangers, the Government proposed a program: The in-

dustries are to be further concentrated -i. e., factories, which are producing goods that can be manufactured in other factories, are to be closed. This will mean a further swelling of the unemployed who already number about 800,000. On the other hand, the economy involved will, it was argued, reduce the cost of living. It is thus hoped that, by facing the situation squarely, and by warning the men that, although individual hardships cannot be avoided, the remedial measures are for the general good, the financial and economic problems of the country can be solved. Naturally the Government was not anxious to increase unemployment during the severity of a Russian winter, but in taking measures to do so, they showed both confidence in the workers and courage in their own convictions.

With the peasants the Government is even more concerned, because they represent the vast majority of the population. The establishment of land banks to aid them, and the reform of the cooperative associations on the prerevolutionary model were the measures brought forward. The principal feature of the reform of the cooperatives is that it will restore voluntary membership and will complete for the peasants that economic freedom laid down for them in the N. E. P. (New Economic Policy) formulated by M. Lenin, President of the People's Commissaries.

To President Coolidge

The following letter, based on U. S. President Coolidge's message to Congress (TIME, Dec. 17), was sent to the President by Georges Tchicherin, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Government, through the Russian Telegraph Agency, sole connecting link between the two countries:

the two countries:

It has been the constant endeavor of the Soviet Government to bring about a resumption of friendly relations with the United States of America based upon mutual trust. With this end in view it has repeatedly announced its readiness to enter into negotiations with the American Government and to remove all misunderstandings and differences between the two countries.

After reading your message to Congress, the Soviet Government, sincerely anxious to establish at last firm friendship with the people and Government of the United States, informs you of its complete readiness to discuss with your Government all problems mentioned in your message, these negotiations being based on the principle of mutual nonintervention in internal affairs. The Soviet Government will continue whole-heartedly to adhere to this principle, expecting the same attitude from the American Government.

As to the question of claims mentioned in your message, the Soviet Government is fully prepared to negotiate with a view toward its satisfactory settlement on the assumption that the principle of reciprocity will be recognized all around. On its part, the Soviet Government is ready to do all in its power so far as the dignity and interests of its country permit to bring about the desired end, of renewal of friendship with the United States of America.

(Signed) TCHICHERIN.

People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

(Signed) TCHICHERIN.
People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

Tsarist Coup?

Grand Duke Nicholas, cousin of Tsar Nicholas II (who with his family was reported to have been murdered by the Bolsheviki at Ekaterinburg), and one time Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Russian Army, was reported to



@ Paul Thompson THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS "Emigrés, en avant!"

be preparing for a "peaceful conquest" of Soviet Russia.

The Duke believed that the Russian people would recall the old rulers if they had a free choice. He appealed to Russian emigrés scattered all over the world, of whom there are said to be 2,000,000, to contribute one franc (about 5ϕ) per month for the dissemination of Tsarist propaganda in Russia with the object of delivering the people from the Bolsheviki and giving them a fair chance of holding a plebiscite for the election of a new Tsar.

The Duke's immediate object is to raise 100,000,000 rubles (\$51,400,000, pre-War rate) for his propaganda campaign. He appointed the Cossack General, Krasnov, as his aide-de-camp, and rented the Villa Choigny at Sauteny, Seine-et-Oise, as the temporary headquarters of the new movement.

This peaceful penetration program does not contradict the agreement recently reached by the Imperial Russian Family at Paris (TIME, Dec. 10), except regarding the recognition as Tsar of the Grand Duke Cyril by the family, which was guaranteed if the question were to arise in the future. The House of Romanov decided to back the Grand Duke Nicholas' plan, but promised to consider Tsar Nicholas alive. "If and when Russia is reconquered, should it be found that the Ekaterinburg murders really took place, the Russian people will be asked to hold a plebiscite for a new Tsar."

Furthermore, presupposing the fall of Bolshevism, the Tsarist régime will ask certain foreign Governments, including that of the U.S., to return "the 1,000,000,000 gold rubles (\$514,000,000) sent from Russia before the revolution and now deposited in various banks under Government guarantees." With this sum, it was believed that the restoration of the economic and social life of Russia may be accomplished without appealing to foreign nations for a loan.

The Theatre

There was some fear in Russia, whose dramatists are equal to any in the world, that the Soviet authorities in Moscow would suppress public performances of Alexis Tolstoy's play The Golden Book of Love, a light comedy which features Catherine the Great. It was felt that the Empress, being at the head of a Tsarist State, would be too much for the Bolsheviki.

At a private performance, witnessed by Minister of Education Lunarcharsky, who is in charge of theatres, it was considered that the play was "quite unworthy of the fuss made over it." "Which," said the theatre manager, on whose stage the play is to be reproduced, with delicate cynicism, "won't hurt the box office receipts, however." M. Lunarcharsky decided not to place a ban on the play.

The plot of the play is: "The beautiful young wife of an old, countrified Prince receives a copy of a rather gallant book of love with a letter from the Empress Catherine, announcing she intends to pay an unceremonious visit. A handsome young guardsman arrives as the Empress's vanguard and immediately begins to flirt with the girl Princess, whose imagination is stirred by the golden book. The husband intervenes, and a grotesque duel is cut short by the appearance of the Empress with one lady-in-waiting. The husband finds the latter's middle-aged charms so much more to his taste than those of the willful child he has married that the course of true love would undoubtedly run smooth were it not that the elderly Empress cannot resist the temptation to captivate her young soldier. He, too, discovers imperial experience outweighs youthful na-iveté and the poor little Princess is left lamenting.

"In the last act, while the Empress is resting after a hearty lunch, the young lady applies the maxims of the

golden book well enough to win back her admirer. The empress, at first piqued by the guardsman's disloyalty, finally relents and pairs off the couples anew with a truly autocratic disregard for marriage laws."

Notes

It was reported from Moscow that Bolshevik workmen had almost finished whitewashing the capital, i. e. giving it a coat of white paint. Said *The New York Times*: "The making white of the outside will not allow the Western World to condone the atrocities that have been committed behind them nor to see these whitewashed walls as other than whited sepulchres holding memories of dead men's bones."

In consequence of the murder of Mechislav Vorovsky at Lausanne (TIME, May 19) and the acquittal of one Conradi, his assassin, the Soviet Government issued instructions to the Russian police: "to revise carefully the lists of Swiss citizens now residing in Soviet territory and to make a separate list of those born in the Swiss Canton of Vaud [where the murder took place]." It was understood that the Government intends to deport all the Swiss from the Canton of Vaud who are living in Russia and all those who have recently entered the country, as a protest against the acquittal of Conradi.

AUSTRIA

Santa Claus Held Up

The Government employees in the Post and Telegraph Offices, having been refused increases in salaries and Christmas bonuses amounting to about 11,000,000,000 kronen, went on strike.

Thousands of sacks of mail were piled up in the post offices. The telegraphic and telephonic systems were paralyzed. The stock exchange was forced to close; the banks were prevented from doing business, owing to non-delivery of the foreign rate; ordinary trade in Vienna was brought to a standstill because no mail was distributed: the nation was faced with a gloomy Christmas.

The Government, cheery about the situation, held that its budget was controlled by the League of Nations and that it was under obligation not to abuse the trust in which other nations had placed their confidence.

SWEDEN

Nobel Prizes Presented

In the presence of King Gustavus, Cabinet ministers and foreign diplomats, the formal presentation of the Nobel Prize awards* for 1923 was made in Stockholm.

William Butler Yeats, winner of the Literature Prize (Time, Nov. 26), and Professor Friedrich Pregl of Austria, winner of the Chemistry Prize (Time, Dec. 17), received their awards in person. Robert W. Bliss, U. S. Minister to Sweden, received the Physics Prize on behalf of Professor R. Andrews Millikan (Time, Nov. 26); Sir Colville A. de R. Barclay, British Minister to Sweden, represented Doctors F. G. Banting and J. J. R. MacLeod, of Toronto, who jointly won the Prize for Medicine (Time, Nov. 5).

No Peace Prize for 1923 was awarded.

DENMARK

A Bad Scare

According to the Danish newspaper, Klokken Fem, King Christian X, aged 53, spent several hours in a highly nervous condition after having received a letter threatening destruction of his country residence, and the murder of the Queen, the Crown Prince and himself.

Precautionary measures were taken: sentinels doubled, ball ammunition issued, etc. Nothing happened. The Chief of Police at Copenhagen said he thought the letter was from a lunatic.

POLAND

Witos Falls

Premier Witos (TIME, June 18) and his Cabinet resigned owing to defeat in the Diet. It was expected that President Wojciechowski would ask a prominent business politician to form a business Cabinet. M. Maciej Rataj, Speaker of the Diet, also resigned.

SWITZERLAND

New President

By 189 to 30 votes the Federal Assembly elected Ernest Chuard of Lau-

* There are normally five awards—Literature, Medicine, Physics, Chemistry, Peace.

sanne, Vice President for 1923, President of the Swiss Confederation for 1924 in succession to Karl Scheurer of Berne, whose term of office expires Dec. 31 and who is not eligible for reëlection until the expiration of another year. Jean Musy of Fribourg was elected Vice President.

PORTUGAL

Exit Cabinet

Premier Antonio Machado handed the resignation of the Cabinet which has been in office for only one month, to President Gomes.

The Premier had asked the President to dissolve the Parliament, stating that the hostile majority made it impossible to govern. It was understood, however, that he declined to sanction the proposal. So the Cabinet resigned.

LATIN AMERICA

Mexican Scrap

The revolution in Mexico caused by a revolt of the Huertistas against the Obregon régime (Time, Dec. 17) pursued its course in eddying swirls across almost the entire country.

Comparatively minor claims were put forward by both sides; no decisive action took place. President Obregon launched a "great offensive" against the rebels in the West, but engagements between the two main bodies did not take place.

The general situation was classed as "very serious," and unbiased observers displayed no optimism regarding a speedy outcome of the struggle. It was impossible to prophesy the eventual outcome; reports from Mexico were contradictory.

Earthquakes

In Colombia a violent earthquake destroyed the small towns of Cumbal and Chile in the region of Ipiales near the Ecuadorian frontier. Volcanoes in the vicinity of the towns were reputed in active eruption. Eighty-five corpses were recovered from the ruins of Cumbal.

In Ecuador the town of Tulcan felt the same earthquake. The principal church collapsed, the artillery barracks were completely destroyed, nearly every house was damaged. Twenty-seven people were known to have perished. Red Cross delegations left Quito, the capital, for the zone.

BOOKS

Color of a City*

Dreiser Tells of Old Sam'l Clampitt's Junk-Yard, Etc.

The Story. These 38 prose sketches of New York-the New York of Chuck Connors and the unsophisticated Bowery and the old-time bread-line-range odd corners of the city and exhume most curious figures from the dust of the first decade of the century. The Log of A Harbor Pilot describes the tossing existence of that strange race of minor vikings, veteran pinochlers all. The Michael J. Powers Association portrays the glad-hand life of a typical East Side boss-derby-hatted ruler over 40,000 would-be Americans. The Car-Yard and the gigantic adventure of freight-smoke and bells-the places the dusty freight-cars have been, the things they have seen! The life of a track-walker on the subway, dodging 200 cannon-ball flyers a day for tiny wages—the sleights of a push cart man -the sandwich-men, those biting commentators upon our modern scheme of existence—the revivalists—the lovers of Little Italy—the bums—the men in the dark-the men in the storm-the men in the snow. Do you know of the white-draped cradle within the door of one of New York's great institutions where, every year for 60 years, poor mothers and rich, humble and proud alike, have laid their unwanted children in the arms of charity? Have you heard of the tarnished fame of Hell's Kitchen as it used to be? Sailors Snug Harbor, where a thousand old seamen find refuge and a little security after many storms; the Bowery Mission; the cheap, grudgingly-charitable men's hotel that Mr. Dreiser calls the "wayplace of the fallen;" old Samuel Clampitt's junk-yard on 135th Street by the Harlem River, with its stuttering hunched proprietor who kept savage Great Danes in his yard-Mr. Dreiser can take you to them all and many other singular nooks beside. A guide who has had extraordinary opportunities for observing every changing aspect of a great and diverse city for more than 15 years, who has a curious, stumbling power for description, he can set before you with every detail of reality, the queer places, persons and events that he has seen.

The Significance. Here is a book about a New York which has already become almost as much of a tradition as the New York of *The Age of Innocence*. The book is written by one of

*THE COLOR OF A GREAT CITY—Theodore Dreiser—Boni (\$3.50).

the pioneers of "realism" in America. Dreiser seeks to do for his city what Dickens did for his in *The Uncommercial Traveler* and in other sketches. The manners are different—the American attempt not quite so successful, on the whole, as the English one. But nevertheless, *The Color of a Great City* is crammed with a wealth of odd detail,



THEODORE DREISER

He saw Manhattan and lives in Los Angeles

vivid observation and strange information. Excellent reporting, readable and alive.

The Author. Journalist, editor, novelist, short story writer, playwright, philanthropist, essayist - Theodore Dreiser has been each in turn. He entered newspaper work at the age of 21. After a few months on the Chicago Daily Globe, he became dramatic editor and traveling correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and subsequently traveling correspondent of the St. Louis Republic. He was for some years employed in special editorial work for Harper's, Century and other large publishing houses. From 1907 to 1910 he was editor-in-chief of the Butterick publications (Delineator, Designer, New Idea, English Delineator). In 1907 he was also engaged in organizing a National Child Rescue Campaign. Among his novels are: Sister Carrie, The Genius, The Titan, Jennie Gerhardt. In 1919 he published Hey, Rub-a-Dub-Dub, a volume of essays.

Of German ancestry, he was born at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1871, educated in the public schools and at the University of Indiana. Married, he lives in Los Angeles.

First Poems

Poets Keep on Publishing Books

HARMONIUM - Wallace Stevens -Knopf (\$2.00) matches its odd, bright cover. The titles of the poems show the mood. Peter Quince at the Clavier, The Comedian as the Letter C, Hymn from a Watermelon Pavilion, Colloquy with a Polish Aunt, "princox, citherns, toucans, gasconade." Intellectual gymnastics, the tight-lipped playfulness of a strange imagination, sonatas for the piccolo-much that is merely sterile grotesquery - occasionally individual beauty, unfashionably arrayed but genuine-half-a-dozen or a dozen poems, firm-fibred, original, distinguished, ensuring for Mr. Stevens a small but positive niche in the imaginary Valhalla of American poetry. A minor poet of uncompromising intelligence who may outlast many would-be majors.

MASQUERADE—Ben Ray Redman— McBride (\$1.50). An interesting young critic who is one of the best translators we have collects his verse. Influence of T. S. Eliot, influence of sonnets, classic and modern, some satire, pleasingly keen, capability, technique, promise, no great originality, a mind that has not quite found itself, a voice a little too fond of the accent of other poetic voices. But still, capability, technique, promise—no more unusual promise than in the case of several others, but indubitably present nevertheless.

Body of This Death-Louise Bogan -McBride (\$1.50). A little too much technique—a careful straining for oversimplicity that defeats its own end. Enormous polish employed unimportantly-rigid, neat little effigies frozen in their tight molds. There are some lovely and successful lyrics among the 28 poems that compose the traditionally slender and beautifully printed volume, but they are rare. Perfect control in the rest, excellence of diction, frequent excellence of image and epithet, but nothing more. All the promise in the world, but Body of This Death has not been judged as promise but as performance. So far Miss Bogan merely shows great aptitude and considerable technical skill.

Three first books of poems—all well worth possessing by anyone interested in modern American verse, in spite of any reviewer's criticisms. Poets do keep on publishing books of poems.

Johan Bojer To Meet Him..: Is Disappointing

There has always been something immediately stirring, especially romantic for me in the mere mention of a Norwegian fjord. Perhaps that is because Thor and Loki were companions of earliest childhood. Nor will I ever forget the surveys and power of the first chapter of The Great Hunger. It had the breadth of sky and the mystery of rock and sea. To meet the author of such a book is necessarily a little disappointing. Bojer is slow, slight, would be almost dapper, were it not for keenness of eye, vigor of movement and ruggedness of countenance. He speaks English with difficulty. His lecturing in the U.S. was largely to Scandinavian organizations. The day I heard him he paid a glaring, a vociferous tribute to Frank Norris.*

Bojer is of Scandinavian peasant stock. His youth was one of struggle and poverty, but he soon learned to dream. The essential poet in him developed early. He himself says: "The best education for any child is a window through which it may gaze upon some fairy world." A youth spent near the wild sea and on the wild crags, listening to the stories of peasant women, tending flocks in the mountains—there could be no better for the development of a mind which was later to bring to a great understanding of the human heart a strong and liberal philosophy.

Bojer was educated in a military school at Trondhjem where the boys received free teaching and keep and even a little pay. Here, he says, he heard Knut Hamsun, who was already well known as a writer, lecture. Later, he became a clerk in an office; then, what he calls a "literary tramp," acting as newspaper correspondent, writing books, reading much. After he was married and became a householder he settled down at Hvalstad near Christiania, where he now lives with his family.

There is a sense of prophecy and of deep moral values in Bojer's books. They are all books which would like to bring to humanity something of the nobility of sea and mountain moods. Llewellyn Jones says of them:

"What saves Bojer's novels from being didactic and therefore misleading is his adherence to the great truth that there is no such thing as a science of ethics but that there is such a thing as an art of conduct. You cannot make general rules of conduct, for every case has its not to be duplicated features. Human situations are not like the situations of geometry, infinitely repeatable. But the general 'lie of the land' in the case of an author may at least be indicated roughly."

New Books

The following estimates of books much in the public eye were made after careful consideration of the trend of critical opinion:

HIDDEN LIVES-Leonora Eyles-Boni (\$2.50). Francis Reay, English curate, was one of those unhappily fanatical self-flagellants of religion obsessed with putting away the sins of the flesh. Helen Clevion, doctor, sane and modern, had no sympathy for his bigotry but fell in love with him, nevertheless. The tragic working-out of their story crazed Francis and ruined Helen's career and her chance for any normal happiness, but she would not let it break her completely, for she was made of enduring stuff. An unpleasant, bitter, well executed novel that centers about the clash between ancient and modern concepts of real morality.

CROATAN — Mary Johnston — Little Brown (\$2.00). The adventure of Raleigh's lost colony in Virginia—the settlers who disappeared, leaving only the name "Croatan" cut in a tree, and were never found again by their English kin. The novel offers a fictional solution of their disappearance and traces the romance of Virginia Dare, the first white child born in the colony. As a tale, it is swift, exciting, skillfulin the best vein of that historical fiction which ranks below the finest. As history, it offers at least an ingenious hypothesis in answer to one of the strangest riddles in the story of the U.S.

31 Stories—by Thirty and One authors—Appleton (\$2.50). A collection of short stories by Wells, Bennett, Chesterton, Galsworthy, Rebecca West, A. E. Coppard, Stacy Aumonier, Quiller-Couch and other English writers. Short story addicts may rave at the omission of this or that personal favorite, but, on the whole, the collection strikes a high average and at the estimated price of 8¢ per story should prove a boon to the economical book-buyer who wants his money's worth in both quantity and quality.

FEET OF CLAY-Margaretta Tuttle-Little Brown (\$2.00). The wicked rich, not too wicked to be somewhat plausible. The industrious and noble poor, who suffer the minor scorns of life with equanimity and are always rewarded with limousines in the last chapter. The love-story of a girl who tastes both riches and poverty, and, by heroically choosing Good Hard Work instead of Idle Luxury, eventually manages to eat her cake and have it too. Mrs. Tuttle has so shrewdly mixed reality and bunk, plausibility and blatant theatrics in Feet of Clay that her success as a popular fiction-writer of the Gene Stratton-Porter school seems assured. Marvelous pap for mental 14year olds.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

The Call of the Canyon. Glenn Kilbourne survives gassing in the War. But on his return the spectacle of his love fox-trotting and crap-shooting knocks him out. The Doctor ships him to Arizona, where a ravishing (but simple) ranchman's 'daughter nurses him back to health. Meanwhile the fox-trotter and crap-shooter runs out to Arizona for a personally conducted tour of inspection. A bad old villain chases her through a fearful storm to a deserted cabin. The hero rescues her, but she returns to fox-trotting. There is still the ranchman's daughter. Marjorie Daw, Lois Wilson, Richard Dix and Noah Beery wind this yarn into a skein of considerable entertainment.

Man from Brodney's. prehensive ignorance, possibly pardonable, of the works of George Barr Mc-Cutcheon prevents comparison herein of his novel and this resultant picture. His curiously exotic imagination has taken a group of characters to a strange island rich in jewel mines. Dying, the owners left a will which would return the treasures to the natives unless their son and daughter married. Fortuitously involved are a beautiful foreign Princess and one Hollingsworth Chase, American adventurer. The walking delegate of the Natives' Union, local No. 1, argues that the matter may best be settled by massacring the whole white contingent. Nine or ten thousand natives are acting on his advice when an American gunboat hears the rumpus, drops a shell in the courtyard of the besieged château, details a platoon of marines. The masses of natives melt. The château, the mines, the people are saved. To make it completely safe for 100% Americanism, the Princess, foregoing her regal alliances, decides that plain Mrs. Hollingsworth Chase is good enough for her.

Lucretia Lombard. When a subtitle announces that Destiny rules the lives of men, the beholder can be normally confident that a catastrophic coincidence is about to explode under the plot. In the present case it is a dynamited trestle over which two lovely young women in their nightgowns are fleeing from a forest fire. This forest fire is an excellent example of the thing the movies do exceptionally well. By itself it makes the picture eminently worth while.

But to bring the females back to earth after the explosion. The bride who shouldn't have been married to the hero at all is abruptly submerged in the rapids below. With the odd angle of the triangle eliminated, the other two merge happily into a straight line and follow it to the nearest church.

^{*} Bojer stated that, in his opinion, Frank Norris was the world's greatest novelist.

THE THEATRE

The Best Plays

These are the plays which, in the light of metropolitan criticism, seem most important:

Drama

TARNISH—A study in sex relations, pure and profane, conclusively demonstrating that men are a bad lot.

RAIN—A study in sex relations, pure and profane, demonstrating that missionaries are a bad lot.

THE LADY—A study in sex relations, pure and profane, bearing witness that artists are a bad lot.

"LAUGH, CLOWN, LAUGH!"—A study in the sex relations, pure and profane, proving the latter are more successful.

QUEEN VICTORIA—An indication that small portions of the populace still yearn for sweetness and light.

Comedy

AREN'T WE ALL?—Cyril Maude tickling that particular portion of the ribs sensitive to satire on the fallibilities of matrimony.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC—Walter Hampden resuming his brilliant success in Rostand's classic.

MEET THE WIFE—If your wife or mother has a habit of entertaining visiting British novelists you simply must bring her around to this play some evening.

THE POTTERS—Staccato commentary on the kind of man George F. Babbitt might have been had he never made any money.

THE NERVOUS WRECK — Rampant farce regarding the irrevelancy of pink pills in the great open spaces.

The Swan—Sparkling synthesis of a brilliant comedy, consummate acting, perfect production. The family troubles of modern European royalty.

Spring Cleaning—Wit and wisdom from the super-sophisticated philosophers of the English drawing-room.

The Changelings—The most imposing cast of the season amiably occupied with a comedy of modern marriage.

Song and Dance

Amid the considerable variety of strictly frivolous entertainment currently displayed, these stand among the leaders: Poppy, Music Box Revue, Wildflower, Topics of 1923, Ziegfeld Follies, Mr. Battling Buttler, Runnin' Wild.

New Plays

The Business Widow. Concentrate for a moment on this title. Does not the image of a lovely wife, pining at home for the affection which an impercipient husband had diverted to his bills and invoices, immediately arise? And does not memory distinctly stir with recollection of numerous encounters



LOLA FISHER
"Someone once said he didn't like her"

with this problem in the Theatre? It does and it has. Furthermore, the wife follows dramatic tradition slavishly by winning him back with jealousy. The possibilities of this plot petered out some time ago. To rejuvenate it some ingenious genius was required to put his brains upon the rack. Unhappily the German authors and the American adapter seem to have foregone this necessary process. Their play falls, therefore, into the vast field of inconsiderable amusement. It has its bright lines; yet all lines that glitter are not necessarily dramatic gold.

The important feature of the proceedings is the joint presence of Leo Ditrichstein and Lola Fisher. Mr. Ditrichstein has forsaken for the nonce his vast capacity for random love affairs and settled down to a display of his considerable talent as a human being of normal impulses. Regarding Miss Fisher, there is virtually nothing to say. Somebody once said he didn't like her. He wasn't even put under observation. He was buried the next day at noon.

Heywood Broun: "Nothing more than one of the thousand and one modern versions of The Taming of the Shrew."

Saint Joan*

G. B. S. Proves Himself an Incorrigible Idealist

George Bernard Shaw presented to the world, with the season's greetings, three gifts—a play, a speech, a remark.

The remark he sent through Collier's Weekly in response to a typically American request for his views on Santa Claus. The remark was: "Santa Claus be blowed!—(signed) G. Bernard Shaw, Adelphi Terrace, London."

The speech, copies of which are disseminated by the Fabian Society of London, discussed the question: "Is Civilization Desirable?" Shaw answerered that whether or not it is desirable it is rapidly being destroyed. "But," added the mocking, mordant, misanthropic Shaw, "nobody will take any notice of me. Nobody ever has."

And now the world, tired of this giver of evil gifts, ready to kick him out of the age which, in spite of him, is so much like him, discovers that the old man has brought back to life a brave and beautiful and altogether lovely and lovable creature—Joan of Arc.

It is not to be expected that the Joan, brought to us by Shaw, is the Joan of our first love. She does not trail clouds of glory, nor converse with winged angels, nor does she fasten her locks within the confines of a regulation halo. She is the lass rather than the Maid.

God told her to do something. Stirred by the strange blind loyalty of ignorance, she did it. When the day came for her to die on a blazing woodpile she did not understand. God had not explained to her the historical values of martyrdom.

Withal she is a masterful character with an instinctive rather than conscious mastery. The accepted weapons of her sex she disregards. She is on a man's errand and she deals with men manfully. In the cast of 28 characters she is the only woman. Yet when the need arises none can bear himself with a finer masculinity than she.

Shaw's play is totally modernized. English, and even American slang salts the speeches of his characters. His mocking wit runs through it. Yet even Shaw's wit cannot destroy Shaw's emotion. In the writing of this play the old sinner and cynic writes himself down as an incorrigible idealist.

^{*}Shaw's play, Saint Joan, will be produced in Manhattan by the Theatre Guild, Dec. 28.

Notes

Impending productions in London are: Lord Adrian by Dunsany, Monckton Hoffe's The Lady Cristilinda, The Perfect Fit (adapted from the American A Tailor-Made Man) and a revival of Paddy the Next Best Thing. During the holidays Gladys Cooper, the most popular actress in England, will play the annual Peter Pan revival. Miss Cooper comes to America in March for production in a few of her most noted London successes.

The Hardy players presented at Dorchester, England, Thomas Hardy's new play, The Famous Tragedy of the Queen of Cornwall. Said The Times (London): "The action is swift and strong without interruption. The poetry is clear-cut and precise."

Of major importance on the French theatrical horizon is the coming La Dame Aux Camélias with Ida Rubinstein in the title rôle.

. . .

Far in the future Manhattan is promised a glimpse of Sacha Guitry and his noted wife, Yvonne Printemps. They have signed contracts for an American tour, but previous obligations in Paris will delay them until 1925.

Lucien Guitry and Mlle. Spinelli (French favorites seen several seasons ago at the Ziegfeld Frolic) have the leading parts in Le Lion et la Poule, by Sacha Guitry, the first important production of the Paris season.

Arriving last week in Manhattan was Luigi Pirandello, Italian author of the fantastic Six Characters in Search of an Author. Signor Pirandello is a professor of philosophy at the Normal College in Rome. His first visit to America will be devoted to lecturing and inspecting the Pirandello cycle of several plays which Brock Pemberton will present in the middle of January.

The rumor flies that Elsie Ferguson will appear with Sidney Blackmer in a play from the Hungarian by Zoë Akins, to be directed by David Burton, who did so magnificently with *The Swan*.

Raquel Meller, extraordinary Spanish actress, has been forced by illness to postpone her American engagements. She will not be seen here until next Fall.

Interior-decorated, magnificent, "like the shining face of a lady friend that has been lifted," the Hippodrome (Manhattan), re-opened as a Valhalla of Vaudeville. The seating capacity is now 6,100, making it the "largest vaudeville theatre in the world."

MUSIC

Rosenthal, the Wit

Equipped with, among other things, a mustache in no wise cropped short after the fashion of the day, but flowing in the largeness of the decade before last, Moriz Rosenthal played his first recital in New York. For half of a normal lifetime he has stood as a symbol of all-around pianistic mastery. And in his recital he displayed the prodigious technique that has become a tradition of him and he displayed as well an imposingly architectural interpretation of Liszt and Beethoven. But Rosenthal enjoys a distinction other than purely musical, that of a wit.

"He has a most acidulous gift of jibes and satire," said Arthur Bodanzky of the Metropolitan Opera House and the Friends of Music the other day. "No person, no moment is safe from his railleries. But everybody knows that it is Rosenthal, whose uncontrollable vice is sharp pointed jocularity. And nobody minds. A violinist played a sonata by Erich Korngold, whose father, the most important music critic in Vienna, is rather remarked for pushing his son's musical fortunes. Afterward a friend of the violinist said to him: 'Why did you play that sonata? It is bad. It isn't even grateful.'

"'The sonata isn't grateful, but the father is,' loudly commented Rosenthal who was standing nearby."

Rosenthal, by way of keeping up his jocose reputation, had challenged Vladimir de Pachmann (TIME, Sept. 10) to a pianistic duel. Whether this will consist of seeing who can run an octave with the greatest speed by the stopwatch or whether they will throw pianos at each other has not been determined. In any case, however, Rosenthal insists that the rules be such that if de Pachmann makes any of his famous remarks during the combat there shall be counted a foul.

Shakespeare

The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra the other evening gave a program of all Shakespeare, that is to say of orchestral pieces written to illustrate some Shakesperian theme. This interesting selection of music, ably conducted by Fritz Reiner, consisted of Korngold's Much Ado About Nothing, Wechsler's overture As You Like It, Berlioz' Queen Mab, Mendelssohn's Midsummer Night's Dream. This piquantly balanced the well known against the little known.

Music written to Shakespeare affords interesting observation. Most of it is not so good, and very few pieces rise to the remotest inkling of the grandeurs of the original. Especially is this true of the Shakesperian plays made into operas. Both librettos and music are sad mirrorings. Verdi's Otello and Falstaff, with their scholarly librettos by Boito are the only operatic compositions that ascend within sight of Shakespeare. They are not faithful to the poet in spirit—they sober down his great madness, adding to it a classical and austere elegance of form.

Marta Reborn

On April 18, 1920, the great Caruso played in *Marta* for the last time. The opera was not again played by the Metropolitan Opera Company until last week. Then *Marta* was produced with Mr. Beniamino Gigli in Caruso's rôle of Lionel. There was new scenery by Joseph Urban and new comedy business embellishing "one of the most delectable of the tutti-frutti operas." Mme. Alda was lovely as Lady Harriet and Mr. Gigli was lovelorn. His voice was a delight "only exceeded by the great Caruso."

A Son Recalls

Siegfried Wagner, son of the great composer, published in Stuttgart a volume of *Erinnerungen* (Recollections). It is a rambling memoir, as the name implies, written by a genial, chatty man from the standpoint of one who knew the famous Richard as kind papa, and the stern Cosima as affectionate mamma.

There are accounts of youthful visits with his father to Italy, of the personality of Liszt, of encounters with the great of all varieties. There is an interesting account of the first time he heard his mother play—for during Wagner's lifetime she was so devoted to her husband that she neglected the piano:

On the 13th of February I sat in the salon working at the piano. In came my mother and went to the grand. She began to play. To my question as to what she was playing, she replied, with an abstract gaze, "Schubert's Lob der Tränen" (In Praise of Tears). A few minutes later the valet brought news that my father was very ill. Never shall I forget how my mother dashed through the door. . . . When I saw her in later years at rehearsals for the festival productions, representing rôles such as Kundry, Isolde, Sieglinde or Brünnhilde, my mind often reverted to that moment in Venice. Her impersonation was of ancient grandeur; I have seen its like but once upon the stage: the acting of Othello by Salvini, who was seventy years old at the time.

But the mark of Siegfried's own char-

But the mark of Siegfried's own character is equally well displayed in his *Recollections*. This short extract quoted in the book from his diary is sufficient evidence of an affirmative personality:

Extremely hot and threatening tempest. The Europeans are guzzling beer with ravenous thirst. I can't conceive of it. I'm happy with my tea and lemonade, and hate this everlasting whiskey and brandy.

ART

In Omar's Garden

It was eight centuries ago, in the year of the Hegira 517 (or A. D. 1123 by our calendar) that Omar Khayyám, the Anacreontic astronomer-poet of Persia, laid down his lute and passed with gentle stoic smile to the tomb he had chosen "in a spot where the north wind may scatter roses over it."

The present year of grace, 1923, therefore passes for Omar's 800th anniversary year. Two newly illustrated editions* of FitzGerald's English version of the Rubáiyat have been put on the market.

The more elaborate is illustrated by that brilliant but elusive lady who flashes about the dilettant magazines in purple seas of color-reproduction under the pseudonym of "Fish." The other illustrator, also an Englishwoman, is Hope Weston, who says she has tried to dip her paint-brush in star stuff to do justice to the "illumined unreason" of the Persian singer.

Both these artists depend upon color for their ultimate emotional expression, and Fish especially handles her medium with dashingly modern and exotic, not to say erotic, effect, combining it with glittering overlays of gold and silver and with rich arabesques of pen-andink design which suggest alternately Léon Bakst and the late Aubrey Beardsley. Hope Weston is more seriously thoughtful and mystic, in her endeavor "to visualize Khayyám as he appeared to his contemporaries—to study his mind before FitzGerald gilded his thoughts."

FitzGerald gilded Omar Khayyám, and Elihu Vedder's now classic illustrations have regilded FitzGerald. Vedder is academic, imaginative, poetic, and about everything else that he ought to be under the circumstances, except Persian. He is Roman, but not romantic.

It is the Vedder tradition evidently, that both Fish and Hope Weston are trying, in their respective manners, to get away from. Just how much nearer this brings them to Jamshid and Kaikobad may be a question, but certainly color helps out the illusion, sometimes magically—even though Fish seems oftener Parisian than Persian, and Hope Weston is rather like an orientalized English Rackham or Dulac.

One thing these passionate pictures do accomplish: they confirm a long-standing conviction that Omar will

never do for prohibition propaganda nor for an anchorite's amulet.

Now and again the mood of melancholy surges up—it is never very deep below the surface—and Fish draws three lovely veiled figures in black and silver for another wine-cup stanza, now of an elegiac turn:

Lo! some we loved, the loveliest and best

That Time and Fate of all their vintage prest,

Have drunk their cup a round or two before,

And one by one crept silently to rest.

Two Rembrandts

Rembrandt occupied much space in the art news of the week, and in a way which may be calculated to counteract the damaging effect of Dr. John C. Van Dyke's recent book of criticism and re-attribution entitled *Rembrandt and His School* (TIME, Oct. 15).

Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia refused a check for \$520,334 with which Prince Felix Yusupov of Russia (TIME, Dec. 3) would fain buy back or "re-capture" two Rembrandt portraits, heirlooms in his family for 200 years, but conditionally acquired by Mr. Widener in August, 1921. The refusal was an impressive demonstration of the undiminished potency of the great Dutch master's name.

Events leading up to the lawsuit in which the affair has now become involved:

In the Summer of 1921, Prince Yusupov, whose family was once reputed the "richest in Russia," found himself in financial straits. To raise immediate cash, he had already hypothecated these two historic Rembrandts, smuggled out of Soviet Russia in a manner still unexplained, for the admittedly inadequate sum of 45,000 pounds sterling.

juncture Mr. Widener (whose private gallery at Lynnewood, in the Elkins Park suburb of Philadelphia, contains a dozen or more of the finest Rembrandt canvases that ever have been brought out of Europe, including that celebrated landscape chef d'oeuvre The Mill) intervened, and paid or advanced as a loan to Prince Yusupov 100,000 pounds sterling, taking over the two paintings as security. It was announced at the time that he had purchased them outright, and evidently Mr. Widener himself preferred to view the transaction in that light, as he tightened it up with an iron-clad agreement, signed by the Prince, to the effect that the latter was to forfeit all right to the paintings unless on or before Jan. 1. 1924, he should pay back the £100,000 plus 8% interest dating from Aug. 1, 1921.

This is what Prince Yusupov is now trying to do, and is prepared to do, so far as having the cash in hand is concerned. He has proffered a check for \$520,334, representing the current value of 100,000 pounds sterling plus 29 months' interest at 8%—a profit for Mr. Widener of \$155,334 on his money investment, if he chooses to take it in that way.

But Mr. Widener does not so choose. He wants the pictures—not the financial profit. Even so, he is well ahead of the game, for this particular pair of portraits could be marketed for a good deal more than £100,000 if they are genuine Rembrandts, or even if painted by Vermeer of Delft, as Dr. Van Dyke somewhat fantastically asserts in his disquieting book. The figure mentioned at the time of Mr. Widener's "purchase" two years ago was \$750,000.

And now, at the eleventh hour, when the young Russian nobleman attempts to reclaim the family heirlooms in the teeth of a harsh condition which must be fulfilled to the letter, he finds himself confronted with further obstacles, all in that remarkable agreement.

According to Mr. Widener's lawyers, it was nominated in the bond that in no case should Prince Yusupov be permitted to redeem his Rembrandts merely to sell or pawn them again. In fact, he is not supposed to buy back his treasures until "the terrible conditions in Russia have readjusted themselves," and the war-impoverished Prince "finds himself in the position to keep and personally enjoy these wonderful works of art."

Virtually, then whatever the reason the unlucky Yusupov wants back his Rembrandts, he must wait until the present Soviet régime in Russia is overthrown and the imperial Romanovs are restored to power, before he can make good money talk and reclaim the traditional family art possessions.

The case will make a pretty spectacle to watch in the courts.

The two paintings in question are half-length portraits of a man and a woman, a somewhat bourgeois-looking pair, 17th Century Dutch in type as well as in dress—the man with lace collar and cuffs, the woman wearing all her jewelry and holding an ostrich feather fan in her right hand. The date assigned to the two canvases is 1660, and they are superb specimens of the grand manner in portrait-painting—even though, as Dr. Van Dyke opines, "Rembrandt probably never saw either one of them."

^{*}The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyám—Dutton—illustrated by "Fish," \$7.00; illustrated by Hope Weston, \$3.00.

EDUCATION

An Academician

The Institute of France elected Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. The vote was given "in recognition both of President Butler's intellectual leadership in America and of his friendship for France as expressed during and since the World War." The only other American member is Woodrow Wilson. Theodore Roosevelt also enjoyed the honor. It is the seat left vacant by the death of Viscount Bryce, which Dr. Butler now takes.

The Institute is composed of five bodies: the French Academy, the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, the Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. The first is the most famous, but all have interesting histories, beginning in the 17th Century when they were founded. The Institute, abolished during the French Revolution, was revived by Napoleon Bonaparte.

Napoleon designed the uniform to be worn by members, which consists of "a dark green claw-hammer coat covered with embroidered palm leaves, trousers of the same hue, a cocked hat with green feathers, a court sword."

President Butler, in addition to administering the largest of American universities and participating in the affairs of the Republican Party, makes frequent visits to Europe and has a wide acquaintance among educators and statesmen there.

Among the foreigners who have been elected to the Academy are Eleutherios Venizelos, Cardinal Mercier, Professor Masaryk and the late William E. Gladstone.

Dalton Plan

In London was held a conference on the Dalton Plan for (English) Secondary Schools. Later a report was issued by the Dalton Association.

Author, Aim. The author of the plan is Miss Helen Parkhurst, Director of the Children's University School of New York. Its aim is to extend to pupils in secondary departments the opportunities for self - development which have long been granted to children in the more modern primary schools. The class room is to be a freer place than usual, the teacher taking the position of a friend and adviser rather than a taskmaster, and the students gathering in natural groups for the working out of problems which have been suggested rather than assigned. Each room is to be a laboratory in one way or another, with its own library, maps and other apparatus easily accessible to the inquiring student. For certain studies it is suggested that weekly or monthly meetings are sufficient, at which times the teacher can receive reports from the pupil upon the progress of his work. In French, for instance, a library of suitable books will be provided, and the students encouraged to read and talk among themselves.

Difficulties. The practical diffi-culties seem to be two. In the first place, especial care must be exercised in the estimate of the work which the individual student is capable of doing without waste of time, and in the second place, teachers with sufficient imagination and personality are hard to find. But the search for the latter is worth while, and under ideal conditions it should be possible to furnish the students what they require. The ideal conditions include money for space and equipment. The crowded state of most American high schools would be an unfortunate obstacle to the perfecting of the scheme in this country. But the plan, where it does not involve a meaningless kind of freedom, has great educational value, and the means may in time be worked out.

There are about 2,000 schools using the Dalton plan in England; and from 100 to 200 in the U. S. Miss Parkhurst went to England two years ago to lecture, and has just begun lecturing in the U. S. Her book (Education on the Dalton Plan—Dutton, \$2.00) has been translated into several languages, including Norwegian, German, Russian. She will leave the U. S. on March 20 for a trip to Japan—to explain her system there.

Notes

At Northwestern University, President Walter Dill Scott announced a gift of \$3,000,000 to establish Medical School from Mrs. Montgomery Ward, widow of the mail order merchant.

In Manhattan at Columbia University, was laid the cornerstone of a \$1,000,000 School of Business building, to be completed before next year.

At Cambridge, Edward G. Wesson, a Harvard junior, wrote an article for the Gadfly, a "liberal" periodical, claimed that all his fellow students fall into one or another of four groups—"high level actives," "resident miscellanies" and "nonresident workmen." The "high level actives" (exclusive boarding school men) "run the college."

RELIGION

Phanar's Throne

As Stamboul is the native section of Constantinople, so Phanar is the Greek section of Stamboul. In Phanar have lived for 200 years Greek families who have kept aloof from Turks and other Asiatics. In Phanar are the throne and palace of the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, most notable prelate of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Since Thursday of last week a new Patriarch has sat on Phanar's throne. He is Gregory VII.

From the village of Chalcedon, on the Asiatic shore, Gregory VII crossed over to Phanar in a caïque, accompanied by the Archbishops of Brusa and New Caesarea. Where the marble steps of the Ecumenical palace go down to the waters of the Bosphorus, he was met by the Metropolitans of Nicaea and of Cyzicus. Taking his arms they led him to the palace gate. The chief secretary of the Holy Synod read him the canon of election. The Archbishop of Caesarea gave him the pastoral staff.

Thence, in the care of four legates,* Gregory VII strode through the palace to the throne of St. John Chrysostom, the silver-tongued. He put on his gold cope and mitre, ascended the throne, read his first official address, received congratulations. At high noon he went to a reception in the great room of the Phanar palace, crowded with diplomats and priests.

Death

The Interchurch World Movement of North America has applied for Court permission to dissolve. It is dead.

The Interchurch plan encompassed the greatest vision of any religious movement in this hemisphere. It attempted two things specifically:

1) To get coöperation among Protestant denominations, involving actual amalgamation in small towns and villages which had many superfluous churches. Here was a practical attempt at church union.

2) To investigate industrial conditions and to arouse public sentiment against injustice in industry. This was a venture into a highly controversial field where many conservatives believed the Church should not go. Its report on the steel strike was a victory for the Movement, but was a leading cause of its final defeat. In its clash with Judge Gary (Time, June 4, July 16, Aug. 13, Aug. 20), the Movement came off with honors. In its resulting clash with

*Representatives of the Patriarchs of Jerusalem, Antioch, Alexandria, Belgrade.

its constituents in the churches, it lost.

The Interchurch World Movement was essentially a liberal one. Conservatives opposed it from the beginning. The Movement dies, as Fundamentalists come to the fore.

Application for dissolution was made by its directors, including: James M. Speers, John R. Mott, John A. Marquis, Raymond B. Fosdick.

Federal Council

Recommendations of the Columbus, O., meeting of the Federal Council of Churches, of which Robert E. Speer, Presbyterian, is President, included:

- 1) World Court.
- 2) League of Nations "or some more effective substitute."
 - 3) Enforcement of Prohibition. Individual Utterances:
- 1) General Secretary Charles S. MacFarland said that the fabric of European Protestantism is crumbling, is in danger of collapse. Protestants have suffered most (Germany is chiefly Protestant). American churches must help with \$1,500,000.

2) Bishop McDowell, Methodist, of Washington, D. C., said the trouble with the world is more personal than economic; it is the collapse of character.

lapse of character.

3) Dr. Samuel Guy Inman urged withdrawal of the U. S. Naval Mission in Brazil in order to stop the armament race in South America.

War

Baptists. Episcopalians. Methodists. Presbyterians.

Here are the four great creed-bearing* denominations of Protestantism in the U. S. Today they have one thing in common: a dispute. It is a dispute between old-timers and new-timers. The old-timers call themselves Fundamentalists. The new-timers don't call themselves anything, but they are called Modernists. This fact is of elementary importance. It reveals that the old-timers are organized, that the new-timers are not. The old-timers are forcing the new-timers to organize. Last week, as never before, clergymen throughout the country began to "take sides."

Now, the big question in the mind of the man-on-the-street is this: Is the dispute mostly hot air? Or, is the dispute the beginning of a religious war? If it develops into a religious war, it will disturb the peace of every community; it will affect local and national

* The Congregationalists, for the most part, leave creedal matters to individual churches.

politics; it may touch business, in which case, it affects the man-on-the-street.

At the moment, the dispute is no more than a dispute. But angry words are flying.

"It is a shamefully incidental scrap in which the evangelical church is engaged," said Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick (Modernist) last week. On the contrary, Rollin Lynde Hartt (Modernist) after a trip from coast to coast, reports that the row has just begun, that Fundamentalists everywhere are planning a real fight to kill Modernism.

The first skirmish is begun. It centers about the First Presbyterian Church, Manhattan, where Dr. Fosdick, Baptist, preaches most every Sunday.



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Dr. Leighton Parks

"Are you afraid to try Bishop Lawrence?"

Three Presbyterian ministers lead the fight to oust Dr. Fosdick from that Presbyterian pulpit. One is Dr. Maitland Alexander of Pittsburgh. He is a rigid man, pastor of the biggest and richest Presbyterian church in Pittsburgh, himself rich. He is also President of the Board of Directors of Princeton Theological Seminary, famous for its changeless conservatism from generation to generation. The second leader is Dr. Walter D. Buchanan, pastor of the Broadway Presbyterian Church of New York City. He is an accepted spokesman of Fundamentalism. The third is Dr. John McNeill, of Manhattan. Dr. McNeill is of less importance nationally, but is the best orator of the three, and is conspicuous because most of the prominent Presbyterian clergymen in New York are not Fundamentalists.

Last week 1,000 ministers, Fundamentalists, met in Philadelphia. Dr. Alexander talked about "our offensive and defensive program." His point was that Fundamentalists would not get out of the Presbyterian Church but that Modernists would be forced to get out. "Let them get out," repeated

Dr. Buchanan, and from a thousand throats came back the answer: "Amen."

A few days later the call-to-thecolors was sounded in New York. Said Dr. Alexander: "Social radicals can join the Rand School. Germans can go to Germany. Why cannot they (Modernists) go where they are welcome?"

Simultaneously appeared *The Presbyterian*, accusing the Presbytery of New York of standing in 'defiant challenge' because it has not yet ousted Dr. Fosdick, and bitterly resenting the appearance of a monthly magazine to be called *The Church Tower*, in which Dr. Fosdick's sermons and news of the First Church will be disseminated.

Last May, the annual meeting of Presbyterians at Indianapolis took steps to oust Dr. Fosdick. But he remains. If he is not ousted before next May, the Fundamentalists will be angrier than they now are.

The Fundamentalists in the Episcopal Church quickly followed the lead of the Fundamentalists in the Presbyterian Church. Sixty-five bishops went down to Dallas, Texas (TIME, Nov. 26). They issued a pronouncement commanding every clergyman to teach the Apostles' creed word for word, literally. At the same time the rector of a parish in Fort Worth, Texas, was charged with heresy and was told that he would be summoned to trial. The rector is Lee W. Heaton.

But no sooner did the bishops leave Texas than clergymen in every state denounced them for their insistence on literal interpretation of the creeds and for their arrogation of the right to dictate the theology of their church. The Modern Churchmen's Union, headed by Dr. Elwood Worcester, rector of the fashionable Emanuel Episcopal Church of Boston, came out last week against the bishops. Money began to be collected for the defense of Mr. Heaton in his heresy trial.

The strongest blow for the Modernist cause was struck by a venerable rector in Manhattan-Dr. Leighton Parks, who has for many years shepherded the flock of St. Bartholomew's. He defied his reactionary bishop—William T. Manning. (Bishop Manning had been a conspicuous leader at the Dallas meeting.) Last Sunday, Dr. Parks entered his pulpit, without a cossack, but wearing the gown of a Doctor of Theology. And as such, he defended the denial of the virgin birth and the denial of other "fundamentals." He challenged Bishop Manning to bring him to trial, saying, in effect: "Why do you bring to trial a poor, friendless man in Texas? Are you afraid to try Bishop Lawrence or me? (Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts, is considered a Modernist.) And he added, that to try Bishop Lawrence would "shake the Church to its foundations."

MEDICINE

New Faces

"Plastic surgery" (or the reconstruction of physiognomies for either utilitarian or æsthetic reasons) is no mystery, and is practiced by many competent surgeons in every large city, says Dr. Morris Fishbein, associate editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association.*

Dr. Fishbein's discussion is of interest in view of the recent establishment of the International Clinic of Plastic Surgery at St. Andrew's Hospital, London, where some marvelous work of this nature has been done. Facial surgery is attracting wide attention in America because of the activities of Dr. Henry J. Shireson, Chicago surgeon who reconstructed the nose of Fanny Brice, vaudeville actress, but who was subsequently dubbed "nose quack" and was "chased out of New York" by the Daily News (Time, Oct. 29).

Plastic surgery, largely an outgrowth of the Great War, reached probably its greatest efficiency in American army hospitals. Pioneers on the other side, however, were Major H. D. Gilles, at the Queen's Hospital, Sidcup, who is now in charge at St. Andrew's, and the French surgeon Delagéniére, at Val-de-Grâce, Paris.

It was made necessary by the unusual number of jaw fractures and face injuries which occurred in the early intensive trench warfare. Lieutenant Colonel Vilray P. Blair, St. Louis surgeon, noted that few men were trained to treat such injuries, and organized the "Maxillo-Facial Service" in the U. S. Medical Corps, consisting of teams or units, each composed of a surgeon, an assistant and a dentist. Special schools were organized, men were sent into the French and British hospitals for observation, and eventually a maxillo-facial team was assigned to each base hospital center. Much of the success of such work depends upon the dentistry, as the making of splints for jaws is dental work, and perfect coordination between 'dentist and surgeon was essential. The aim of the Army work was not to improve on nature, but simply to attempt to restore lost parts and correct defects due to injuries and deep scars-in short to counteract mutilations in the best possible way. In many War hospitals, women artists were employed to make permanent records of the cases by drawings, water-colors, wax-work and clay modeling.

In civil life, of course, jaw injuries are uncommon, and facial surgery is largely of the plastic type, dealing with

the soft parts of skin and tissue. The chief drawback is the slowness of the process. A case may require a dozen operations before its discharge, for these things cannot be done in a single step. The anæsthesia and prevention of infection are of special importance. Much of the early War work was hampered by infection and lack of equipment. In plastic surgery flaps of skin and tissue are frequently moved from one part of the body to take the place of a defect in another. For instance, a strip of flesh will be dissected from the upper arm, leaving one end attached, and the free end grafted in place on the face, maintaining continuous blood supply. After the upper end is healed, and circulation established, the lower end may be cut away, and the flap turned as needed to fill in the defect. New blood vessels grow into it. When finally healed, the extra material is cut away. This simple process thus necessitates at least three separate operations at considerable intervals.

Other types of facial operations involve the bony structure and cartilages. Any part of the skeletal system may be repaired by grafts. Wax models are sometimes constructed for patterns. Long noses may be shortened, bony humps in them may be removed, depressions may be filled in in "saddle noses." At Major Gilles' clinic a woman with terrible burns on her face was equipped with a new jaw and eyebrows. A baby with a withered ear was given a good one. Hundreds of applicants, who want their faces reconstructed because of deformities which militate against employment or marriage, have had to be turned away. Formerly, except in armies, only the rich could afford facial surgery, but the St. Andrew's Clinic will extend its services to persons of moderate means. It will be run on a no-profit basis and will give post-graduate courses to surgeons from all over the world. To guard against commercialization, such students must meet the surgical requirements of the Royal College of Surgeons or the American College of Surgeons. In addition to English and French members of the Clinic staff, two Americans, Dr. J. Eastman Sheehan of New York and Dr. Ferris N. Smith of Grand Rapids, Mich., both having extensive War experience, are associated with the movement. Dentists, artists and sculptors will coöperate.

A chief purpose of the International Clinic is to expose quackery and professional "beauty specialists" in this branch of surgery. No honest surgeon will guarantee a perfect result in this delicate work with living tissue, and sensational claims and hopes must be discounted.

SCIENCE

Synthetic Stones

It takes Mother Nature some millions of years, by a combination of extreme heat and pressure to produce rocks, minerals and other hard things. Science is doing the same thing now in a few hours. Granite and jade have been made synthetically in a single working day at the geophysical laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C. The substances known to be contained in the mineral desired are poured into a small platinum tube sealed with solid gold, which is placed in a "bomb" of the finest steel, along with a small electric furnace made of rubies. Heat up to 2,500° Fahrenheit, and pressure up to 200,000 lbs. a square inch are applied gradually. Suddenly the pressure drops. When the container is opened, small quantities of rock or mineral are found.

What is more, the man-made products actually improve on those of Nature. They are completely free from impurities. Some seeming miracles have been accomplished under high pressure—water, though incompressible, can, under a pressure of 130,000 lbs. to the square inch, be frozen into a cake of ice so dense that it sinks in water. Mercury can be frozen under a pressure of 170,000 lbs. Water can be injected into rocks under the same conditions until they become soft and gelatin-like. All of these processes are at present prohibitively costly. A synthetic tombstone would cost a billion dollars. But with the established fact of artificial mineral manufacture, we may look for a cheapening of the process until it becomes of commercial importance.

X-Ray-Proof

Stray X-rays escaping from a laboratory or doctor's office and endangering the health of persons in adjoining rooms will have their teeth pulled by an invention of Maximilian Toch, Manhattan chemist. Metallic lead sheathing has been used in such rooms to keep the rays in, but this is costly and the heavy metal requires special strengthening of building walls. Toch's method is the use of a barium compound in the plaster or paint on the walls of the X-ray room, barium being impervious to the rays.

Helium

Conservation of the helium resources of the U. S. as an American monopoly for both war and peace purposes is the object of bills to be introduced at the

^{*}In a review of recent Progress in Medical Science in the December Forum.

present session of Congress. Dr. S. C. Lind, newly appointed chief chemist of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, sponsors the movement. Dr. Lind and his predecessor, Dr. Richard B. Moore, two of the country's leading authorities on rare gases and earths, speaking last week before the American Institute of Chemical Engineers at Washington, outlined the probable future developments of helium and the Government's program for it. The gas is going to waste in the U. S. at the rate of 500,000,000 cubic feet annually. It occurs as a constituent of the natural gas produced from wells in the Dallas-Fort Worth region of Texas, in Oklahoma and in Kansas. These are, in fact, the only large sources in the world. There is enough gas available to keep filled, ready for service, 200 airships of the size of the navy dirigible Shenandoah. In a very few years airships twice the size of the Shenandoah will be built, predicted Dr. Moore. They will carry enough fuel for a round trip to Europe, and a good-sized load of bombs if necessary. Commercial dirigibles will connect North America with Europe, South America, the Far East. A Government plant at Fort Worth is now producing daily 15,000 cubic feet of helium, 92% pure, at a cost of about 7¢ a cubic foot, and 50,000,000 cubic feet could be extracted yearly from gas in regular use. As helium when originally produced was very rare, costing about \$1,700 per cubic foot (a large dirigible requires a million or more cubic feet), the reasons for the present optimism regarding its commercial use are obvious. Before the War probably not more than 15 cubic feet of the isolated helium were in existence. At the close of the War the U.S. had developed the process of manufacture and had a considerable quantity in storage for shipment to the front. All the

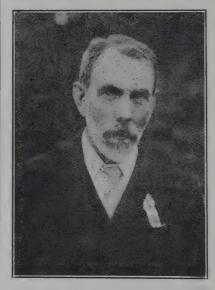
Helium is an inert gas of great lightness and non-inflammability, present in the air in minute quantity. Airships inflated with hydrogen or other gases are subject to the danger of being exploded by anti-aircraft guns or engine accidents: helium is immune to such catastrophes. Helium was first discovered, in 1868, by Sir J. Norman Lockyer, the astronomer, by spectroscopic analysis, as one of the ingredients of the sun's chromosphere, or outer coat. For a long time it was supposed to be indigenous to the sun only, but in 1895 Sir William Ramsay (1852-1916), the brilliant British chemist, winner of the Nobel Prize in 1904, isolated the element from the earth, shortly after he had similarly found argon, in collaboration with Lord Rayleigh. Later it was discovered by Becquerel, the Curies, Rutherford, Soddy and other experts in radioactivity, that the so-called "alpha particles," little groups of four "protons" and two "electrons" given off regularly by uran-

helium now being produced is utilized by the Army and Navy. Other sources

are known to the Government, their

location being kept secret.

ium and similar substances in their process of degeneration, are in reality atoms of helium. To isolate helium from uranium in commercial quantities would be impossible, but the more recent discovery that helium is a constituent of natural gas made possible the present-day developments. Its purification is one of the major problems. The best method (used at the Lakehurst, N. J., airship station) is by passing the helium over charcoal at a low temperature, resulting in absorption of extraneous gases, leaving nearly 100% pure



OUnderwood
THE LATE SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY
He isolated helium

helium. Helium can be liquefied by cold, and is easily stored in that condition. A laboratory in Toronto is turning out liquid helium for military purposes.

It is an interesting fact that helium airships using gasoline fuel become lighter and lighter, owing to the loss of water vapor from the combustion of the gasoline. To keep the ship down, helium has to be released to bring the weight nearer to that of air. This has made long flights costly and impracticable. But a method of condensing and retaining the water vapor has been devised which keeps the weight uniform and saves the helium.

Chimpanzee Embargo

So many chimpanzees have been taken out of Africa by irresponsible persons that the French government has called a halt. The Governor General of French West Africa issued an order against the capture, detention and sale or exportation of living chimpanzees in French territory. Special permits will be issued only to scientists and medical investigators to secure the animals for scientific experimentation, and these are limited as to time and number. The apes may be captured only with nets or traps, and not wounded.

THE PRESS

A Tribute

M. le Sénateur Paul Dupuy, publisher of the world's largest newspaper, Le Petit Parisien (1,800,000 daily circulation), sailed for France after several weeks' inspection of the U. S. Before departing he said good-bye with true French courtesy:

"I have spoken to scores of newspaper men on all sorts of subjects in English, which I do not know very well, and never once has what I said been misrepresented in print. Please let that be a journalist's tribute to America before I sail...I was amazed at the size and the perfection of many of your newspapers in the smaller towns. Fifty and a hundred pages filled with advertising make possible the very best of writers and the most perfectly complete array of the news of the world. I like the way you make your front pages. There is something there for everyone."

John R. Rathom

An epic of world wanderings and a career in journalism came to an end with the death of John Revelstoke Rathom, at the age of 55. He was born on July 4, 1868, in Australia, and after many wayfarings died in Rhode Island.

His first adventure came at the age of 18 when *The Melbourne Argus* sent him to Egypt to cover the British campaign in the Soudan following the disastrous siege that ended when General Gordon's head rolled down the steps of the palace in Khartoum. There followed several years of wandering in the Far East, with the Bunbury Expedition in New Guinea and elsewhere. In 1890 he came to Vancouver, and during the next eight years was on the staff of several papers on the West Coast.

Then came another war. The San Francisco Chronicle sent him to Cuba as correspondent in the Santiago campaign. He was wounded, contracted a fever, but had hardly grown well when he started for South Africa and the Boer War. It was from that time that his close friendship with Lord Kitchener was said to 'date.

But even wars have their ends. Rathom returned to the U. S. and took a post on The Chicago Times-Herald (later The Record-Herald). Then he went to Providence. In the last 18 years he was managing editor, editor and general manager of The Providence Journal and The Evening Bulletin, said to be one of the most moneymaking magazine combinations in the U. S.

If wars have their endings, they have also their beginnings. The Great War brought Mr. Rathom more publicity, not all of it of a desirable character, however. He began an exposure of the German spy system in the U. S., of the activities of Ambassador Dumba

and attaché Boy-Ed, partly in his papers, partly in speeches and partly in a series of articles in The World's Work, which, it is said, were stopped abruptly because some of his disclosures were proved fictitious. In the inquiry which followed, he modified some of his statements and retracted others.

In his last years he became a director of the Associated Press and President of the New England Daily Newspapers Association, and received orders from King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy and King Albert of Belgium. Sixteen months ago he underwent an operation from which he never fully recovered.

His good friends included Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes and former Secretary Robert Lansing.

The Song of Cleveland

It was the mark of a new era when the peoples of the world undertook the business of government. There were often bloody revolutions when the Third Estate took the ascendency in the councils of nations from nobility and clergy. Is the time near at hand when the Third Estate will be displaced by the Fourth Estate? And will there be a bloody revolution? The trend of events points to a shifting of the ascendency, whether sanguinary or bloodless.

When the Republican National Convention assembles at Cleveland next June, there will be 1,109 delegates, "representatives of the Republican electorate" crowded on the great floor of Public Hall. But in the best place, immediately before the platform, and especially accommodated with desks, will sit 529 representatives of the press. On other parts of the floor, will be 500 other members of the Fourth Estate. The "line up" will be—Third Estate 1,109; Fourth Estate 1,000 (approximately). Almost a parity.

To be sure, the Fourth Estate will not vote. Its only conference chambers will be offices of the press associations and telegraph companies in the basement. But from one standpoint it will wield a far greater power than the Third Estate, the power to "make" or damn policies and men in the eyes of

the country.

A thousand reporters to tell of the labors of a thousand politicians—it is a tribute to the importance and thoroughness of the press. But it is also a sign of weakness. One Homer served to immortalize the story of 100,000 Myrmidons before the city of Troy. With less reduplication of news, a few men of marked ability might sing the story of 1,000 politicians more coherently and more enduringly than the small army of correspondents who will sweat next Summer in Cleveland.

One thing is to be said for the Fourth Estate-it has the good-will of the representatives of the Third. Three members of the Republican National Committee assigned to the newspapermen the 1,000 best-placed seats.

SPORT

Olympics

The great quadrennial sporting event of the world, the Olympic Games, revived in recent years from the classic days of Greece, opens next month at Chamonix, France. On Jan. 25, begins the Winter sports competition of the Olympics of 1924.

But the glory of the unclothed hu-man figure, in which the Greeks delighted, will be severely disguised in wrappages of wool. Hockey, skiing, figure and speed skating will be the principal events. The U. S., Hungary, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Sweden, Latvia, Austria are already entered. A dozen nations, including England, are expected to send their ice and snow

Other Olympic items:

 A bland announcement from an Italian official that Italy will take third place in the games. "Naturally we do not expect to beat America," he said. He did not say who he expected would be second.

I America will send a Rugby team to the games. Rugby is played extensively only on the Pacific coast. Fighting title teams from countries where it is a national sport, America won the last Olympic championship.

English Rugby

Some 30,000 Englishmen, including George Windsor, better known by his first name, went to Twickenham. There they witnessed what they testified to be one of the most thrilling "rugger" matches ever held between Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

The dark blue team (Oxford) was preëminently favored because it had defeated half a dozen of England's leading fifteens. But the light blues by the brilliant work of their forwards succeeded in forcing the play so that until the middle of the second period, Oxford rarely led by more than two points. But Oxford's superiority behind the scrum rapidly piled up the score in the latter half of the second of the two 40-minute periods. The Tabs* were finally overcome by a score of 21-14, after a stand that captured the admiration of half of England.

Hoots

A favorite won and the crowd hooted. This was the unusual happening, last Monday, when Johnny Dundee (Guiseppe Carrora) regained his Junior Lightweight (130-pound) boxing title from Jack Bernstein in a bout at Madison Square Garden, Manhattan.

The odds up to the last minute were somewhat against Dundee, but there was no doubt that the fans were for him, when he entered the ring.

There followed 15 rounds of maul-

*An Oxford contraction of Cantabs, appellation of Cambridge men. The Cambridge name for Oxford men is not publishable.

ing with Dundee doing none of his usual bumptious fighting. The fans and the journalists watching could credit Dundee with at most only three victorious rounds, the last three, and possibly two other rounds drawn. The judges brought in a decision favoring Dundee. There was blank astonishment. Then a chorus of hoots and denunciations shook the building.

The Critics:

Wilbur Wood: "It will be many a year before the memory of the decision handed down in the Bernstein-Dundee fight can be softened down sufficiently to prevent sportsman from undergoing an attack of nausea when it is called to mind."

The New York Times: "The decision shocked a crowd of 13,589 persons who paid \$74,970 to see the title struggle."

New World's Records

Women's plunge for distance: Dorothy MacWood, of Michigan Agricultural College, 68 ft.

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Current Situation

The Christmas psychology has confused the business outlook. Retail prices for the largely superfluous objects which form the bulk of the holiday trade are rather high, with the suggestion of smashing bargains after New Year's. Gold pieces accumulate in the banks, ready to be drawn out, given as presents, redeposited and sent back to the Reserve vaults again.

In the basic industries, however, cheerful news is beginning to appear. Oil producers prophesy curtailment of production, and the prices of crude have been raised in some fields. Steel orders are reported in prospect. Agricultural surveys show that the farmer is far from insolvent, excepting in the wheat belt. Cotton planters who managed to grow much cotton are well off, although spinners' takings here show another tendency to decline in fear of a curtailment of consumption.

In the business situation throughout 1923 there has been one constantly reassuring factor—an abundance of credit. The gold ratios of Reserve Banks are high, and the danger has been that too much credit would be extended, rather than that a credit shortage would develop. If the banks ever let go the brakes, a larger inflation than even 1919-20 might occur. At the same time our over-large gold supply helps in making the business outlook unpredictable according to old methods, because of this necessary yet artificial control of credit now being exercised. Just now the likelihood is for slightly lower money rates, with a consequent rise in bonds and other fixed-income securities.

Cotton Estimate

The long awaited final estimate of cotton production for 1923 made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture placed the current crop at 10,081,000 bales. This figure, although 167,000 bales under the Government estimate of Nov. 2, was still larger than some of the trade had anticipated, and in consequence cotton prices at first fell off somewhat on the N. Y. Cotton Exchange, but only to rise still higher when the full significance of the figures was realized.

The bales with which the estimate deals weigh 500 pounds, and thus the crop should amount to 4,821,333,000 pounds. At the average farm price of 31c, which prevailed on Dec. 1, the whole crop should be worth \$1,494,-613,230. It is the sixth crop in our history worth a billion dollars or over, and the fourth most valuable cotton crop on record. In this respect it has been surpassed only by the 1919 crop (worth \$2,034,658,000), the 1918 crop (worth \$1,663,633,000) and the 1917 crop (worth \$1,566,198,000). In 1916 and 1922 the cotton crops exceeded a billion dollars in value. Moreover, the addition of cottonseed and linters will considerably increase the cash value of the 1923 crop.

Among the states, Texas led with an estimated crop of 4,290,000 bales; next came North Carolina with 1,020,-000, South Carolina with 795,000, Arkansas and Oklahoma with 620,000 apiece, Alabama with 600,000, Georgia with 590,000. Production in Texas is just 1,000,000 bales greater this year than in 1922, and more than 2,000,000 bales ahead of the output for 1921.

Trade Statement

During November, the U. S. exported goods valued at \$404,000,000, while imports for the same period amounted to \$292,000,000. The November exports were the largest for any month since February, 1921; imports proved more stationary, since they proved only slightly less than for October or for November, 1922. The large recent exports are mainly due to high prevailing prices for cotton, which figures so prominently in exported commodities every autumn.

During November, 1923, the U. S. exported \$746,000 of gold, and imported \$39,757,000; leaving the heavy import balance of \$39,011,000. Thus far this year this country has received \$290,-137,000 of gold, while American exports of the precious metal here amounted to only \$27,931,000.

Undoubtedly the collapse of Germany's financial structure has played a considerable part in our trade balances, including our recent heavy receipts of gold. German capitalists have been heavy purchasers of standard American bonds and shares, for which payment has been made via Amsterdam and Geneva. The fear of a Labor ministry in Britain has also produced a shifting of British capital to this country for investment.

Mr. Baker's Bank

Wall Street has long been unanimously of the opinion that George F. Baker knew something about running banks. The declaration by the directors of the First National Bank of New York, of which Mr. Baker is chairman, of a 20% extra dividend along with the regular quarterly dividend of 10%, has tended to confirm this impression. The dividends this year total 60% and amount to \$6,000,000.

The action of the directors was due to the desire to place the First National upon a pre-War basis. The stock had recently reached the huge price of \$1,425 a share, and even during the post-War depression had not declined below \$850. Before the War the stock had paid 10% quarterly and 20% extra, or 60% per annum; since 1916 the extra dividend has been 10%, making 50% altogether.

The last statement of the bank, issued Sept. 14, disclosed total resources of \$342,404,660, surplus of \$50,000,000 and profits of \$5,943,779. Since this

September report, about \$2,000,000 has been added to capital, surplus and undivided profits, bringing the total up to more than \$68,000,000.

American Dye Industry

The American dye industry, to judge from the banquet speeches of some of its leaders, must watch out for perilous competition from Germany. Francis P. Garvan, President of the Chemical Foundation, declared at a recent lunch of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association that prominent German capitalists and manufacturers are vainly seeking an alliance with American firms only to destroy them, and will shortly attempt to set up a German-owned dye industry within the U. S.

In a letter read to the same gathering, Elon H. Hooker, President of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, warned of the coming dangers of German low-cost competition. Colonel J. I. McMullen, Judge Advocate of the War Department, for the same reasons urged the necessity of protecting the dye industry through a higher tariff, and also a restriction of our patent laws similar to those abroad, whereby the holder of a patent here must manufacture only in this country.

It is also recorded that Professor W. D. Bancroft of the Cornell chemistry faculty spoke on the "fastness" of dyes to light—a phase of the American industry which lacks the after-dinner picturesqueness of certain other aspects of the industry, and yet has probably more real relation to its future success and progress than all of them put together.

Fishing Industry

During 1922-23 the fishing industry, has recovered to prosperity from a dangerous situation reached during the post-War slump. New England vessel fisheries report a 6% increase in the catch over that of the preceding year, 45% more salmon was packed on the Pacific coast, and substantial advances were registered in the packing of Maine and California sardines and tuna, as well as in the production of fish oil and by-products.

During 1923 over 120,000,000 pounds of fresh fish have been landed at the port of Boston alone, and a distinct business revival is reported in the old fishing town of Gloucester.

One curious result of liquor smuggling and bootlegging activities along the Atlantic coast between Boston and Baltimore has been a marked rise in the retail price for fresh fish of almost all kinds because fishermen and boats here found rum-running so much more profitable than fishing, that adequate supplies of fish can be obtained only by raising prices right and left. Whether or not this novel explanation is a fish story remains for the Coast Guard to discover: as defensive tactics by dealers it evidently has psychological merit, since no one has yet declared fish dealers were profiteers, or demanded that they be "regulated."



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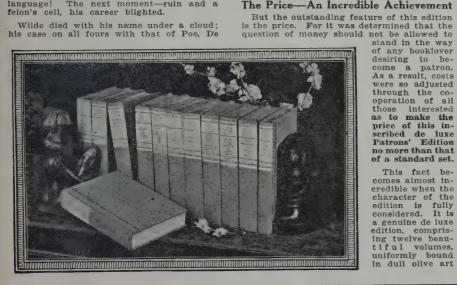
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Sperry Drowned

Lawrence B. Sperry was a son of Elmer Sperry, famed inventor of many gyroscopic appliances. Scarcely 30, he had achieved a reputation almost equal to that of his father. In 1914 in France, he won a 10,000-franc prize, flying a plane so stabilized by the Sperry automatic pilot, that a mechanic walked out on the wing while the pilot left the machine entirely to its own control. The first man to loop a hydroplane, the first to instal a radio set in an airplane, he was carving a brilliant career as a designer and builder of aircraft. His Messenger (a tiny single seater) came into most general use in the Army Air Service. Sperry used it to commute between his home and factory on Long Island. On a recent visit to England, his electioneering by plane for Lloyd George attracted general attention. True to his profession, and his convictions, he planned to make his business trips on the Continent and his Channel-crossing by air. Leaving Pett (near Rye on the South Coast of England) last week, he was seen to fly to sea in perfect weather, to turn back when his engine started missing, then to fly to sea again. This decision probably cost him his life. The plane was seen to crumple and fall. It has been found minus the motor, but the closest search has revealed no trace of the aviator. Mrs. Winifred Sperry has seen her husband survive so many hazardous experiences, thanks to his daring and skill as a pilot, that she still hopes the aviator may be found, but with each passing day the certainty of an irreparable loss to American aeronautics becomes greater.

Anniversary

Dec. 17, 1923 marked the 20th anniversary of the airplane. On the same day of the year 1903, Wilbur and Orville Wright, sons of a clergyman of Dayton, O., in a curious box-like machine made largely of wood, wire and canvas, propelled by a small gasoline engine, rose from a giant sand dune at Kitty Hawk, N. C., and made an epochal flight of 12 seconds. Taking the air a second time, they flew 852 feet in 59 seconds. The young inventors had braved the derision of all their neighbors, the scepticism of the world at large to create the first airplane. And the 266 miles an hour achieved by Lieut. A. J. Williams in the year 1923 (TIME, Nov. 12) is but a logical development of the work of these pioneers.

Ducal Visit

The Duke of Sutherland, British Under Secretary for Air, sailed for the U.S. The Duke will visit many aviation fields in America, will perhaps fly in the Shenandoah. Useful conferences regarding dirigible developments are in prospect.

AERONAUTICS | MISCELLANY

"TIME brings all things"

In Fresno, Margaret Irving Seabury, actress, and William Seabury, her actor husband, announced that they intend to marry "in every State in the Union." Said she: "If either of us ever wants to get a divorce, we will have to go to court in every State before either of us can marry again."

The Pathfinder, a reputable weekly published in Washington, announced the birth in Pennsylvania of a baby, having "no spine, no ribs, no hip bones. . . . The lower part of the body tapers to an end that has the appearance of a hand or foot, web-like in formation."

In Winnipeg, one Stanley Carlson equipped himself with a cowhide suit covered with spikes an inch long, announced his intention of departing soon for Port Arthur to slay wolves by clouting them on the head with an axe while they nibble at his armor.

In New Orleans, a State health officer received a letter from Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming of the U.S. Public Health Service, offering to provide a glass cage in which to incarcerate George Beaurepaire, Negro in-mate of the National Leprosarium at Carville, La., while he was being tried in Criminal Court for murder.

In Bordeaux, it was announced that the late Joseph Léon Vasquez, a citizen of that city, had inserted the following clause in his will: "Make sure that I am really dead by having my head cut off in the presence of all my heirs." M. Vasquez's request was carried out faithfully. After the decapitation the head was again sewn to the body and placed in the coffin.

The New York Tribune, a reliable newspaper, announced that Catherine Jones, aged 13, was "star end" of the Harris School football team of Harrisburg, Pa., during the past season. She is the "only high school girl in her city who plays football."

In Moscow, Ivan Yashinkin, wealthy peasant, after living harmonisusly with his wife for more than 50 years, killed her "because she refused to cook him an omelet."

At Lovere, Italy, a ten-months old baby, with sunken eyes, too weak to cry, was found by soldiers floating in its cradle down the river Oglio.

The soldiers took the child to their barracks, placed it under the care of a physician. Each man of the garrison made a gift to the orphaned child; later, at the christening, the baby was baptized "Little Moses of the Bulrushes."

In France, M. Cassagrain, horticulturist, wrote to a lady member of a distinguished family of Turin accusing

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Sole authorized wholesale distributors in America of Silver King Golf Balls (made in England) Italian officers and soldiers of cowardice. Bruno Gemelli, Italian War hero and recipient of the gold medal for military valor, telegraphed him to consider himself slapped in the face, challenged him to a duel on the field of honor. M. Cassagrain, who failed to get any sting out of the hypothetical slap, telegraphed back that his wife was responsible for the derogatory statements about the Italian Army, begged to be excused.

The Baker's Weekly, a trade paper, published an advertisement of the folding shipping boxes and trays of A. Backus, Jr., & Sons. "When you think of baskets, think of Backus," ran the slogan. Doubtless the "idea" was inspired by the famed writing-paper slogan: "When you think of writing, think of Whiting."

In Paris, some weeks ago, Madame Silvain, famed tragédienne, was acting in a Greek drama, with the sword of Damocles suspended not by a hair but by a cord over her head. Malicious colleagues cut the cord. The sword fell—so did Mme. Silvain's left ear. Last week she was awarded \$2,000 damages.

MILESTONES

Engaged.—Cyril Hume, 23, author of Wife of the Centaur (reviewed in Time, Nov. 12) to Miss Jane Barbara Alexander, 23, of Manhattan.

Divorced.—Princess Catherine Alexandrovna Obelensky Meletsky from Serge Prince Obelensky. She charged infidelity. She was born at St. Petersburg, 1878, a daughter of Tsar Alexander II (grandfather of the last Tsar) by his morganatic wife, Catherine Princess Dolgoruki, whom he married in 1880, one month after the death of his official wife, the Tsarina Maria Alexandrovna.

Died. Rear Admiral John Crittenden Watson, U. S. N., 81, retired. He served under Admirals Farragut and Dewey, was representative of the Navy at the coronation of King Edward VII of England. He was often called "the man that lashed Farragut to the rigging," because, during the battle of Mobile Bay, he thus safeguarded his commander, who insisted upon remaining in the rigging for a view of the battle.

Died. William Allan Pinkerton, 77, "The Eye," whose estate was estimated at between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000, in Los Angeles. His father, Allan Pinkerton, who founded Pinkerton's National Detective Agency in 1852, "saved the life" of President Lincoln in Baltimore on his way to Washington to be inaugurated, by taking him off the Presidential "special" and sending him through Baltimore on a preceding

regular train. During the Civil War, the elder Pinkerton put William, then 15 years old, in the U. S. Secret Service, later sent him to Notre Dame. In 1884, on the death of his father, William, with his brother Robert, took over the business. By 1911, his name was so great that he was called to London to guard King George V at his coronation. He always scoffed at tales of romance in "detecting" and ran his business with method and thoroughness. Intimately connected with the Theatre, he covered the walls of his office with photographs of famed actors and actresses. He delighted to repeat the remark of a visiting English detective: "These are, I suppose, representative American criminals."

Died. Sherman Cuneo, close friend of the late President Harding, whose biography, From Printer to President, he wrote, head of the Information Service of the Prohibition Enforcement Bureau, from accidental asphyxiation.

Died.—Mrs. Rupert Hughes, 39, second wife of the novelist-playwright, in whose plays she sometimes appeared, at Haiphong, China, suicide, probably the result of a nervous collapse following her experiences in the Japanese earthquake.

Died—Thomas George Lord Shaughnessy, 71, Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway, director of a wide range of enterprises from banking to horse racing, in Montreal, of heart failure.

Died. John Revelstoke Rathom, 56, editor and general manager of *The Providence Journal* and *The Evening Bulletin* and President since 1922 of the New England Daily Newspaper Association. (See page 22.)

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-Philadelphia Ledger.

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-Rochester Herald.

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-N. Y. World.

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-The Sun and The Globe.

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-N. Y. Tribune.

THE ROVER

"The reader will admire the paucity of the characters that people the tale, at the same time that he realizes their firm life-likeness and vitality; he will watch with keen pleasure the slow, yet sure revelations of the solutions to mysteries. And, as always, there is the certainty of phrase that makes Conrad almost our greatest living master of English; and there would be plenty of room for argument by those that would remove the 'almost.'"

-Newark Evening News.

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Book Reviews by William Rose Benét, Archibald MacLeish, Vernon Kellogg, Olivia H. Dunbar, etc.

YALE REVIEW

A National Quarterly



JANUARY, 1924

Nine Cartoons by Max Beerbohm (Supplement) The Humor of Max Beerbohm Wilbur Cross A Visitor to the Brownings Leonard Huxley Modern Marriage William Graham Sumner Common Sense and the League Edward Bliss Reed The Logic of Capitalism J. Laurence Laughlin Alice Brown Autolycus. Verse Extracts from a Journal Katherine Mansfield The Spirit of Thomas Hardy John Gould Fletcher On Design in Nature William K. Gregory Archibald MacLeish Captured. Verse Flaubert and Flaubart John Middleton Murry Story Animals Caroline Francis Richardson

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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

(During the Past Week the Daily Press Gave Extensive Publicity to the Following Men and Women. Let Each Explain to You Why His Name Appeared in the Headlines.)

Mrs. Leonard Wood: "The New York Evening Journal, self-styled 'America's Greatest Evening Newspaper,' ignorantly announced that I had been appointed a Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee. No doubt they confused me with Mrs. Leonard G. Woods of Pittsburgh."

J. L. Garvin, editor of the London Observer: "In its issue of Dec. 17, Time, the weekly news-magazine, stupidly referred to me as 'editor of The Spectator, London Sunday journal.' The Spectator, as everyone knows, is perhaps the leading weekly of the world. Its editor is Mr. Strachey."

Peter B. Kyne, author: "My publishers (Cosmopolitan Book Corporation) advertised my last book in many newspapers and periodicals: 'Peter Kyne works in his shirt-sleeves. He is a regular fellow. He writes for men. . . 'Wrote Heywood Broun, famed colyumist: 'We are going to ask George Putnam, our publisher, to do something like that for us. The advertisement we have in mind would read: "The novels of Heywood Broun are for the whole world. They have that easy and informal touch. Mr. Broun does all his writing in pajamas.""

Elbert H. Gary: "On my recommendation, the United States Steel Corporation gave \$100,000 to the Roman Catholic diocese of Erie, Pa., for use in the completion of a children's home."

John Pierpont Morgan: "I returned from a trip abroad. At the pier reporters besieged me. They told me that George F. Baker, recently arrived from Europe, had been publicly optimistic about world conditions, urged me for my views. Said I: 'No one can question his opinion, and since you have his you don't need mine.'"

Gencral Josef Haller, Commanderin-Chief of the Polish Army: "At West Point, I watched a basketball game between the Army and St. Francis College. 'Please send your basketball team to Poland,' said I. 'I enjoyed the game immensely.'"

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Navy: "One Fred B. Smith called me a 'young fop' at a meeting of the Citizens' Committee of 1,000 in Manhattan. Said he: 'I understand he is wet as the Atlantic Ocean, and if the young fop tries any of that business in New York he may rest assured that we will teach him the law as satisfactorily and with as much emphasis as his father would have done.' Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes and Bishop William T. Manning

were among those seated on the platform."

Princess Marchiabelli, Italian actress: "It became apparent that Lady Diana Duff Cooper and I had both been engaged to play the part of the Madonna in the coming production by Morris Gest and Max Reinhardt of The Miracle. Said I in a press interview: 'I am engaged to play the rôle of the Madonna, and I shall play it. Voilà tout! I shall certainly not play on alternate nights with Lady Diana, and when the curtain rings up on the first night I shall be on the stage. If Mr. Gest insists that Lady Diana play, I shall sue him for \$100,000. I have already spoken to my attorney and I have a good case. That would be a good fight, wouldn't it—almost as good as Carpentier and Dempsey."

Edward P. Farley, Chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board: "It became known that early in October in the board room, I called Commissioner Frederick I. Thompson of Alabama 'liar.' A blow on the jaw sent me reeling into a chair. I leapt to my feet, rushed at him. We were separated by husky Vice Chairman O'Connor and others of the Board. Later we apologized; each of us protested warm friendship for the other."

The Very Rev. William Ralph Inge, "gloomy dean" of St. Paul's Cathedral, London: "In a speech on National Decay and Degeneration, I said: 'We are breeding from the bottom and dying off at the top. The slum dwellers will be the fathers of the next generation. . . . The highest birth-rate is that of the feeble-minded . . . whose disappearance would augment prosperity. . . . Medical skill, sanitation . . . have led to the extreme menace of over-populating Great Britain."

Marilynn Miller, actress: "My attorneys announced that I had cancelled my contract with Florenz Ziegfeld and will not again appear under his management. Said Mr. Ziegfeld: "If that statement is any satisfaction to her, I am satisfied. I simply refer to my letter to her attorneys... and ask them to publish it." Questioned about Mr. Ziegfeld's letter, Mr. Malenvinsky (one of my attorneys) said: "To publish it would do nobody any good and would only tend to make Mr. Ziegfeld a laughing stock."

Harry F. Sinclair, oil man: "A member of the Albanian Mission in Rome, told an American newspaper reporter that a 'certain American millionaire' (understood to be me) had just been offered the throne of Albania, 'in the hope that he can put the country on a sound financial basis.'"

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After a cursory view of Time's summary of events, the Generous Citzen points with pride to:

A girl who chose Good Hard Work instead of Idle Luxury. (P. 15.)

An ear worth \$2,000. (P. 28.)

"The Eye." (P. 28.)

An Empress who took a good nap after a heavy meal. (P. 12.)

George F. Baker. He "knows something about running banks." (P. 24.)

The front pages of American newspapers, "There is something there for everyone." (P. 22.)

A 13-year-old girl, "star end" on her High School eleven. (P. 26.)

The Allies, who have sunk their differences by compromise. (P. 7.)

A soldier who prepares for a "peaceful conquest of Russia." (P. 12.)

The price of fish. It is forced up by prohibition. (P. 24.)

A U. S. Navy "insured against destruction by gun-fire." (P. 8.)

A great novelist sprung from the peasant stock of Scandanavia. (P. 15.)

One thousand best-placed seats. (P. 23.)

America entrenched in the fastnesses of its dyes. (P. 24.)

"Little Moses in the Bulrushes." (P. 26.)

Omar's octocentenary. (P. 18.)

Homer's cento-millenary saga. (P. 23.)

POINT with PRIDE | VIEW with ALARM

Having perused well the chronicle of the week, the Vigilant Patriot views with alarm:

The alliance of a rabbit and a horse. (P. 6.)

A "regular fellow" who "writes for men." (P. 31.)

A character who cries "young fop" at the famed son of an honored father. (P. 31.)

A Congressman who wrote the "Wyoming State Song" and two Western novels. (P. 6.)

Discontent in Russia. (P. 11.)

Santa Claus held up. (P. 13.)

"Santa Claus be blowed!" (P. 16.)

"Five hundred sofas." (P. 6.)

An obsolete dictum reflecting upon "integrity and honor." (P. 6.)

A "loony" threat. (P. 13.)

". . . a good fight-almost good as Carpentier and Dempsey." (P.

Argument between two ex-Premiers of France as to which of them appointed les maréchals Foch and Pétain to their commands during the War. (P. 10.)

A letter that "would only tend to make Mr. Ziegfeld a laughing stock." (P. 31.)

Mr. Churchill's I's. "In 15 lines there are 13 and in 10 lines 10." (P. 9.)

The judgment of a man who was buried at noon. (P. 16.)

The informalcy of Heywood Broun. (P. 31.)

Neat effigies frozen in tight molds, (P. 14.)

The Weekly News-Magazine



ANTHONY H. G. FOKKER "Once an enemy—" (See Page 25)

DEC. 31, 1923

Volume II

This issue completes Volume II of TIME—the weekly news-magazine.

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II. No. 18

Dec. 31, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

The White House Week

¶ John L. Lewis and Philip Murray, President and Vice President of the United Mine Workers of America, called at the White House with Secretary of Labor Davis. President Coolidge's automobile, which had come to take him for a late afternoon ride, was dismissed so that he might confer with the miners,

I A week after the Diplomatic Corps Reception, the President and Mrs. Coolidge held the annual Diplomatic Corps Dinner. There were 80 guests and their wives, all diplomats except five, beginning in order of seniority with Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand of France. The non-diplomats were Senator Lodge (Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee), Representative Stephen G. Porter (Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee), Dr. L. S. Rowe (Director General of the Pan American Union), and the President's two aides, Colonel Sherrill and Captain Andrews. Mrs. Coolidge wore red velvet trimmed with silver; the decorations of the horseshoe table were poinsettias, farlayense ferns, red candles. Afterwards there was an informal musicale, to which members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and

were invited.

¶ President Coolidge ordered that all federal aid for road building in Arkansas be stopped until investigation showed whether the Arkansas method of taxation resulted in practical confiscation of farm land along the proposed highways.

the House Foreign Affairs Committee

¶ Immediately before Christmas there were many callers at the White House, including Secretary and Mrs. Wallace, Senator and Mrs. Watson, Senator Underwood, ex-Governor Beeckman of Rhode Island.

If The President let it be known that he did not believe this to be an opportune time to call a conference for the limitation of air forces, submarines and light cruisers (not included under the present Limitation of Armament Treaty). The Duke of Sutherland,

Under Secretary for Air in the British Cabinet, called and discussed the matter with the President.

¶ The President and Mrs. Coolidge invited guests for a Saturday afternoon cruise on the *Mayflower*. A fog intervened and dinner was served aboard the yacht, but in the Navy Yard.

If The President and Mrs. Coolidge sent Christmas greetings to the children of the U. S. and, by radio, to the Mac-Millan expedition, which is now within eleven degrees of the North Pole.

¶ John and Calvin Coolidge, Jr., spent the holidays at the White House. Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Stearns of Boston were also Christmas guests.

"Biggest News"

At Detroit, Henry Ford issued a brief and homely statement. It was not an announcement that he would be a candidate for President. Yet it aroused many commentators to agree with Arthur Brisbane, who character-

CONTENTS

F	age
National Affairs	1-7
Foreign News 7	7-14
Art	15
Music	15
Books16	-17
Cinema	17
The Theatre	18
Religion	19
Science20	-21
Medicine	21
The Press22	2-23
Aeronautics	24
Sport	24
Business and Finance	28
Imaginary Interviews	31
Milestones	31
Point With Pride	32
View With Alarm	32

Published weekly by TIME, Incorporated, at 236 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y. Subscription, \$5 per year. Entered as second-class matter February 28, 1923, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

istically exclaimed: "It's the biggest political news you have read in a year or two."

Mr. Ford, in effect, said: "Coolidge is safe. He means to do right. Why change? Hold to a good man; don't disturb business. Get behind the President so that he won't have to waste his time fighting for reëlection."

The simple manner in which Mr. Ford disposed of the great question, Who should be our next President? was typified in one paragraph: "I believe it is the wise and natural thing for the people to agree on the nomination and election of Mr. Coolidge. I am satisfied that 90% of the people feel perfectly safe with Coolidge and I feel, too, that the country is perfectly safe with him. And if this is the feeling of the country, why change?"

With this single stroke the automobile manufacturer decapitated whatever chance he may have had of being President in 1925. On the same day, petitions were filed placing Calvin Coolidge on the Republican ticket and Henry Ford on the Democratic ticket in the Michigan primaries next Spring. Any possibility that Mr. Ford might be a Presidential candidate he disposed of in answer to a question: "No man has a right to say he never will consider public office nor accept public office. No man can predict his own acts and feelings so strongly as that. But this I will say, that I would never for a moment think of running against Calvin Coolidge for President, on any ticket whatever. In this present situation I am for Coolidge."

For these kind words Mr. Coolidge and C. Bascom Slemp each sent Mr. Ford a telegram of thanks. The telegrams were not made public.

Political opinions:

The Rev. William Dawe, President of the original Ford-for-President Club at Dearborn: "I do not hesitate to say that in my own judgment I thought the whole matter would come out as it has."

Robert R. Porter, who organized the Ford conference at Dearborn a fortnight ago (TIME, Dec. 24): "Mr. Ford will live to change his mind."

Senator Lodge (Rep.) of Massachu-

setts: "Good news. It shows how the tide is setting."

Senator Weller (Rep.) of Maryland: "This will strengthen the President."

Senator Brandegee (Rep.) of Connecticut: "This shows that our candidate is an adaptable, all-around man."

Senator Hiram W. Johnson (Rep.) of California: "Not surprised. It has been known in Washington for some time."

Senator Pittman (Dem.) of Nevada: "I expected it. I never thought that Ford was a Democrat."

Senator King (Dem.) of Utah: "I don't think it will affect 10,000 votes. He is a political crank and an ignoramus."

Senator Glass (Dem.) of Virginia: "I never thought that he would be a candidate."

Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee (Chairman of the Democratic National Committee): "He is a free American citizen, and is entitled to his personal preference the same as any one else."

William J. Bryan: "Mr. Ford, as the millionaire champion of the poor people of the country, would make an inspiring spectacle, but Mr. Ford loses his prominence when he joins with the rest of the big business men in support of a reactionary candidate."

Johnson on Ford

Three days after Henry Ford declared for President Coolidge, Senator Hiram Johnson in his turn issued a statement on Ford. It contained the chief arguments of those who disliked the Ford announcement.

"American politics presents a most interesting psychological study. Henry Ford has declared for Mr. Coolidge because, as he says, Mr. Coolidge is 'safe.' Immediately the part of the press of the country representing special privileges, which has always denounced and caricatured Mr Ford, gives him a certificate of character and with open arms welcomes him to its ranks. Perhaps the time is propitious for Emma Goldman and Bill Haywood to return, declare for Mr. Coolidge and be acclaimed by the same special privilege press.

lege press....
"On October 13, when Secretary Weeks had sold what Ford claimed to be a part of the Muscle Shoals project, Mr. Ford denounced in unmeasured terms the Secretary of War, and inferentially the Administration, as being under the control of private interests inimical to the farmers... Thereafter Congressman Madden gave to the press the outline of a measure he would introduce in Congress, apparently for the Administration, designed to give

Mr. Ford Muscle Shoals and a plant of like character to that sold by Weeks.

"The message of the President on the 6th of December was not inimical to this idea. Mr. Madden's bill was then introduced and is now pending.

"On the 19th of December Mr. Ford gives out his 'safe' interview. . . . Mr. Ford was for Mr. Wilson when Mr. Wilson was President, Mr. Ford was



GENERAL WOOD

Behead him with a bolo?

for Mr. Harding when Mr. Harding was President. Mr. Ford is for Mr. Coolidge while Mr. Coolidge is President. Mr. Ford is a marvelous business man."

THE CABINET

Investigation?

An echo of Philippine dissatisfaction with Governor General Wood came out in the House of Representatives last week, when Congressman Frear of Wisconsin presented a resolution for investigation of the Wood regime. Secretary of War Weeks, on behalf of the Administration, has several times previously expressed support of General Wood. Now there will be pressure on the Administration from two sides—from the Filipinos (Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the Philippine House, is now in Washington for that purpose) and from the Republican insurgents of whom Mr. Frear is one.

The Frear Proposal. The resolution of the Representative from Wisconsin called for investigation by the Rules Committee of reports made in press despatches from the islands:

- 1) Whether Congressmen have received money to influence their stand on Philippine independence.
- 2) If the charges are not true, why records in the hands of General Wood were "permitted to be used to besmirch Government officials."
- 3) What are the facts of the differences between General Wood and the Filipinos?
- 4) What are the facts about General Wood's calling a special session of the Philippine Legislature, attempting to close the Philippine National Bank, etc.?
- 5) Whether those who contributed to General Wood's campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1920 have received concessions in the Philippines.
- 6) To what extent, if any, do American officials of the Wood régime profit by opposing Philippine independence?
- 7) "What valid objections, if any exist against having the American Congress now declare that the Philippine Islands are, and of right ought to be free and independent?"

The Significance. There are two distinct political situations which bear upon the charges and proposed investigation. In the Philippines the Collectivist Party, in control of the Legislature, has independence as a primary plank in its platform. Richard V. Oulahan, an able correspondent of The New York Times, has made an investigation of the situation in the Philippines, on the spot. His conclusion is that the Collectivist leaders use "independence" as a catchword, but really care only to oust General Wood and have him supplanted by someone who will allow them to run the Government in their own prodigal, inefficient and, to them, profitable way.

In the U. S., the Democratic Party has always stood for giving independence to the Philippines immediately or very soon. Both Democrats and Republican insurgents are naturally eager to discredit the Administration at this time. And these two groups together have a majority on the Rules Committee (TIME, Dec. 24) and might employ an investigation to political advantage, whatever its outcome. Whatever they feel in regard to General Wood, the regular Republicans will probably seek quietly to prevent such an investigation.

General Wood, who had been visiting Java on invitation of the Dutch Gov-

ernment, returned to Manila. He declined to comment on the Frear resolution. The Dutch Governor of Java, Fock, will visit the Philippines in March. The object of the mutual visits of the Governors is to exchange knowledge of the art of colonial Government.

A court composed of four Americans and three Filipinos sentenced one Isaac Perez, Municipal Secretary of the town of Pilar, to two months and one day in prison for sedition. Perez was tried for having declared that the Filipinos should behead General Wood with a bolo because the Governor opposed Philippine independence. Two Filipino judges dissented.

Rough on Russians

Secretary of State Hughes in a brief note to the Russian Government (transmitted via the U. S. consul at Reval, Esthonia) declared that the U. S. Government "is not proposing to barter away its principles" in negotiations for Russian recognition. He followed his note by publishing a set of instructions, captured in August, purporting to be from the Third Internationale to the Workers' Party of America.

These instructions called for organization here of "the workers of the large industries" into "units of ten" to meet once a week to study revolutionary propaganda, each unit of ten to have a "fighting unit of not less than three men" to be given weekly instruction in the use of firearms and in sapping. The instructions concluded with the hope that "the party will step by by step embrace the proletarian forces of America and in the not distant future raise the red flag over the White House."

This phrase naturally captured the imagination of the Senate.

Said Senator Borah: "Charges are made that enemies of this Government in Russia . . . are seeking to organize different units of individuals for the purpose of placing the red flag in place of the Stars and Stripes. . . . Then I asked in all candor, what is the Department of Justice doing? Why are not the men who are coöperating with our foreign enemies, the agents and their representatives in this country, arrested, indicted, convicted and sentenced to the electric chair without the benefit of clergy?"

Senator Lodge questioned: "It is

not a capital crime, is it?"

Senator Borah: "Treason would be, would it not? If that is not treason, what is it?"

Senator Lodge: "They are not all citizens, are they?"

Senator Borah: "No, not all of them, but you can deport those who are not and hang the balance."

Senator Lodge: "I think that might be a good thing."

Senator Norris: "In all the records of the diplomatic service there was



Senator Caraway
"I said as much to the Secretary of
Agriculture"

never such a blunt letter [as Mr. Hughes' note to Tchicherin] sent to another nation by the United States."

Senator Lodge: "Some things justify bluntness. I think Mr. Hughes was justified."

Highways of Arkansas

Last week it transpired that the National Farmers' Union had placed before the President a memorandum charging that farmers in Arkansas were being dispossessed of their land by excessive assessments levied for roads built with Federal aid. Within two hours the President wrote to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, directing that no more road-aid money be allotted to Arkansas until the charges were cleared up.

The day following this disclosure, the two Senators from Arkansas, Caraway and Robinson (Democrats), rose to express themselves on the floor of the Senate:

Mr. Caraway: "The President says he wants the road business in Arkansas investigated and I have no objection to its being done. I tried to get it done a long time ago, but if it is done I would like it made by honest men, and I know the Secretary of Agriculture does not want it done that way. I have every reason to believe that any crooked deal that ever was started in Arkansas had sympathetic coöperation here in Washington, and I said as much to the Secretary of Agriculture, because, when the investigation is made, if it ever is, it will lay its hands on his department, and he has had that information quite a long while."

Mr. Robinson: "There has been in some cases extravagance. There may be graft in some cases. But there can be no justification for the course pursued by the Department of Agriculture."

Secretary Wallace was not long in replying to these charges, setting forth his side of the case: "Because of the peculiar road system adopted in Arkansas, Federal aid administration has been exceedingly difficult. In April, 1921, it was discovered that great injustices were practised in these road districts, of which at that time there were more than 500, but in only 110 of which Federal aid had been granted.... None of these conditions affected Federal funds, nor could they be remedied by Federal authority. . . . Many complaints were received.... Most of them came from districts in which no Federal funds were being used, and which, therefore, could not receive attention at the hands of the Department. The conditions revealed, however, were such as to lead me to notify the Governor in January, 1923, that no further Federal aid allotments would be made to Arkansas until these conditions were corrected.'

CONGRESS

The Legislative Week

Neither chamber accomplished any legislative results during the final week before adjournment over the holidays.

The Senate took 25 ballots without electing a Chairman for the Interstate Commerce Committee.

- ¶ Heard speeches and debate on secret diplomacy in Europe and on diplomatic recognition of Russia.
- ¶ Ratified in executive session the renewal of five-year arbitration treaties with France, England, Japan, Norway, Portugal.
- I Adjourned until January 3.

The House marked time waiting for its committees to consider and act on

the many bills which had been pre-

Adjourned until Jan. 3.

Loggerheads

The question of what the Senate will do to the railways was still held in far off doubt by the failure to choose a Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee (TIME, Dec. 24). The Democrats up to the last voted for Senator Smith of South Carolina. The regular Republicans voted for Senator Cummins of Iowa and the Republican insurgents voted mostly for Senator Couzens of Michigan. In two weeks of almost nothing but voting on this post, the Senate took 25 ballots-without an issue.

Senator Bruce of Maryland was the sole Democrat to vote for Senator Cummins. Borah, Gooding, Norbeck and Jones joined the insurgents in voting for Couzens. Senators Hiram Johnson of California and Capper of Kansas also joined the Couzens forces, who at their highest point polled 14 votes, compared with about 34 for Cummins and 36 for Smith on the later ballots.

This mortal deadlock continued when the Senate adjourned for the holidaysthree weeks in session and almost nothing done. The Democrats took opportunity to play the Republicans for inaction. Senator Reed of Missouri (Democrat) called the deadlock "perfectly childish" because the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee was "inconsequential." Senator Wheeler of Montana, a Democrat, but heartily in accord with the Republican insurgents, took issue with the Senator from Missouri, declaring that the Chairmanship was vitally important.

Senator A. Owsley Stanley of Kentucky, another Democrat rose to praise the deadlock: "What Democrat, what patriot, what lover of his country could ask Congress to put this thing [the Republican majority] in motion again? Do we want another railroad bill? Do we want to put more burdens on the backs of the poor and relieve still more coffers of the rich?

"May God at least give us paralysis if he cannot give us reformation!"

TAXATION

No Agreement

The phrase "tax reduction" is not a controversial issue. It is safe to say that every single Senator and Repre-sentative would answer loudly, "Yes," if asked whether he favored it. The public response has been so unanimous that it would be worth the political life of any Congressman to oppose it.

And yet the three groups-Democrats, regular Republicans and Republican insurgents—are almost certain to hold a fierce encounter over the tax reduction bill. Each of the three groups is likely to have a separate bill.

In the first place, there is the proposal that there be a bonus and a partial tax reduction. The Republican insurgents and a good proportion of the regulars of both parties favor this proposal, and there is no doubt that it will break party lines. The success of this proposal will depend entirely on whether a bonus bill can be passedand that hinges on two or three votes



AUGUSTUS OWSLEY STANLEY "May God at least give us paralysis!"

one way or another to pass or defeat passage of a bonus over the President's assumed veto.

The second source of discord will be Secretary Mellon's proposal to decrease income surtaxes to a maximum of 25%. This proposal will be stoutly opposed by the Republican insurgents and by the greater part of the Demo-crats. The defection of the insurgents will leave the regular Republicans without power to pass this part of the proposal in either house. A certain number of the conservative Democrats from the Eastern states will, however, join with the regular Republicans. In this number are Senators Bruce (Md.), Glass (Va.), Edwards (N. J.), Walsh (Mass.). But there must be from four to six more of their kind in the Senate, if the surtaxes are to be reduced. In the House the situation is equally dubious.

The Argued Point.

"No tax reduction for the millionaires!" is the rallying cry of the Republican insurgents and most Democrats. This argument is presented by Representative Garner, of Texas, Democratic whip and member of the Ways and Means Committee, in the following

"The Mellon plan, when stripped of its minor provisions, only offers substantial tax relief to the 525,000 individual income surtax payers. I make this statement because Congress could repeal the entire income taxes of the 6,136,000 individuals with incomes of \$5,000 or less, which would involve a revenue loss of only \$92,790,000, thereby leaving the 525,000 large income surtax payers as the chief beneficiaries of the Mellon income tax recommendations. Dealing with the reduction of surtaxes on these 525,000 incomes in America constitutes the head and front of the Mellon income tax proposals."

The answer of those who advocate lowering the surtaxes is that the Mellor plan actually proposes to get more money out of the very rich. Those with incomes of \$100,000 and over wil profit in three ways by the Mellor plan:

\$ 3,200,000

48,700,000 \$52,275,000 three ways:

\$20,000,000

1) Limiting deductions for capital losses to 12½%.

2) Limiting deductions for interest paid.

3) Requiring a single return for husbands and wives. 25,000,000

1,500,000 .. \$46,500,000

This leaves a net reduction of taxation for these rich people of only \$5,775,000—but even this reduction does not stand. With surtaxes reduced to a maximum of 25%, it will be more profitable for these people to withdraw their money from tax exempt securities (having a low yield) and place it in taxable securities with a high yield. It is estimated that \$54,-000,000,000 (one-fifth) of the nation's wealth is invested in these tax free securities, held in large part by these people. With part of this invested in properties whose income is taxable the Government should actually get more in taxes from the very rich than it now does.

*Limitation of deductions from gross income for interest paid and for losses of a non-business character to the amount that these items exceed tax exempt income. It was the practice of the very rich to borrow money and invest it in tax exempt securities; thus they could deduct the interest from their net taxable income and also get untaxable profits from their investments. This was made illegal by the Act of 1921. The law is still easily evaded, however, because it is possible for a man to invest his regular income and borrow for his living expenses and other purposes—thereby gaining the same end.

SOLDIER BONUS

Precedence

It was regarded as certain that the Ways and Means Committee of the House would take up the case of a soldier bonus before considering Secretary Mellon's tax reduction plan. When the Committee met in its first session, a motion was made to consider tax reduction first. At once the advocates of the bonus made five counter propositions—for considering the bonus first, for considering the bonus when Congress reassembles on Jan. 3, etc.—and all five were defeated.

The vote was 15 to 8, 14 Republicans and two Democrats voting for immediate consideration of tax reduction, six Democrats and one Republican insurgent (Frear of Wisconsin) voting "bonus first," and two members absent.

A bonus bill may, however, be considered before work on the tax reduction bill is completed. The House Republicans have called a caucus on the bonus question for Jan. 10. Chairman Green of the Ways and Means Committee explained:

"The logical order of committee procedure should be to take up first the administrative features of the Treasury bill; then to determine whether a bonus bill is to be considered and reported; and therefore in accordance with the determination of these two matters to make the reduction in taxation accordingly. It will probably require ten days or two weeks to consider properly the administrative provisions."

Some 50 of the 344 pages of the tax reduction bill were gone over by the Committee before the Christmas recess. The administrative features of the bill will therefore probably have been surveyed by the time of the Republican caucus. Then the question of precedence is likely to be

settled finally.

The Cost

Representative A. Piatt Andrew, a Massachusetts Republican, questioned the statement of Secretary Mellon that a bonus would prevent reduction of taxation for many years. Mr. Andrew quoted the estimates of cost, prepared when the last bonus bill was before Congress, to show that the average cost for the first four years would be only \$81,000,000 (Time, Nov. 26).

Mr. Mellon replied by letter. He pointed out that there were three principal options, in the generally

proposed bill, as to the form in which veterans might take their bonuses:
1) farm and home aid; 2) vocational training aid; 3) certificates, for later payment.

If all the veterans took one option, the cost would be for

- 1) Farm and home aid, total \$2,-068,662,903; average for the first four years, \$475,000,000.
- 2) Vocational training, total \$2,-318,022,451; first year, \$1,300,000,000; second year, \$1,000,000,000.
- 3) Certificates, total \$5,400,526,444; average for the first four years, \$225,000,000.

He pointed out that in preparing the estimates of the cost of the earlier bill, Senator McCumber had assumed that $22\frac{1}{2}\%$ would take farm and home aid, $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ vocational training and 75% would take certificates. The Secretary declared that a proportion of 9%, 1% and 90%, respectively, was now believed more accurate.

On this basis the total cost of the bonus would be \$5,085,833,687; the average for the first four years, \$250,000,000; the average for the first 21 years (assuming that a sinking fund were established to meet the final payment of \$2,885,786,816 due in 1944) would be \$211,476,357.

He added concerning the much disputed subject of indirect costs: "You must add to the direct cost of \$250,-000,000 a year for the first four years of the bonus and the average of \$211,-000,000 per year for the first 20 years the enormous indirect cost to the Government. The bill gives the right in the first three years to borrow from the banks of the country and that this right would be exercised by the great majority of the certificate holders none denies. The consequent demand for credit would raise the interest rates which the Government as well as the general public will have to pay on borrowed money. At the same time the mere passage of the bill would depress the price of Government bonds and increase their basis of return. In such a money market the Government would have to take care of the \$8,000,000,000 of its securities which mature within the next five years and to do so would. of course, have to meet the higher rate of interest. The continuing cost of an increase in interest rates on such a volume of refunding would be very large. The Government, like every other person in the United States, would also have to conduct its business at greatly increased expense, due to the higher price level generally

which would inevitably follow the credit expansion and decreased production brought on by the bonus law. Soon the disturbance to business by this and other factors would reduce the income of the people and thus the Government's revenue, so that any estimated surplus would no longer exist and recourse would have to be had to additional taxes."

PROHIBITION

A Matter of Record

"Izzie" Einstein, who has the most widespread reputation of any agent of the Prohibition enforcement department, was reported to be the author of the following statistics. They are the length of time which it took him to obtain a drink in twelve leading cities.

New Orleans35 s	ec.
Detroit 3 r	min.
New York3 min. 10 s	ec.
Boston11 r	min.
Pittsburgh14 r	nin.
Atlanta17 r	min.
Baltimore18 min. 20 s	ec.
Chicago21 r	
St. Louis21 r	
Cleveland29 r	min.
Minneapolis31 r	min.
Washington2 hrs. 8 r	min.

The story of the low and high records:

"When I got into a taxi at the railway station at New Orleans, I asked the driver where I could get a drink. The driver pulled out a bottle and handed it to me without a question....

"Washington, though, is the tough nut to crack. After I had wandered around there without any success for more than two hours, I was about to decide that the capital was as dry as a bone. Then I went into a barber shop for a shave. The barber asked me if I wanted bay rum. I told him I preferred real rum. He put me in touch with a \$12 bottle."

POLITICAL NOTES

Postmasters

The Democratic tongue of Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi—ever active in Republican rebuke—has lost none of its pristine vigor. Even a list

of postmasterial nominations, sent to the Senate by the President, inspired him with an Homeric recital: "Only one California Postmaster nomination comes to us... Idaho gets nominations for one Postmaster only... Wisconsin, I notice, gets one. Running down the list, there is, however, one State that is very fortunate and that is the State represented by the Secretary to the President, C. Bascom Slemp.

6

"He is certainly functioning while we are idling away the time. Altogether, 42 nominations go to Virginia for places that have wonderfully beautiful names, like Clover and Forest Depot and Richland and Ridgeway and Rural Retreat, all of which get Postmasters.

"Waverly is quite fortunate and gets a nomination, as also does Concord Depot. Dinwiddie gets a Postmaster; I know not why; Meadows of Dan also gets a Postmaster, and so do Prospect, Beaver Dam, Shipman, Bridgewater, Disputanta, Fincastle, Hilton Village, and last but not least is Saltville."

"Little Congress"

Everyone knows of the Cabinet; everyone knows of the Congress. Some know of the "Little Cabinet," a group of Assistant Secretaries and Under Secretaries who meet monthly for dinner (TIME, June 4). Not many people know, however, of the "Little Congress."

It has just opened its winter session. It meets in the caucus room and many of its meetings are more lively than those that pass in Congress itself; for its members have no listening constituents to temper the full force of their ideas. Membership is limited to those "employed around Congress"—that is, to secretaries of Senators, of Representatives and to others such as Kenneth Romney, cashier in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. They number some 200.

The bonus bill came up and was the subject of a lively debate last week. The World Court and repeal of the Volstead Act are on the calendar for after Christmas.

There is a good representation of ability at the meetings. Most of the members are college graduates. There are probably more Phi Beta Kappa keys present than in Congress. Many study law on the side. Others are preparing themselves for active politics. So far women have been excluded. Such men as Senator William J. Harris of Georgia, Senator Morris Sheppard of

Texas, Representatives Charles R. Crisp of Georgia, Fritz G. Lanham of Texas, Addison T. Smith of Idaho, Wallace H. White of Maine, have risen from their ranks. The "Little Congress" is not so little.

Physical Fitness

The press talks of the "fitness" of public men. Politicians prefer the topic of "availability." But Senator



Senator Copeland "To my trained eye—"

Royal S. Copeland, M. D., of New York, reverted to the question of fitness.

"To my trained eye," said he, "many members of Congress need attention. Now there is a man who might be taken as a model." Dr. Copeland extended his hand towards Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, 51. "He shows good physical condition and looks like he has put in a good summer."

Jackson Day

On Jan. 8, 1815, there was peace—a treaty had been signed with the British. But in New Orleans the treaty was even less than a scrap of paper, for its existence was not known. Accordingly, on that day, General Andrew Jackson inflicted a decisive defeat on a British army before the city. Of late years it has been the custom of Democrats to celebrate Jan. 8, "Jackson Day," once every four years, by a dinner in Washington.

This dinner, coming about five months before the Democratic National Convention, is usually a parade of aspiring candidates for the Presidency and other leaders of the Party. This year, it is understood, there will be no Jackson Day Dinner. Democrats fear such an occasion would be too much like Jan. 8, 1815—peace but no peace. Some of the Democratic Presidential aspirants are at violent odds on policies—the wet and dry issue, for example—and the party wants no strife.

In 1920 the Jackson Day dinner was a great event—so great that it had to be held in two large dining rooms in Washington. The eight or ten candidates went from one room to the other, speaking twice so that all might hear.

Pages, S. O. L.

The Senate pages lost their Santa Claus and didn't know what to do. Every year on Christmas day the Vice President invites them to dinner. This year there is no Vice President. Senator Cummins, President pro tem of the Senate, took train for Iowa without knowing of the matter. The pages sent word to the White House, asking what was to be done. The President sent back word that he was sorry but didn't know either.

Delicate Question

The Ladies of the Senate, luncheon club of the wives, sisters and daughters of the graybeards of the north wing of the Capitol, face a delicate question. According to the constitution of the organization, "the wife of the Vice President" shall be its President. Mrs. Coolidge has retired, necessarily. The question now arises whether Miss Anna Cummins, elder sister of Senator Cummins (who is a widower) shall be President of the body or whether Mrs. Kendrick, Vice President of the organization, wife of the Democratic Senator from Wyo-ming, shall succeed to the office. Mrs. Coolidge recently had the Ladies of the Senate for luncheon and seated Mrs. Kendrick at her right hand, but the question is not regarded as settled. There are no greater sticklers for precedent than many ladies of the representatives of this great demoracy.

In Cleveland

Homemaking in Cleveland for the Republican National Convention next June is already being undertaken for prospective candidates. Frank H. Hitchcock visited the city and engaged the entire mezzanine floor of the Cleveland Hotel for his candidate, Hiram Johnson. Coolidge lieutenants arranged for quarters in the Hollenden Hotel, where also will be the Republican National Committee.

Social Politics The Personalities and the People Who Coinhabit With Great Men

"I wonder if I dare," begins Anonymous, setting out to defy grammar and the social amenities. She has no need to say that she is a woman—he clams are in evidence from the beginning and, like a woman, she apologizes for them. Her anonymity must be respected, but it is quite evident that she has more than a passing familiarity with both society and journalism. Her book* has all the faults of good journalism: flippancy, occasional vulgarity, cleverness, false sophistication, interest.

What is this book? Gossip. Gossip about the wives, homes and eccentricities of officials and statesmen. It is eminently a book for seriousminded people. To the trifler and the gossip it is merely a few hours' diversion, such as they can manufacture less cleverly and without so "big" names in their own drawing-rooms. To the truly serious-minded man it is a treasury in which he can dig for nuggets of personality and little keys that unlock great doors of understanding.

Nicholas Longworth recently became Republican Floor Leader of the House. The personality of his wife, Alice Roosevelt (who never pays calls) may not explain this event, but does explain a great deal about "Nick." Similarly, what secrets of the personality of Borah, the thunderer, are not suggested by the knowledge that he has a shy golden-haired wife, "Little Borah," and lives in an apartment with Chinese decorations and three canaries flitting at large?

Some extracts:

Alice Roosevelt Longworth, "Alice was one of the pioneers in smoking and left a trail of ashes and smoldering disgust through conservative circles. . . . She came and went like a merry flash and skated skillfully over very thin ice. . . . Any day you may see Alice Longworth come into the Senate. . . . Her hat, no matter how becoming, is flung instantly aside. . . . She hasn't much hair, but it is pretty and there is scarcely a gray streak in it. . . . Not long after her marriage, I think it was, she was giving a big luncheon party. In the middle of it, someone called her up to say that an important issue had suddenly developed in the Senate. Grabbing a hat and hurling an abrupt apology at her guests, Alice left the astonished

crowd to finish the party without a hostess."

Edith Galt Wilson. "'She's handsome in a heavy way but her face sags.' . . . Democrats, no doubt, see



MR. TAFT
"Oranges and discipline, that's the recipe"

her comeliness and Republicans note the sag. . . If Mrs. Wilson doesn't exactly speak the Woodrow Wilson language, she at least seems to understand it. . . . Have you ever noticed how Mrs. Wilson always managed to draw into the background a little and so give the impression that the President is perceptibly taller, which, of course, is not the case. . . She was proud to be Mrs. Woodrow Wilson but she didn't want to wear the dome of the Capitol for a tiara."

Florence Kling Harding. "Mrs. Harding was never content to be on the fringe of things. . . . If she had ambition, certainly it was not for herself. The limelight always made her wince a little. . . . As long as she was in the White House she took a very personal interest in the house-keeping affairs of the establishment. . . . Mrs. Harding was always proud of being a small-town woman. She never wanted to be anything else. She remembered when she didn't have things. . . 'Wouldn't you like to go up and see the other rooms in the White House?' she asked a Middle Western woman one day. 'I know how curious I used to be about it all.'"

Grace Goodhue Coolidge. "Mrs. Coolidge believes that the wives of public men, like children, should be

seen and not heard. . . . She has certainly helped sweeten the social soufflé of official Washington. She has graced parties big and late, small and early. . . . Her motto is 'One church, one club, one husband, one political party.' . . . She even stays in Washington in August, when anyone is in danger of being mired in the melting asphalt, believing that she can add to her husband's comfort, Devotion could go no further!"

Mrs. Charles E. Hughes. "Mrs. Hughes always reminds me of a Sunday afternoon—quiet, peaceful, serene. . . . Her entertainments are a duty faithfully discharged. . . . The larger functions are held at the Pan-American Building among the parrots and the palms. Less formal parties are staged in the big house, called home, with its 30 rooms, two libraries, and a ballroom."

Mrs. Henry Wallace (wife of the secretary of agriculture). "Some years ago, a friend met Mrs. Wallace with her latest baby. 'Why, Mrs. Wallace, I didn't know you had a baby that age.' Smiling rather roudly, Mrs. Wallace replied: 'I always have a baby that age.'"

Ruth Hanna McCormick (wife of he Senator from Illinois, daughter of he late Mark A. Hanna)... She vould stand alone, if she were not propped up by a Senator husband onone side and the Hanna millions on the other."

Frau Wiedfelt (wife of the German Ambassador). "The German Embassy wasn't the center of gaiety last season and a woolen unionsuit was the first necessity when calling. . . . Frau Wiedfelt was warmly clad. A comment on the chilliness brought the reply: 'We are used to it. The French have taken all our coal.'"

The occasional comments on the menfolk of Washington are equally intriguing: "Nearby came a hearty laugh. 'Ha! ha! ha! How do I keep thin?' and Chief Justice Taft patted his waistcoat. 'Oranges and discipline, that's the recipe.'"

"Did you know that Senator Capper was learning to dance? Yes, he is. He owns a string of papers and has the Form Bloc in leash, but he

doesn't dress the part."

Perhaps the most felicitous bit of writing in the whole book is a single sentence describing Secretary Hughes: "With age, Mr. Hughes grows more genial and having abandoned the clerical cut of his whiskers, his face foliage now assumes more international proportions—it savors of diplomacy, a fringed setting for peaceful policies."

^{*}Boudoir Mirrors of Washington—Anonymous—Winston (\$2.50).

FOREIGN NEWS

REPARATIONS

Future Conferences

The Reparations Commission invited General Charles G. Dawes, founder and head of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, to act as chairman of the commission which is to investigate German finance (TIME, Dec. 24).

Henry M. Robinson, lawyer and President of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, was selected by the Reparations Commission to serve on the Commission which is to enquire into the disposition and estimate the value of German funds in foreign countries.

The Reparations Commission invited Montague Collet Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, and Sir Josiah Charles Stamp to sit on No. 1 commission; Reginald McKenna, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, was invited to sit on the commission which is to concern itself with tracing German capital abroad. The choice of Britain's delegates was made on the advice of Sir John Bradbury, after consultation with British political leaders. Sir John was Financial Secretary to the Treasury from 1913 to 1919 and signed the first Treasury notes issued by the British Government soon after the War, which for several years were alluded to as "Bradburies."

The two commissions will probably start functioning during the second week of January. Although surface activity was hindered by the approach of Christmas, the various interested Governments were active. It was stated that the French, having consolidated their successful occupation of the Ruhr, were turning their attention to Britain and Italy, both of whom have repeatedly stressed their disapproval of France's Ruhr policy. In an effort to mollify their opposition, it was reported that France was preparing to remove all the objectionable points in her policy in order to be in a position to confront those Allies with a fait accompli when No. 1 commission makes, what was considered, its inevitable demands for concessions.

THE LEAGUE

Work

The Council of the League of Nations, sitting in Paris, approved two protocols providing for financial reconstruction of Hungary on a plan similar to that adopted early this year in the case of Austria. The gist of the scheme

is that Hungary is to turn over the revenue from customs and State monopolies to the League, in return for which the League will float a loan of 250,000,000 gold corona and establish budgetary equilibrium by June 30, 1926. The scheme is to go to Budapest for ratification and is to be discussed by a subcommittee of the League and representatives of the Little Entente in London during the month of January.

Brand Whitlock, U. S. Ambassador to Belgium during the War, was invited to preside over a neutral commission which is to disentangle the Memel controversy. Memel, a port on the Baltic Sea, was transferred to the Allied and Associated Powers by the Treaty of Versailles and subsequently awarded to Lithuania (after Lithuania had taken it). The Lithuanian Government, however, refused to ratify the agreement of a convention framed to regulate the future of the seaport. Negotiation with the Council of Ambassadors failed and the question was finally referred to the League.

TANGIER

Settlement Reported

After running the gauntlet of diplomatic guns for nearly 20 years, the status of Tangier, seaport and district on the coast of Morocco, was fixed by an agreement signed provisionally in Paris by Britain, France and Spain. The Spanish representative stated that he was signing the agreement only as a suggestion to his Government and not on its behalf.

After the three Governments have ratified the agreement it will be sent to all countries that signed the Algeciras Treaty of 1906 with the exception of Germany and Austria (i. e. the U. S., Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Portugal), for their adherence.

The terms of the agreement provide for economic equality for all Powers. The absolute neutrality of the zone is guaranteed and the building of any kind of fortification is categorically forbidden. No treaty concluded by the Sultan of Morocco can apply to Tangier unless concurred in by the local government (see following paragraph). Capitulations (extra territorial rights) are abrogated; natives enjoying foreign protection will be under the jurisdiction of European mixed courts. Moroccan francs and Spanish pesatas continue to be legal tender. The Debt Control Commission is to disappear, the Moroccan Government having guaranteed the interest payable on the 1904 and 1910 loans, the Tangier Harbor bonds and the Tangier-Fez Railway bonds, total of more than 4,000,000 francs a year.

The actual government of the zone is to be vested in an International Legislative Assembly and a Committee of Control. The Assembly is to consist of 26 members; three British, four French, four Spanish, six Mussulmans and three Jews, representing the native population, a representative of the Sultan, called a Mendoub, and the other five signatories to the Algeciras agreement. The Mendoub will be ex-officio President of the Assembly and will be assisted by three Vice Presidents of British, French and Spanish nationality. The Committee of Control is to consist of eight consular officers of the Powers which subscribed to the Algeciras agreement, and they are empowered to veto any legislation which violates the Tangier Statute, enacted by the Assembly.

The Tangier question has figured prominently in the history of the present century and twice before the War it nearly plunged the world prematurely in that inescapable cataclysm of 1914.

The History of Tangier is briefly: Fell into the hands of the Portuguese in 1662; came under British flag as part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza when she married King Charles II in 1662; in 1684 British abandoned it to the Moors on account of the expense it involved; in 1905 Kaiser Wilhelm II paid a visit to the port of Tangier on board the Imperial Yacht Hohenzollern, remained six hours and said enough to provoke an international crisis; 1906 Conference of Algeciras settled the whole Moroccan question and placed Tangier under temporary international control; 1911 Germany sent the warship Panther to Agadir and another international crisis was occasioned; 1912 France and Spain came to an agreement on Tangier: until 1914 a permanent settlement of the Tangier question was sought without success; immediately after the War the question was revived—Great Britain could not countenance any one Power opposite Gibraltar-France favored the return of the zone to the Sultan whom she controlled-Spain wanted the zone to facilitate communication with her Moroccan Protectorate; many abortive conferences were held during the years 1918-23.

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Labor Rule Coming

It was made certain during the week that the moment the Conservative Government is defeated in the House of Commons, Premier Baldwin will recommend the King to ask Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party, to form a new ministry. It is no exaggeration to say that Great Britain is, in general terms, philosophically resigned to having a Labor Government.

Meanwhile, in view of the numerous reports stating that the Laborites will recognize Russia, it is necessary to restress the fact that the Laborites, when they come into power, will be in a minority of two to one. If the Labor Government proposes to recognize Russia it must first win over part of the Opposition Parties, and this may be difficult, although by no means impossible.

Liberal and Conservative Parties ran amuck last week on the question of tariff preferences. The Liberals would have none of it, the Conservatives, who had just won a by-election in West Derbyshire, were all for it. Messrs. Asquith and Lloyd George decided that the Liberal Party had better remain free. Later Premier Baldwin ordered a committee which was preparing a protection plan to discontinue its work.

The nature of the present Parliament foreordains a protracted period of political unrest until another general election comes to act as a panacea.

Ireland

The Free State Governments ordered the release of 400 Republican prisoners. Between Dec. 1 and Dec. 23, 3,481 prisoners were liberated.

P. J. Rutledge, who is acting as "President of the Irish Republic" while "President" Eamon de Valera languishes in prison alluded to the Pope's reference to Ireland in his recent allocution.* Said he: "We fear your Holiness must have been misinformed about the happy approach of a settlement in Ireland."

India

C. R. Das, Swaraj leader, who was asked by Lord Lytton, Governor of Bengal to form a ministry (TIME, Dec. 24), declined that invitation. His rea-

* For an account of the Pope's allocution, see page 19.

sons were that the people of India cannot offer willing coöperation until the present system of government is changed. He thought it dishonorable to accept office and then carry on the Swaraj policy of non-coöperation.

The Youngest Son

On Dec. 20 Prince George, fourth son of King George and Queen Mary, celebrated his 21st birthday. Under an act known as 1 Geo. 1. c. 28 of Aug. 3, 1910, the Civil List of Their Majesties stipulates for the payment to trustees of £10,000 (\$43,500) a year for each son who attained the age of 21. When Parliament reassembles in January it will be asked to vote this sum to the young Prince,

Prince George is a lieutenant in the Navy, and, after the Prince of Wales, considered the most attractive of the King's sons. A thorough-going sportsman, he is fond of dancing, is adept at strumming jazz tunes on the piano.

Recently his rumored engagement to Miss Grace Vanderbilt of Manhattan was denied. More recently Lady Irene Curzon,* whose mother was Miss Mary Leiter of Chicago, has been mentioned. This, however, is most unlikely, as Lady Irene is six years older than he. When he does decide to marry he will become entitled to another \$65,250 a year from the State.

Notes

The estate of the late Andrew Boner Law, a former Premier of Britain, was valued at £51,397 (\$221,007), of which £5,151 was invested in the U. S. and £8,454 in Canada. Most of the estate was left to his children.

On Jan. 9, a "political prisoners'" dinner is to be held in the House of Commons. All M. P.'s invited must have been sent to jail for political crimes—two deportations count for one imprisonment. All the *invités* are Laborites.

On Jan. 10, at a well-known London restaurant, the eight lady Members of Parliament will sit down to a prandial celebration. Those who accepted the invitation: The Duchess of Atholl (Conservative), Lady Astor (Conservative), Mrs. Wintringham (Liberal), Mrs. Hilton Philipson (Conservative), Miss Margaret Bondfield (Labor). Those to be heard from were: Lady Terrington (Liberal), Mrs. D. Jewson and Miss Susan Lawson (Laborites).

Farington's Diary It Is Published in Book

Form—Excerpts

Joseph Farington, R. A., was an artist of the 18th Century. Being a prominent member of the Royal Academy, though an indifferent painter, he came in touch with nearly all of the élite of his time, in France as well as in England. From July 13, 1793, to Dec. 30, 1821, he kept a diary* in which he recorded a wealth of information about his period and the people in it. The Diary was found in 1921 by a firm of auctioneers in London and was later bought by the Morning Post for 110 guineas (about \$500). Throughout the year of 1922 the Diary appeared in the Post in serial form. Now it is published in book form.*

For the personal side of history, Farington's diary is undoubtedly the most absorbing work that has appeared on the latter Georgian period in generations. No one who is interested in art, artists, politicians, politics, kings, queens, lords and commons, Englishmen and Frenchmen, history and literature, soldiers and sailors, will be able to read through these two large books wirthout asking for more. As a chronicler, Farington has been compared to the great Samuel Pepys. The comparison favors Farington if viewed from an informative standpoint; but as literature, using the word with meticulous precision, the Diary falls far below the immortal works of Pepys.

George III.—"He [King George] asked West [President of the Royal Academy] what would Washington do were America to be declared independent. West said He** believed He would retire to a private situation. The King said if He did He would be the greatest man in the world. He asked West how he thought the Americans would act towards this country if they became independant. West said the war had made much ill blood but that. . . Washington, Lawrence, Adams, Franklin, Jay were favorable to this country which would soon have a preference to any other European Nation. During this conversation the Queen was much affected, & shed tears."

Admiral Nelson—He wrote to Lady Nelson that he shd. allow her £1800 a year, but did not wish to see her

^{*}Lady Curzon is the daughter of George Nathaniel Curzon, foreign minister in the Baldwin Cabinet.

^{*}The Farington Diary—Joseph Farington, R. A.—Edited by James Greig. Vol. I. July 13, 1793, to Aug. 24, 1802. Vol. II. Aug. 28, 1802, to Sept. 13, 1804. Doran (\$7.50 each).

^{**}Joseph Farington's inconsistencies of style and spelling are used throughout the excerpts.

again.—They are now quite separated in consequence of his attachment to Lady Hamilton... Masquerier shewed me 4 pictures... One of Lady Hamilton which he understands is to be sent to Lord Nelson. He thinks Lady Hamilton is abt. 40 years of age, & very fat."

Napoleon. "Mr. Udy [a British Consul at Leghorn] knows Buonoparte personally. . . . He is a man of great talents, indefatigable in pursuing his plans, thoughtful, and deliberative, but having once resolved Lightening is not quicker than He is in execution and humanity never stands in his way. . . . When thoughtful, Buonoparte has a habit of squeezing his cheek with his right hand or pulling his mouth, while forming his resolutions. . . . G. Smith has been in Paris 7 months, and is returned extremely disgusted with the state of Society-No morals,-no integrity. Characters of the lowest kind abounding in wealth which they expend in a licentious way. . . . Buonoparte is very unpopular, and not respected, and his abilities not rated high... I [Farington] thought his general appearance better than I expected.... He has an intent and searching look, but his expression is confident. His complexion is not as I have heard it described waxy. . . . His person is slim, & I should judge him to be abt. 5 feet 6 Inches high. He was dressed in Blue, much more plain than His officers, which gave him additional consequence. . . The ease with which people of all sorts approached him sufficiently shew'd that He had no personal apprehension, but I have much stronger proofs that He does not live in a state of fear of assassination... I should ... say that his manner expressed indifference, and His actions corresponded with it. He did not in the least seem to study state and effect. . . . I notice he picked his nose very much,-sometimes took Snuff, and would take off his hat and wipe his forehead in a careless manner . . passed me so close I could have touched him . . . which gave me an opportunity to observe the colour of his eyes which are . . . more of a blue grey. . . . I thought there was something rather feverish than piercing in the expression . . . but his general aspect was milder than I had before thought it. . . . He had no eye-brows, or eye-lash to give strong expression. . . .

William Pitt. "... Mr. Pitts Hatters Bill was £600 (after Pitt's death on January 23, 1806, £40,000 was voted to pay his debts)... Mr. Pitt breakfast usually at nine oClock that is the breakfast is set at that hour, but that Mr. Pitt is frequently engaged so in-

tently in reading or writing as to entirely neglect it and goes away perhaps at 12 oClock without having eat anything. . . . Lord Mulgrave wrote



BUONOPARTE
"He had no eye-brows or eye-lash—"

to Sir George (Beaumont) that He ought to have given anything to have been in Parliament to have heard Pitts speech in defence of his having sent £1,200,000 to the Emperor (of Austria) witht, the consent of Parliament,—to have heard him wrote his Lordship 'defend his head with his brains.'... In debate on Monday night, Mr. Pitt shone with extraordinary lustre. His speech affected the House so much that after He had finished there was a Hear, Hear, 3 times repeated, which had the effect of three cheers."

Warren Hastings. "At Hastings trial with Boswell. Burke was very dull and tedious. . . . Mr. Nichols (M.P.) mentioned that the cause of Burkes implacability to Hastings was, the latter having prevented Will Burke [probably a distant cousin, controversial; very close friend of Burke], in conjunction with the Nabob of Arcot, from oppressing the Rajah of Tanjore, or as Mr. Nichols expressed it, having prevented Will Burke from being in effect Rajah of Tanjore."

Edmund Burke. "... Burke, his Ldship [Lord Inchiquins] said, is insolent, impatient of contradiction,—will hear no argument,—proud, carried away by passion on every occasion.... He is very careless of his papers,—would drop on the floor a paper though it contained treason as he would do a newspaper cover.—Mrs. Burke attends to everything.... My Dear Jane will

Burke say, I want such a paper,—it is produced,—as conversation proceeds He calls for others. She produces them,—He asks sometimes for one which she cannot remember, Yes, Yes, Yes, my dear Jane,—no contradiction, it must be found,—she examines."

Horace Walpole, afterwards Lord Orford. "To-day [July 25, 1796] I observed to Lyssons [Samuel Lyssons, an antiquary] that age had not weakened the prejudices of Lord Orford and that his feelings on all occasions seemed to be as quick as they could have been at an early period of his life. . . . His Lordships body was opened, and though he was in his 80th year when he died & had been much afflicted with gout, and in earlier part had been considered as of a consumptive habit,—yet the lungs were perfectly sound,-the Heart & Stomach the same. No adhesions, nor any defects in the vitals.-The abscess in the throat probably caused his death. . . . He died with apparent pain."

Robespierre. "At Lyons they [the French] obliged him [General O'Hara] to remain near a guillotine while abt. 40 persons were executed, most of them woemen; & some girls, not more than 15 years of age. . . . It was computed that 500,000 persons had been destroyed in France.... Tallien accused Him [Robespierre] of enormous crimes & with a Pistol in His hand, declared that 'if the Assembly did not then impeach Robespierre He wd. put Him to death.' This produced an electric effect. Robespierre was instantly denounced & ordered to prison. On His way he shot himself with a pistol,‡ but it was so directed to break His jaw, witht. killing Him, His Jaw was tied up & in that state He was soon after carried to the Guillotine & executed."

Dr. Samuel Johnson. "I went to dinner at Dr. C. Burney's [brother of Fanny Burney] at Greenwich. . . . Mrs. Burney had seen Dr. Johnsone at her Father's, Dr. Rose at Cheswick,—she mentioned his love of tea, and said Her Mother told her that she once made for him Twenty one cups of tea, which He drank. . . ."

FRANCE

Il le dit

A journal recently printed the following scurrilous sentence: "The President of the Republic is the living incarnation, the pride-swelled descendant of the great legal bandits

[†]Robespierre was shot by a boy named Merda. The evidence supporting this statement is conclusive.

who ruined our ancestors by usury, by monopoly, by the crafty putting into execution of all the processes which the law, made by them and for them, put into their hands!"

"Treason!" No. President Millerand wrote it himself some 30 years ago when he was just plain Comrade Millerand, an ardent Socialist.

No Regrets

Mlle. Germaine Berthon, who shot M. Marius Plateau, an editor of L'Action Française, Royalist journal, last January, was put on trial for her life.

The circumstances of the assassination were that she tried to see M. Léon Daudet, the Chief Editor of the paper. He would or could not see her and deputed M. Plateau, one of the leading Royalists, who was possessed of the business and organizing brains of both the paper and the Party, to interview her, which he did. After a brief conversation with her, M. Plateau rose and opened the door to let her out. As she passed him Mlle. Berthon shot him dead.

At the end of the trial the public prosecutor, in addressing the jury, said he saw no place for extenuating circumstances, but added: "The mother of the dead asks you, gentlemen of the jury, through me, to grant such circumstances to the murderess of her son. So grant them, but give a firm, clear and just verdict."

The jury was reported to have returned a verdict of not guilty.

Mile. Berthon is described by the Radicals as a sweet and pretty 20-year-old girl. In the Act of Accusation she was called "a violent, lazy, untidy girl, with dissolute morals and dishonest." To the Court she said: "I regret nothing. My life shall pay for my act." She was reported, however, to have said that she regretted not having killed M. Daudet.

Expiation

At 5:30 o'clock in the morning, an hour before the earth had turned to kiss the first faint rays of sunlight, a man was awakened in Paris.

A priest advanced—"I mock religion," cried the man. "I don't want the aid of priests. If I am going to hell I will know it soon. . . . But you, Monsieur l'Abbé—you're a good sort—I a like you." They embraced.

A drink was offered him. He refused. Turning to his would-be Good Samaritan, he said: "You've been a better man than the President of the Republic."

A few moments later the man found himself on a little platform. "Let everything go to hell," he cried, "Let everything go to hell, but my mother and my lawyer. Vive Jaurès! Vive l'Anarchie! Vive Germaine Berthon! Vive les Russes!"

Turning to his attorney, he kissed him on both checks and a moment later ejaculated: "Don't forget the little wreath of blue flowers—not red ones."

A quarter of a minute—a click—"Vive l'Anarchie!" cried the man—zip!—then a dull thud.

Marcelian del Val had paid the price upon the guillotine for having shot and killed three police officials last Spring in Toulon.

ITALY

Capital vs. Labor

An attempt to bring capital and labor together "on the basis of national discipline," which means under the thumb of Fascismo, was made during the week.

Under the presidency of Premier Mussolini a conference of capital and labor representatives was held in Rome. It was decided to establish a permanent committee of five representatives from each side to discuss labor problems under the supervision of the Government. Two meetings, one between farmers and labor, the other between small industrialists and commercial interests, were also scheduled

During the conference Mussolini said: "Marxism's mistake is in believing only two classes exist. It is a greater mistake to believe these are always conflicting. Contest is possible, but it is monetary and not systematic. Collaboration between Italian capital and labor has already begun because both sides realize there is a common field for both capital and labor."

Secretary Olivetti of the General Industry Federation commented: "The session shows a move toward tackling industrial problems from a purely Italian viewpoint. Hitherto Italy has been examined under the hypnotism of foreign Socialist ideas. Italy, lacking the raw materials and big capital of the United States, lacking Britain's organized industry and banking system, lacking France's colonial resources, must win the victory of industry by tenacity, work, intelligence and thrift, by which Italian manufacturers can conquer new markets."

Deputy Aragona, head of the Italian Labor Federation, was not optimistic. Said he: "This Fascista labor union conception is a fiasco. To be sure, there is a compact in which a commission of five is nominated, but in times of great stress these agreements become scraps of paper. The conflict between capital and labor is not a question of production, but one of distribution of earnings. To work more and to produce more—both capital and labor are agreed upon this, but, how much is to go to the capitalist and how much to the workman—there is the inevitable conflict."

What Next?

With almost the entire country in a pre-election state of mind owing to Premier Mussolini's action in closing, locking, bolting and barring Parliament (Time, Dec. 24), Italian political circles suffered from a severe attack of nerves when "il duce" (the leader—Mussolini) wrote to Signor Carnazza, Minister of Public Works, and said he "had not decided" to hold general elections.

Such a statement was open to varying interpretations. Some considered that the elections would not take place because Mussolini had never mentioned anything about dissolution; others pointed out that the Premier might even yet decide to hold them. In political circles, the wildest confusion reigned.

GERMANY

Top Dog

The ex-Emperor Wilhelm II of Germany brought a suit against Herr von der Heydt, Editor-in-Chief of the Lokal Anzeiger, for having published a story to the effect that the Kaiser in 1895 caused a young lieutenant named von Hahnke to commit suicide.

The story said that when the Imperial yacht *Hohenzollern* was lying off the Scandinavian coast the Kaiser insulted von Hahnke who struck him in the face and later had to kill himself.

Vice Admiral Count Platen-Hallermund, who said he was officer of the watch at the time the face of the ex-All Highest was injured, related that the injury occurred by a rope striking the Kaiser in the course of some manoeuvres and that no altercation occurred between him and von Hahnke. He said that the Lieutenant went ashore for a spin on a bicycle and on descending a mountain path lost control of his ma-

chine, ran over the edge of a cliff, was dashed into the sea and killed.

The Court found Herr von der Heydt guilty of deliberate libel and fined him 300 gold marks (\$72).

At Doorn, the ex-Kaiser and his wife are sitting for portraits. The "Kaiser of Doorn" was reported dressed as Supreme War Lord—a Generalfeld-marschall's uniform and all his many decorations and orders.

The Big Four

The modern Sturm und Drang (Storm and Stress) has no Dichter-bund (literally, league of poets—school) to interpret national aspirations. It has produced neither a Schiller nor a Goethe, but it has created a

Herr Hugo Stinnes.

Dr. Ludwig Stein, for 20 years foreign editor of the Vossische Zeitung, a professor of the University of Berne in Switzerland, made some interesting comments upon "the master of coke' in an address last week in Manhattan. Said he: "Give me two hours with my old friend, Hugo Stinnes and we will make peace better than you statesmen can make in two years. . . Stinnes is the mightiest personage in the German Empire. The Rockefeller of Germany has accepted no other title than that he gave himself-'the ironmaster.' ... Stinnes never was an admirer of the Kaiser. In 1913 he refused to participate in the presentation of a memorial because, as he said to me, he considered the Kaiser as the biggest misfortune of the German Empire. . . . He lives in a modest little house in Berlin-the same house that was occupied by his parents. He dresses with almost studied simplicity. . . . August Thyssen, next to Stinnes, is the greatest business man in Germany." The next in order of greatness, he said, are Herren Carl Friedrich Siemens, head of the electrical industry, and Felix Deutsch, brother-in-law of Otto H. Kahn. These four men, said Dr. Stein, form the "Big Four in German Industry."

The Reichsbank

Ever since the death of Dr. von Havenstein, President of the Reichsbank, a terrific battle has been waged in the Reichsrat (Federal Council) over the appointment of a successor.

The two nominees for the post were Dr. Helfferich, former Imperial Minister of Finance, and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, a partner in the Disconto Gesellschaft (Company). The battle

was ended by a vote appointing Dr. Schacht President of the Reichsbank. He will be "Germany's money dictator



© Wide World

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht

He got the job

and to currency and finance what General von Seeckt is to the Reichswehr as Commander-in-Chief."

The appointment of Dr. Schacht was considered a defeat for the Reichsbank directorate and the Central Reichsbank Committee, formed of big banking interests, both of which supported Dr. Helfferich.

Another Putsch*

Since the incarceration of Herr Adolf Hitler (TIME, Nov. 19), and the discrediting of General Erich von Ludendorff (TIME, Nov. 19), Bavaria has been the scene of much Monarchist plotting. Rumors of an impending putsch by Hitlerites caused Dictator von Kahr and General von Lössow, Commander of the Bavarian section of the Reischswehr, to issue a joint manifesto stating that they had evidence of the putsch and that they were taking every necessary precaution to safeguard the State. Dictator von Kahr warned the people that the troops would not hesitate to fire upon public demonstrations against the Government and that participants in such demonstrations would be put on trial for their lives.

Meanwhile Reichswehr and police

held every important point in the town. A performance of La Tosca was forbidden at the opera house, it being stated that conspirators intended to use the death of the tyrant scene as a signal for an insurrection. Much hostility toward the police was evinced by the crowds.

The Ludendorff-Hitlerites are being stirred by their leaders because of Dr. von Kahr's "ultra-cautiousness" and his "friendship with Berlin parliamentarianism."

NORWAY

Prohibition Repeal?

The Communist Labor Party announced in Christiania that it would join the Conservatives and Agrarians in voting for the repeal of the Prohibition Law. This was said to make certain the end of prohibition in Norway when the Storting (Parliament) meets in the middle of January. The fact that there is an early chance of a complete revocation of the Prohibition law delighted many, but not the bootleggers, who have managed to thrive on smuggling spirits.

Prohibition in Norway always excepted beer and whiskey. And brandy could be bought on a doctor's certificate. During the past year the law was altered to permit importation of light wines under Government monopoly. This alteration was made because of threats by France, Spain and Portugal to render void all trade agreements with Norway. These countries had previously exported vast quantities of wine to Norway.

The effects of the modified law were reported as follows: 1) to drive bootleggers out of business; 2) to decrease drunkenness; 3) to increase revenues; 4) to eliminate completely the rapidly mounting costs of prohibition enforcement; 5) to decrease the death rate.

GREECE

Fired!

To facilitate the work of the National Assembly in reaching an unbiased decision on the future constitutional régime, the Gonatas Cabinet decided to ask King George and Queen Elizabeth to leave the country. A bonus of 1,000,000 drachmas and a pension of 1,500,000 drachmas a year were voted to the King.

The Cabinet came to this decision after receiving the following resolution from a group of Army and Navy officers under general Pangalos:

That the gulf dividing the Hellenes is due to the Glücksburg dynasty;
 That the same dynasty, for the sake of

^{*} Putsch (pronounced putch) means riot, and usually connotes attempt.

its family relationships, prevented Greece from making a timely entry into the late War on the side of the Allies, in spite of the opinion expressed by the people in the elections in 1915;

3) That, owing to King Constantine's perponal insistence on the adoption of a treacherpus policy in violating the treaty with Serbia, Greece was dishonored;

4) That the surrender to the Germans and the Bulgars of Fort Rupel in East Macedonia with one army copps resulted in the death of 80,000 people;

5) That King Constantine's return, in spite of his knowledge of the consequences, resulted in the Asia Minor calamity;

6) That the honor of the Army and Nation was sacrificed in Asia Minor for the sake of an ignominious crown;

7) That the same dynasty through the

an ignominious crown;

7) That the same dynasty through the present King engineered the recent fratricidal movement endangering the nation simply to strengthen its tottering throne. (This was officially denied by Premier Gonatas.) The British Chargé d'Affaires, C. H.

Bentinck, called upon the Premier and announced that while his Government had no intention of interfering in the internal politics of Greece, it could not remain indifferent to the personal safety of King George, a near relative of His Britannic Majesty.* Premier Gonatas assured him that there was no cause for anxiety.

In reply to the Cabinet's invitation to quit the country, King George stressed the fact that he had always kept aloof from politics and that he could not see that by staying in the country he would in any way embarrass the National Assembly. In deference to the wishes of the Cabinet, however, he agreed to leave Greece temporarily, declaring his "deep conviction and warmest wish that the judgment of the National Assembly of the Greek people will be guided by sentiments of love toward the fatherland and national interests."

Accompanied by Queen Elizabeth and by M. Soutzo, Marshal of the Court, and Captain Roussen, an aide-de-camp, King George motored to the royal landing stage at Piraeus. Here were some 50 people waiting to say au revoir. This small group was composed mostly of palace functionaries and foreign journalists. Premier Gonatas was the sole member of the Revolutionary Government, and M. Jouvara, Rumanian Minister to Greece, was the only diplomat present. The King shook hands all 'round, and the Queen, who carried a bouquet of white roses, smiled bravely as she comforted her weeping ladiesin-waiting. Their Majesties then stepped into a launch and were carried out to the steamer Daphne, which was to take them to Constanta in Rumania. As the King and Queen stepped aboard the ship the Royal Standard was hoisted, a guard of honor presented arms, a salute of 21 guns roared its farewell from the land batteries, and a few minutes later anchor was weighed and George II, fourth King of the Greek branch of the House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg and Glücksburg, was sailing from Greece -- most people thought for ever.

Meanwhile, in Athens, Admiral Koundouristis was appointed Regent, a Admiral position which he filled in 1920 after the death of King Alexander (George's brother) from a monkey bite.

As in the days of old, men foregathered on the Acropolis and discussed the question of a Republic. Naturally enough Eleutherios Venezilos, ex-Premier, in self-imposed exile at Paris, was the center of all discussions. The Military Revolutionists telegraphed him to return providing that he would recognize as a fait accompli the Republic of the Hellenes. Venizelos refused. Then the Cabinet sent him an unconditional invitation to return and take in hand the complicated political situation. Venezilos refused. It was thought he would change his mind later.

General Pangalos demanded the resignation of the Government, stating that on the results of the recent elections it ought to be turned over to the Republicans. (Owing to general confusion this was by no means certain.) Premier Gonatas said he intended to stay in power until the National Assembly had convened (January 2) and had elected a President and a Speaker.

Colonel Plastiras, so-called Dictator of Greece, who was responsible for ousting King Constantine in September, 1922, said the monarchy had not been abolished. "The form of government under which we shall go on," he said, "must be debated by Parliament and determined by plebiscite. So we announced before the election and so we mean to settle the question of the regime. It may be that the choice will be a constitutional monarchy, though under a different dynasty, perhaps, than the present one. If the popular will is for a republic, then we shall have a republic. The great number of our people who go to your country and come back have familiarized us with republican forms and institutions. You have seen the elections and the perfect order and calm that have followed. In a similar crisis could America do better? Our people are ready for free government. Whether we are a monarchy or a republic we shall be a democracy."

The King and Queen of Greece were met at Constanta by the Crown Prince and Princess of Rumania, brother and sister respectively of the Greek monarchs. The Royal party then journeyed by rail to Bucharest and were met by the King and Queen of Rumania and representatives of the Army, Navy, Ministry and foreign countries accredited to Rumania. Large crowds cheered the royal party as it passed through the streets of the capital.

While in Rumania King George and Oueen Elizabeth will reside at the Royal Palace at Controceni.

An outline of the history of Greece in relation to the monarchy: 1829, Greece obtained complete independence from Turkey; 1830, Greece declared a kingdom. For three years the vacant throne was "peddled" around Europe and finally accepted by Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne January 25, 1833; 1862, King Otto was dethroned; 1863, after having again made the round of the European Courts, the throne was accepted by Prince William, second son of King Christian IX of Denmark, who succeeded as George I, King of the Hellenes; 1913, King George was assassinated, and was succeeded by his son, Constantine; 1917, King Constantine was dethroned and his son, Alexander, became King; 1920, King Alexander died: King Constantine then returned and reigned until 1922, when he abdicated and died in exile January 11, 1923. He was succeeded by his second son, the present King.

TURKEY

The End?

A report from Angora, capital of the Turkish Republic, stated that the Turkish Commissioner of Works had annulled the famed Chester Concession (TIME, Nov. 19). No reasons were given, but the event was not altogether unexpected.

In the U. S., Horace G. Knowles, former U. S. Minister to Rumania, counsel for the Chester group, known as the Ottoman-American Development Company, stated that no official notice had been received from the Turkish Government and he believed that only one section had been lost to American interests.

Mr. Knowles also announced that a London banking concern, with a capital of \$21,750,000, had been formed primarily to develop the first project which had been abandoned by the Ottoman-American Company and that the entire Chester Concession might eventually pass under its control should the company be unable to raise capital in the U.S.

CHINA

Dr. Sun's Worries

¶ Outside Canton were assembled, cleared for action, a flotilla of foreign warships. They were there to pro-

^{*}King George of Greece is a first cousin once removed of King George of Britain by the marriage of Edward VII to Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

tect the Customs House which Dr. Sun threatened to seize (TIME, Dec. 10).

● Off Shameen (foreign section of Canton), were five British gunboats, two French and one Portuguese warships. French bluejackets were landed and occupied the post office without resistance. The men were landed there to thwart Dr. Sun in case he decided to resort to force and to protect the foreign population.

The Diplomatic Corps in Peking decided to wash its hands of the dispute between Sun and the Peking Government as to who shall have control of the surplus funds from Chinese customs at Canton after meeting the foreign obligations. So long as foriegn payments are met the Diplomats do not mind who has the money, it was reported. Dr. Sun will not, however, be permitted to put his hands on the Canton Customs House.

¶ Dr. Sun's lieutenants directed and inflamed popular opinion in the Kwang-tung Province against the U. S. The alleged reason for this action was that the U. S. has the strongest naval force at Canton.

¶ Said Dr. Sun "to my friends the American people:" "The revenue belongs to us by every right known to God and man. We must stop that money from going to Peking to buy arms to kill us, just as your forefathers stopped taxation going to the English coffers by throwing English tea into Boston Harbor. Has the country of Washington and Lincoln foresworn its faith in freedom and turned from liberator to oppress? Ask the officers and men of the American warships to ponder this before they shoot us."

¶ To Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the British Labor Party, Dr. Sun cabled: "My Government is being threatened with acts of war by an international force of nearly a score of cruisers and gunboats armed with soldiers, who have already landed at Shameen. This is the work of the diplomatic body at Peking, done at the instance of the British Minister on advice of the senior Consul at Canton, who is the British Consul General and the Inspector General of Chinese Maritime Customs, who is a British national." Mr. MacDonald was asked to bring the "grave situation" to the notice of the British people, "particularly the workers."

¶ Sun erected placards in Canton urging an anti-American, anti-British boycott.

JAPAN

A Royal Romance

The marriage of H. R. H. Crown Prince Hirohito of Japan, who is also Regent, to Princess Nagako Kuni-no-



PRINCESS NAGAKO
"Kotaishi denka Banzai!"

Miya will be solemnized on Jan. 29 in the sanctuary of the Imperial Palace at Tokyo.

The royal marriage was to have taken place last month, but had to be post-poned owing to the disastrous earth-quake.

Both the Crown Prince and the Princess are adored by the Japanese for their simplicity and their democratic views.

Hitherto, it was not comme il faut (in fact it was considered "indecent") for a royal prince to marry for love. The Crown Prince, breaker of precedents, loved his Princess, but he had to battle for her with Prince Yamagata, the most formidable of the Elder Statesmen—a fact which increased his popularity with the people,

It was subsequently decided to send the Prince on a world tour in the hope that he would forget his little Princess. In 1921 he went on the world tour planned for him, but he did not forget —neither did Princess Nagako.

When the Crown Prince came back to the Land of the Rising Sun, official orders prescribed that full reverence be accorded to him, which meant there must be absolutely no noise. The sight

of a white figure stepping from the launch, which landed the prince, was too much for his idolizing people. Kotaishi denka Banzai! (10,000 years to the Crown Prince!) rent the air from tens of thousands of throats, thundered over the waters and reverberated along the hills and down the streets—the Prince, their Prince, had come home.

After such a spontaneously popular welcome, opposition was withdrawn to the royal marriage and the engagement was formally announced in June, 1922.

LATIN AMERICA

The Civil War

"We are going straight to Vera Cruz," said President Obregon of Mexico, after expressing the uttermost confidence in the success of his forces.

"The revolution is triumphing everywhere," said General de la Huerta, rebel chief.

With both sides supremely optimistic, and with both issuing communiques on the rebellion, the general situation remained obscure.

The Huertistas advanced almost twothirds of the way from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. Heavy fighting took place at several points and the rebels succeeded in maintaining a line running roughly from Irolo, northeast of Mexico City, to San Marcos and Puebla, east and southeast of the capital.

The Federal forces engaged the enemy at Irolo without important effect. General Obregon took over supreme command of the Army and bent all his energies in pushing forward to Vera Cruz. The first big clash occurred at San Marcos and resulted in a defeat for the rebels, who were forced to retire. This split the two rebel armies into two corps of about 6,000 men each; the San Marcos corps retiring to Orizaba, while the other of about the same strength held Puebla, the second largest town in possession of the rebels.

President Obregon, considering his presence at the front no longer necessary, returned to Mexico City. An attack was launched upon Puebla by the Federal commander and after a difficult fight the rebels decided to evacuate the city "for reasons of military expediency." The Federals thought otherwise.

Presupposing success for the Obregonistas, the civil war, if fought to a finish, is sure to be a protracted affair. Each army as it retires destroys the railway lines, thus hindering an advance.

ART

Sargent and Lowell

John Singer Sargent long ago quit the portrait-painting game, as such. When he makes an exception to his rule, nowadays, the outcome is more than likely to be something compelling -and so may be characterized the presentment of President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, which at the moment is said to be nearing completion at the hands of Mr. Sar-

This will be Sargent's third portrait of distinguished persons connected with Harvard—the other two being of Charles W. Eliot, done in 1907, and the late Henry Lee Higginson, 1903. All three are in Cambridge, and, added to the murals and other works of Sargent in the Public Library and elsewhere in Boston, give this master a preëminent

representation at the Hub.

The list of other famed Americans, living and dead, whose portraits Sargent has painted includes: President Theodore Roosevelt (for the White House), Henry G. Marquand, William M. Chase (Metropolitan Museum, New York), "Mrs. Austen" (Buffalo Fine Arts Academy), Mr. and Mrs. John W. Field (Pennsylvania Academy), James Whitcomb Riley (Art Association, Indianapolis, Ind.), Mrs. Charles Gifford Dyer (Art Institute, Chicago), the late Joseph Pulitzer and Mrs. Pulitzer and Charles H. Woodbury, marine painter.

In Washington

The ninth biennial exhibition of contemporary American paintings, current at the Corcoran Galleries, Washington, D. C., until Jan. 20, shows 383 pictures by 286 artists. A large daily attendance of national capital distinction shows critical appreciation of a display whose moderately conservative character is indicated by the names of the Clark prize winners, respectively: George Bellows, Charles W. Hawthorne, Maurice B. Prendergast, John Noble.

The conservatism of this Washington Salon, however, is by no means as rigid as that of the National Academy exhibition just ended in Manhattan. Offsetting and in certain points eclipsing the canvases crowned with official awards, one finds an occasional vital and moving contribution by some outand-out radical-as for example Rockwell Kent's radiant reverie of the Sunlit Valley, or the emotionalized landscape transcriptions of Haley Lever and Allan Tucker. The large and growing group of independent-spirited painters who still remain "of" though not always "with" the National Academy includes such significant names as Childe Hassam, Gari Melchers, Robert

Henri, Charles H. Davis, Leon Kroll, Robert Spencer, John Folinsbee, Frederick Frieseke, Richard Miller, Jerome Myers, Bryson Burroughs, Henry Mc-Carter, Hugh Breckenridge, Hobart Nichols, Ernest Lawson, R. S. Mery-man, Edward C. Volkert.

Noted among the who's-who in portraiture: Hopkinson's Secretary Hughes, Childe Hassam's Governor Alfred E. Smith, of New York, Edmund C. Tarbell's Mary at the Harpsichord, Lillian Westcott Hale's child portrait study of Brothers, Frank Benson's Girl in Blue Jacket, and Marion Boyd Allen's presentment of Anna Vaughn Hyatt.

In Paris

Paris sees the year out with the modernist Salon d'Automne in full bloom at the Grand Palais of the Champs-Elysées. This is one of the five regular annual Paris Salons, and may be called the neo-academic showing en masse of the younger, progressive and cosmopolitan groups of painters, once called "fauves," now broadly classified as followers of Cézanne.

Like the great Spring salons, this exhibtion gives its high place of honor to a retrospective assemblage of works by the leading men of yesterday-Cézanne (the large Joueurs de Cartes owned by M. Vollard, and reproduced in his monumental Biography), Manet, Renoir, Gauguin, Puvis de Chavannes, Courbet and Bazille, together with a magistral El Greco thrown in to give historical perspective.

Bakst Coming

Léon Bakst, Slav décorateur who sprang into fame ten years ago with his scenes and costumes for Scheherazade and the Russian Ballet, will come to America in January to lecture (in English) on new ideas of form and color. Bakst's most recent triumphs include the Nuits Ensorcelées (Enchanted Nights) for the Paris Opéra. He devised the plot, painted the scenery and selected the Chopin incidental music. Then Jacques Rouche, the director of the Opéra, asked him to prepare a new ballet for next Spring, Folle Jeunesse (Mad Youth).

Compensation

Otto Wegener, Paris art dealer, from whose gun was discharged the shot that ended the life of Dealer George J. Demotte (TIME, Sept. 17, Dec. 17), was declared not guilty of homicide by the Romorantin Court. The shooting was found accidental, but Wegener was ordered to pay a fine of 500 francs and to compensate the Demotte family with 100,000 francs (\$5,000). They asked for 250,000.

MUSIC

Battistini

German currency is worth almost nothing yet \$12 in American money was paid for good seats at the National Opera in Berlin when Mattia Battistini, the famous Italian baritone, now over 60, made his only appearance of the season. He sang the rôle of Scarpia in

Battistini, said to be the only surriving exponent of the purest bel canto, has never let the American dollar lure him across the Atlantic. The reason is that he has a mortal fear of sea-

Beggar's Gold

John Gay's The Beggar's Opera closed in London. It opened just three years and seven months ago and had a run of 1,463 consecutive performances. This record has been eclipsed only twice, by Chu Chin Chow and Charley's There were days, however, when The Beggar's Opera held the endurance record from all comers. When it originally opened in London in the 1700's it had the longest run that any play had had until that time-50 consecutive evenings, if memory serves. It was said at the time that "It made Gay (the author) rich and Rich (the producer) gay. If they were alive today, Mr. Gay would be even richer and Mr. Rich almost idotic with delight.

Nevertheless, the London critics marvelled at the recent run of The Beggar's Opera. They said it did not contain the "charm and spirit" of Gilbert and Sullivan; that it is inferior "artistically

and musically."

In spite of aspersions, The Beggar's Opera has its points. It was written as a parody on the Continental operas then being played in London and on the debauched court life of the period. A highwayman was made the hero instead of the usual sugary prince, and his morals were made somewhat better than those of the court. For music Gay took the popular ballads and wrote new lyrics-satirical, delightful, tart. The result has the vigor of all things born from the spirit of the people as opposed to gross artificiality. Its success in London must be attributed principally to this cause.

Another Anvil Chorus

Ziegfeld Wagner, son of the Great Richard, was the author of a new opera presented last week at Rostock, The Blacksmith of Marienburg. The audience was not thrilled. "A mediocre son of a famed father," sighed the critics.

Neither the orchestra score nor the libretto had the force of art. It was too ambitious a project for the modest talents of Ziegfeld, the son. The opera as it was savored only of a poor imitation of Richard, the father.

BOOKS

Strenuous Americans*

Happily, all the strenuous Americans herein arbitrarily assembled are dead. Mr. Dibble has nothing to fear in the way of retaliatory protest. But the reader cannot quite escape a not unpleasant tingle of tremulous anticipation observing the trustful juxtaposition of P. T. Barnum and James J. Hill, or Admiral Dewey at bay between Jesse James and Brigham Young. Among the seven names represented between the strenuous cloth covers are one woman (Frances E. Willard); one capitalist (J. J. Hill); one sailor (Dewey); one politician (Mark Hanna); one showman (Barnum); one Latter-day Saint (Young); one

bandit (James).
Mr. Dibble writes in part as a protest against the large mass of American biography—against its "sprawling incoherence," "parochial banalities," "maddening prolixity," "heavy slabs of adulation." His own portraits are characterized by refreshing brevity, a swift, strenuous manner, a sincere endeavor to get at the man behind the legend.

Jesse James. The Robin Hood of America ". . . there was no ultimate evil and no ultimate good that the dashing highwayman did not accomplish." Behind the fantastic and villainous hero of the yellow backs, Mr. Dibble finds a not unlovable young man, more sinned against than sinning, indomitable, humorous, fighting a dauntless fight against inconceivable odds, downed in the end only by treachery.

As a sailor Admiral Dewey. Dewey was vigorous, commanding, resourceful. As a politician he was a fumbling schemer. Mr. Dibble uses him as a peg for a searching criticism of the whole conduct of the war in the Philippines-its disingenuous policies, double-faced dealings with natives and foreign countries, masked imperialism, hidden atrocities by and

upon the invading army.

Brigham Young. Out of the welter of "spoken and written mendacity" concerning Mormonism, Mr. Dibble draws the picture of a gargantuan figure-ignorant, unscrupulous, tyrannical, lecherous and allpowerful. On the spiritual wife system he was "sealed" for all eternity to "more women than anyone could count."

Frances E. Willard. Here is a woman who has been regarded as the embodiment of the aggressively virtuous. Her very humanity has been squeezed from her by her ad-* Strenuous Americans—Roy Dibble— Boni (\$3.00). mirers. Mr. Dibble means to change all that. He tries to show the irrepressible naughtiness underlying the intolerable perfection. She is interesting for two reasons: her career marks "the definite entrance of woman into the field of political and moral reform"; and "she was a woman who led an unusually rich and varied existence."

James J. Hill. He had two major ideals: the complete control of the entire Northwest and a final "rule



JESSE W. JAMES He was sinned against

over the immeasurable resources of Oriental commerce." Hill failed in the greatest of his ideals. The realization that there were in the world forces greater than his own, "Napoleon of Railroads" though he was, saddened his old age, left him bent and broken. But he has left a mark on the world and on his country that can never be erased.

P. T. Barnum. Joice Heth, Jumbo the Great, Tom Thumb, "The Great Model of Niagara Falls, Real Water," the "Fejee Mermaid,"-yet "Hamlet without Hamlet would not be more impossible than the Museum would have been without Barnum."

Mark Hanna. "Thus began one of the most fascinating chapters in political history: the actual making of a President by a private citizen who was possessor of much money, more enthusiasm and extraordinary ability as an administrator and political adventurer. . . . As Senator . . . his governmental functions were almost as numerous as those of Pooh-Bah in Titipu."

The Significance. Mr. Dibble tells a plain, straightforward story in a vigorous way. His vision is unclouded by prejudice, he is quick, observant, interested and interesting. His style is rather anecdotal than analytic, rather active than beautiful. Unassigned quotations are frequent. Meticulous accuracy of detail, one is tempted to suspect, occasionally is permitted to give way to the larger accuracy of the complete picture. His manner is rather journalistic than literary. His irony, running through the sketches in a constant undercurrent, is a little heavy. His stiletto lacks the keenness of Strachey's. But his subjects are well chosen and looked at with freshness and originality. The book as a whole gives a very complete and vivid picture of the opening of the

Good Books

The following estimates of books much in the public eye were made after careful consideration of the trend of critical opinion:

Monsieur Jonquelle-Melville Davisson Post -Appleton (\$2.00). Twelve ingenious tales in which the suave M. Jonquelle, Prefect of Police of Paris, deciphers an extraordinary cryptogram, solves an odd murder, outwits the man with steel fingers, finds the secret of the mottled butterfly, etc. A series of admirable detective puzzles, dexterously contrived.

Roger Bloomer-John Howard Lawson—Seltzer (\$1.75). Produced last March by the Equity Players, Roger Bloomer at once gave rise to acrid critical warfare. "Arresting, daring, stimulating, fine," cried some. "Trash, hocus-pocus, ineffective nonsense," muttered others. No doubt the publication of the play in book form will arouse an equally lively discussion. The story is that of a dreamy kid from Iowa-his adventures, struggles and failures with life and New York. A novel dramatic experiment well worth reading even by those who will be most irritated by it.

THE HARP WEAVER AND OTHER POEMS—Edna St. Vincent Millay— Harper (\$2.00). Lyrics, sonnets and one unforgettable ballad by one of the

very first of our poets.

THE FAMOUS TRAGEDY OF THE QUEEN OF CORNWALL - Thomas Hardy—Macmillan (\$3.50). Mr. Hardy treats the legend of Tristram and Iseult characteristically. His emphasis is on the sweeping, almost cosmic tragedy of inevitable love. The strange beauty of the legend takes on new meaning under the sharp observation of Hardy. The medievalism of the legend is caught in its form—a "play for mummers, with-out scenery."

Henry Holt The Younger Men Are Twittering Magpies

Having just finished reading Garrulities of an Octogenarian Editor,* I find myself wanting somehow to pay a tribute to a man who has been an acquaintance, in a sense, from earliest childhood. Once only, at a meeting of the Authors' Club, I met Henry Holt; but I have seen him often and often. This fine, majestic, stalwart figure of a man—old, yet vigorous—might often be seen walking in the grounds of his summer home at Burlington, Vt., where, as a boy, I used to go to watch for birds, to see spring flowers, to enjoy vistas of wood and of mountains.

I have known his sons, and I have seen him with them in the office, affectionate, gracious, courtly. He is a publisher who would shrink from methods often resorted to in these days. He is a writer of charm and power. He has known many of the great men of the past century and has published their books. He is something of a philosopher and a good deal of a mystic. He has lived to an old age made glorious by continued activities and by health perfected by his ability to turn a stern character to discipline of both body and mind. Nor is he unmindful of the soul.

As I read his Garrulities I became conscious that a man of such grace and refinement, of wisdom and of tolerance, was not uncommon in Mr. Holt's generation, and I am wondering if the young and the middle-aged revoltees realize (most of them seem to come from the Middle West) that in New England and in New York men of real culture and breeding existed and exist, men whose background includes friendships with the major figures of literature and science both here and abroad. Against such a noble presence as that of Mr. Holt, the younger men must feel themselves twittering magpies.

How rich the wisdom that guides the pen to this:

"From these sources I have been gradually making up my own religion. I once asked Whitney, the great philologist, what dictionary he relied on, and he answered: 'Why, I'm my own dictionary.' It took me a little while to think it out. So the ideal seems to me unquestionably that each man should have his own religion. The other day I was astonished to read in Dean Inge: 'We cannot make a religion for others, and we ought not to let others make a religion for us.' But aren't those things just what the church and the faithful have always been doing?"

*GARRULITIES OF AN OCTOGENARIAN EDITOR—Henry Holt—Houghton Mifflin (\$4.00).

American Books Who Reads Them?

"Who reads an American book?" quoth the carping foreign critic who found Americans so vulgar in the earlier days of the Republic. The critic did not append "except, of course, Americans—and what do they count?"—the slur was hardly worth the critic's while, then. But the sting of the first query has ceased to rankle now, as one can easily see by glancing over the English publishers' lists of the current year.

Doubtless there was a time when American books were hardly read outside of America, though Whitman received both encouragement and puzzled dispraise from England, and Mark Twain's royal reception there is a matter of record. But at this present moment it would seem from a hasty perusal of foreign book-notes as if American publications of any merit or any conspicuous salability were rather sought after than frowned on by foreign publishers.

Witness the sensational success of Babbitt in England, after the comparative failure there of Main Street-a failure due, says Hugh Walpole, to the fact that there is no organism in English society at all comparable to our own Gopher Prairies. The Blind Bow-Boy, the poems of Edna St. Vincent Millay, Being Respectable, One of Ours, the earlier novels of Sinclair Lewis-these are a few of the familiar faces one meets in the sedate advertisements of English publishers-and there are many more. Hergesheimer appears in the paper covers of Tauchnitz or his supplanter, beloved of globetrotters-Three Soldiers is seen Teutonified to Drei Soldaten-Theodore Dreiser's Twelve Men makes a Gallic bow as Douze Hommes. And as for our most avowed best-sellers-they slav their thousands universally, in all tongues, including the Scandinavian. Gradually but surely, the Continent is beginning to revise the theory that American literature is entirely composed of Edgar Allan Poe, Jack London and Upton Sinclair.

Of course there are exceptions. Much excellent work by American authors is not published even in England—much that is published is, a trifle provincially, misunderstood. But, on the whole "Who reads an American book?" has departed into the limbo of forgotten questions like "Who struck Billy Patterson?" and "Who chased who three times round the walls of what?"

S. V. B.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

Boy of Mine. Behind this ghastly title, there lurks a film of gold. It is another of Booth Tarkington's yarns of youth. He has somehow managed to preserve his peculiar humorous charm in strips of celluloid. Ben Alexander makes the various boyhood adventures pathetic, amusing, sincere.

Big Brother. Rex Beach wrote a magazine story about the Big Brother movement and it turned out about as nicely as could be expected. "It takes a tough guy to go straight" is the motto. The "tough guy" is assisted in his rectification by a beautiful girl and a priest. No doubt the benefit derived by the younger set in less polite communities from this type of picture is enormous. As entertainment most of it has been done before.

The Steadfast Heart. Starting at the tender age of ten, our hero shoots the sheriff-in defense of his mother. of course. The rest of the picture he spends living down the murder. He goes away and becomes a newspaper reporter. As a reporter he looks rather like a second class collar advertisement. On his return to the home grounds he frustrates a man with oilless oil wells; the town and his childhood sweetheart collapse at his feet. Indifferent acting and direction shattered what started out to be a simple, sincere narrative of the type so seldom met with in the movies.

A Lady of Quality reminds one, appropriately enough, of a Christmas tree dressed in the bravery of gold and tinsel (England in the 17th Century). With a number of substantial presents pendent from its boughs. preliminary inspection will bring complete approval. As the play proceeds and the visitor begins to poke around behind the gaily decorated boughs he finds to his dismay that the picture tree has no roots of plot. It teeters badly and threatens to collapse at the first breath of a vawn. When the heroine is growing up as a tomboy in the country there is entertainment. When she moves up to London a great calm suddenly comes up. She murders her early, faithless lover to stimulate the ending and marries Milton Sills. "She" is Virginia Valli and an exceptionally soothing performance-optically if not technically—she gives.

THE THEATRE

The Best Plays

These are the plays which, in the light of metropolitan criticism, seem most important:

Drama

"LAUGH, CLOWN, LAUGH!"—The familiar Punchinello plot made shiny and new by the skillful Belasco-Barrymore (Lionel) touch.

THE LADY—A cheerfully old-fashioned melodrama that stirs you in spite

of yourself.

TARNISH—Two chapters of feminine amatory psychology—the pure and the stained—bound in a single volume by the love of one man.

RAIN—Probably the most unsparing portrait of a fallen woman on the current stage. Jeanne Eagels chiefly concerned.

Sun Up—Engrossing study of the primitive among the poor whites of the Carolina mountains.

IN THE NEXT ROOM—A successfully eerie descendant of *The Bat* dynasty of mystery plays.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—Absinthe, love, faith, and the War seen through the eyes of a girl of the Paris gutters.

Comedy

Aren't We All?—One of those drawing room trifles which make the epigram seem the worthiest pursuit of man.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC—Walter Hampden has made classic comedy of Rostand, one of the season's indispensables.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—Showing the influence of custard pie movies on the stage. Furiously funny farce about convalescence by necessity.

MEET THE WIFE—Hilarious discussion of the proper handling of a wife who has the urge to entertain visiting British novelists.

The Potters—Vicious little jabs of satire at the aimless life of middle class America.

THE SWAN—Removing one wall of the palace and presenting intimate glimpses of European Royalty as they

appear to each other.

SPRING CLEANING—Polished contrast of philosophy of the rich idle wife and the poor busy street walker. The husband acting as liaison officer.

Song and Dance

A New Year's resolution embracing a determination to see only the best in musical comedy would include the following entertainments: Pappy, Music Box Revue, Ziegfeld Follies, Topics of 1923, Wildflower, Mr. Battling Buttler, Runnin' Wild.

New Plays

The Other Rose. Those who journey to the Morosco Theatre for the next month or two may expect to be submerged quietly and comfortably in a wave of innocuous benevolence. Mr. Belasco has established there a sunlit sea of pleasantness, rippled by waves of wit and wafted fitfully over the audience. Unhappily, the waters of this wave are rather flat and dead. There is no swirl of red romance; there is



FAY BAINTER
There was no need for a plot

no salt sting of savory satire. The play is just a trifle too harmless to be regarded seriously as amusement.

The plot revives the Wars of the Roses. Rose Coe and Rose Helen Trot are at odds over Tony Mason. When Fay Bainter (Rose Coe) appears in the first act in a blue and white checked gingham apron you could be morally sure she was going to win, even if her name hadn't been up in the lights outside. Henry Hull plays Tony and Carlotta Monterey the losing Rose. With such a group there really was no need for a plot; accordingly they all sit about the exquisite Belasco settings (Maine coast in summer) and simply spend three acts in engaging chatter. Excellent minor contributions are made by Effie Shannon as Tony's mother and by Andrew J. Lawlor, Jr., as the offensive younger brother of the winning Rose.

Alexander Woollcott: "An innocent revel, pleasantly played, and quite excruciatingly unimportant."

The Hippodrome

Transformed, It Displays Keith Vodvil

One either regarded the Hippodrome with juvenile ecstasy or profound distaste. There was no middle ground. It was the shrine of amusement which housed the private gods of Youth. Once boarding school began—and with it excursions, possibly furtive, to the Follies—these gods mourned another apostate.

Such at least was the smug sophistication of what some ill-informed individual was prompted to call the "leisure class."

Yet there were thousands upon thousands of eager grown-ups from the sparser population centers whose annual trip to New York was duly solemnized by an evening at the Hippodrome. Inspection of their reasons for and reactions from so doing might be deleterious to our National Pride. The fact remains that the Hippodrome came to be a definite landmark in the amusement education of every 100% American.

Last Winter devastating news spread across the country to the effect that the Hippodrome was to be destroyed in favor of a huge hotel. Agitated parents found themselves feverishly hiding newspapers from Eleanor and little Ned who had been promised a trip to the Hippodrome since year before last. The deal hung fire, the hotel plan was discarded, and E. F. Albee purchased the Hippodrome to display Keith vaudeville. Last week it opened.

The vaudeville interests have transformed the auditorium. They have eliminated the bulging stage apron and the billowing semi-circle of curtain; they have cut the huge stage in half; they have added hundreds of seats. The Hippodrome is now the biggest theatre in the world with a capacity of 6,100.

They have installed in the basement a miniature village managed by midgets where mothers may check their children during the show.

Possibly the most arresting feature of the old entertainment was the disappearing diving girls. These girls ducked under and into one of an elaborate system of diving bells set in the bottom of the tank like inverted tumblers on legs and all connected by an elaborate system of electric communication. This whole mechanism has been discarded. It was in a way symbolic of a generously supplied—if somewhat ponderous—novelty.

The vaudeville interests have preserved the name and the shell of the Hippodrome. As a wholesale house for heavy spectacle it is no more.

W. R.

RELIGION

At the Vatican

A secret consistory to elect two new cardinals was held last week by His Holiness, Pope Pius XI, in the magnificent consistorial hall. The ceremony, which precedes the public session by three days, was marked by all the usual resplendence.

The Pope arrived on foot, dressed in white from slippers to zucchetto, preceded by the Swiss Guards, whose gorgeous uniforms owe their origin to Michelangelo. After seating himself upon the throne, His Holiness was greeted by profound obsequies from the assembled Cardinal Bishops, Cardinal Deacons and Cardinal Priests. "Exeunt Omnes," cried the Papal master of ceremonies, and all but the Cardinals departed.

The Pope then offered up a prayer, after which he recited the Latin formula proposing Mgr. Aurelio Gallo and Mgr. Evariste Lucidi (both Italians) for Cardinalates.

"Quid vobis videtur?" he asked the Cardinals.

They gave their assent by bowing.

In the allocution which followed the ceremony, the Pope said: "When you turn to consider the internal condition of European peoples, especially with reference to peace, you must agree that unhappily they have not changed for the better." Commenting upon the way in which his appeals for help for suffering humanity had been answered, he said: "We are astonished at the amount of help which our appeals have brought forth." He expressed satisfaction at the increase of religious faith; at the Christian spirit shown by King Alfonso of Spain on his recent visit to Rome (TIME, Dec. 3); and at the reports which he had received from Cardinal Logue and others that the Irish question was on the eve of a final and definite settlement.

Three days later the Public Consistory was held in the Hall of Benedictions, which is above the façade of St. Peter's basilica. At 10 o'clock in the morning cheers of 'Viva il Papa announced the advent of His Holiness, who was borne into the hall in the sedia gestatoria, which was carried on the shoulders of twelve scarlet-clad sediarit.

The Pope, dressed in full Pontifical robes—a golden mitre upon his head, a magnificent scarlet cloak embroidered in gold over his shoulders—with the gorgeous, glittering emerald ring upon his finger, rose from his sedia, and followed by two attendants who held the resplendent Flabelli—huge ostrich feath-

er fans—at either side of his head, made his way to the throne.

The ceremony of creating the two Cardinals began. The two prospective Cardinals were introduced into the Pope's presence by the Papal Master of Ceremonies, who held cardinal's hats above their heads as they performed the ceremony of "admiration"—kissing the Holy Father's cheek, ring and cross embroidered upon his slipper. Taking the hats from the Master of Ceremonies he placed them upon their heads, saying, "Receive the red hat."

This ceremony over, another secret consistory was held in the Sistine Chapel. After the Sacred College of Cardinals had congregated there, they were joined by the Pope. Mgrs. Gallo and Lucidi then received the Cardinal rings from His Holiness and became full-fledged Princes of the Church. The two new Cardinals prostrated themselves before the altar and were covered by their long scarlet robes by the other Cardinals. In this position they recited their prayers, while the Cardinals formed a double line behind them. After the prayers were over they arose and were embraced by each Cardinal present.

Noted Pastor Dead

Universal regret was expressed at the death of the Reverend John Henry Jowett, D.D., M.A., at Gables Belmont near Croydon, whither he had retired a few months ago when his health forced him to resign the pastorship of Westminster Chapel.

Born in England 59 years ago, he

Born in England 59 years ago, he was educated at Edinburgh and Oxford Universities, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the former in 1910. After leaving college he became pastor of St. James' Congregational Church in Newcastle, where he stayed until 1895. From there he went to Cair's Lane Church, Congregational Church in Birmingham, and stayed there until he was called to the U. S. in 1911.

At this time he had already begun to make a name for himself. No sooner had he arrived in New York than he returned to England for the Coronation of King George, being one of the two Nonconformist clergymen to be invited to that ceremony.

During his eleven years in the U. S. he enjoyed an ever-increasing popularity. His sermons were expository and old-fashioned. Never did he border upon the sensational or the topical. He avoided modernism much as another human being avoids a plague. His Sunday messages, which attracted thousands of people and frequently filled to overflowing the Fifth Avenue Church, were forceful in their earnestness, simple in their composition, refreshing in their spiritual appeal.

In 1918, at the request of Premier

Lloyd George, but to the deepest regret of his Fifth Avenue congregation, the Rev. Jowett sailed back to his "beloved England" to take over the pastorate of Westminster Chapel in London. After four years of strenuous and unselfish labor, his health forced him to retire. He broke that retirement once to take part in a conference at Copenhagen of the World's Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through Churches. This exertion hastened the end. He was forced to move from one health resort to another in his plucky fight against anaemia. On Dec. 19 a great man was lost to this world and the Church Militant.

A Truce

In Manhattan, the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, target of many modernist attacks within the Protestant Episcopal Church, "called off his dogs" temporarily by enjoining all clergy of his diocese to refrain from theological controversy at the Christmas season. Both liberals and conservatives moderated the tone of their utterances or remained silent in consequence, but rumors circulated among the modernists that certain close clerical friends of Bishop Manning were violating the spirit of the truce by sending out circuar letters in an effort to repair fences and round up the Bishop's supporters for a firm stand in the post-holiday battle that is sure to come. Dr. Leighton Parks, veteran insurgent rector of St. Bartholomew's continued as a prime center of interest. He issued in printed form his controversial sermon of the week previous (TIME, Dec. 24) and in an appendix he charged the Bishops with being "unscholarly men, whose administrative duties gave them little time for study." Dr. Parks said he had shunned the limelight of publicity all his life. "Physically and spiritually it hurts my eyes." He received promptly the confidence of his vestry and the majority of his congregation. It is generally admitted both by the conservatives and liberals who heard Dr. Parks' sermon that he did not personally deny the virgin birth and that the Bishop will be unable to bring him to trial for heresy.

Bishop William Lawrence, of Massachusetts, most prominent of the left wing bishops, in a sermon welcomed the theological battle as a stimulus to intelligent religious thought. Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster, of Connecticut, also took the modern side. The great majority of the House of Bishops, however, publicly upheld their action in issuing the pastoral letter at the Dallas meeting, and approved the proposed trial of the Rev. Lee W. Heaton, Fort Worth. Many intimated that New York rectors take themselves too seriously, and will not be able to cause a ripple in the great body of the

Church through the West and the South.

Dr. William Norman Guthrie, rector of St. Marks-in-the-Bouwerie, whose program of dances and "paganism" in worship incurred the displeasure of Bishop Manning, announced that a detailed statement from himself and his vestry would be made after the holidays. Dr. Guthrie is more of a mystic and an aesthete than a theological radical, but is in general sympathy with the modernist position.

Dr. Dickinson S. Miller, for twelve years professor of apologetics at General Theological Seminary (Episcopal), resigned to teach philosophy at Smith College. His action is understood to be a protest against the Bishops' pastoral letter.

Developments in other Protestant communions on the Fundamentalist-Modernist battle-line:

The Rev. John Roach Straton, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Manhattan, and the Rev. Charles Francis Potter, of the West Side Unitarian Church, Manhattan, 'debated the infallibility of the Scriptures before 2,500 people, many being turned away. Unfortunately they had not agreed on their definition of infallibility, so that, as might be expected, their premises did not meet. Dr. Straton's argument was an oratorical sermon on the Bible's power through the centuries, while Dr. Potter pointed out many errors of fact, contradiction and logic in the Bible, as well as divine commands abhorrent to modern morality. The judges, who included Judge Almet F. Jenks of the New York Supreme Court, voted two to one for Dr. Potter. It was the first of five debates between them on Fundamentalist issues.

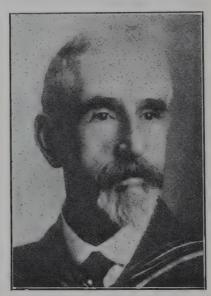
¶ One hundred and fifty liberal Presbysterian clergy signed a document denying the "essential" nature of the five articles of faith adopted by the Indianapolis General Assembly of the Church. Their leader was Professor Robert H. Nichols of Auburn Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y. Professor Henry Van Dyke of Princeton University, moderator of the Presbyterians in 1902, came out with a letter in favor of liberalism, which was promptly opposed by Dr. Clarence E. McCartney of Philadelphia, and other Fundamentalists.

¶ Modernists prophesied an outbreak in the Roman Catholic Church, staved off hitherto by Rome's "marvelous system of discipline." Official Catholic organs, America and the Boston Pilot, in editorials, showed no tendency to a breach in the citadel.

SCIENCE

A. A. A. S.

The 78th meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the representative organization of American scientists, with a membership of 11,704, opened in Cincinnati, Thursday, Dec. 27, and will close Wednesday, Jan. 2. These meetings, held annually during the Christmas holidays for the benefit of men of the academic world, who make up the majority of the members, have long been recognized as the most important of national scientific gatherings. At them papers and reports are presented embodying the major scientific researches of the twelve-month, and



J. PLAYFAIR McMurrich
He has a message for his congress

many of the most important scientific discoveries and developments have been first announced there.

The Cincinnati meetings will be notable in several respects, this being the 75th anniversary of the Association's foundation. From 1,200 to 1,400 speakers are on the programs of the 16 sections and 27 affiliated learned societies which will meet with the Association. These men will be eligible for a \$1,000 reward offered to the scientist who presents the most notable contribution to the advancement of science during the year. The prize is offered by an anonymous lay member of the Association, and the winner will be chosen by a special committee of judges.

Dr. Charles Doolittle Walcott, dean of American geologists and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, will preside, and Dr. J. Playfair Mc-Murrich of the University of Toronto, the retiring President, will make a presidential address.

The sections of the A. A. A. S. are devoted to the following branches: mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology, geography, zoölogy, bottany, anthropology, psychology, social science, history and language, engineering, medicine, agriculture, education. A condensed account of the most important contributions at the meetings will be given in next week's issue of TIME.

In addition to the Cincinnati meetings, other important groups are meeting as follows: statisticians, economists, sociologists and political scientists in Washington; bacteriologists in New Haven; pharmacologists, biochemists and pathologists in St. Louis; and other specialists in Madison, Wis., Princeton, N. J., Baltimore, Providence.

Mummies, Fossils

Excavators in the torrid and semitorrid zones of the earth are in the full swing of another season. A chronicle of their recent doings must mention the following (TIME, Oct. 22, Oct. 29):

Egypt. Work in the Valley of the Kings at Luxor proceeded with painstaking slowness incomprehensible to the layman who would prefer to tear the secrets of the ages from Tut-ankh-Amen's breast in a day. Howard Carter and his staff have removed large quantities of highly decorated treasures, many of which are on exhibition in Cairo. Aided by 10,000 candle-power lights in the tomb, telephones and all the paraphernalia of civilization and modern archeological science, they are patiently removing and restoring the canopies and accessories surrounding the sarcophagus of the Pharaoh. But the casket itself will probably not be opened this year, nor will two other chambers crammed with rare objects. It is quite probable that the tomb may be found to contain the mummies of two Egyptian kings, for the outer door has two cartouches. Khu-n-aten, Tut's father-in-law, may have held the throne jointly and have been buried with him. The chief problem of the investigators is to keep the material reasonably intact. The golden screen is in momentary danger of crumbling to dust. It has to be reinforced with waxed linen, which puts a dingy gloom on the brilliance of four millenniums ago.

Mesopotamia. The joint expedition of the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania under C. Leonard Woolley resumed work at Ur of the Chaldees. The Temple of

the Moon God, dating from about 3200 B. C., discovered last year, and only partly cleared, will be the main object of attack. Cuneiform tablets from Ur are arriving in Philadelphia. The U. of P. Museum goes halves with the British Museum on the finds. Dr. George B. Gordon and Sir Frederick Kenyon, the respective directors, shook dice to divide the booty.

Palestine. Traces of the ancient city and citadel of David on Mount Ophel, near Jerusalem, were discovered by the joint expedition of the London Daily Telegraph and the Palestine Exploration Fund, under Prof. R. A. S. Macalister. The remains of a Jebusite wall and tower they found are believed to be the mysterious "Millo" mentioned in II Samuel, V, 9, "And David built round about from Millo and inward." The evidence appears to show that "Millo" was a tower or fort which existed even before the Hebrew conquest.

At Beisan (Old Testament Beth-Shean) the University of Pennsylvania expedition found a sarcophagus inscribed with the name of Phalion, uncle of Herod the Great. Further monuments of the period of Egyptian domination under Rameses II and Seti I give the first corroboration from Egyptian sources of the fact that the Hebrews were at one time enslaved in Egypt, and built cities for Rameses.

Europe. Ruins of what was probably an Etruscan city antedating Rome by 1000 years were found near Ferrara, with many tombs and a temple.

■ Italian archeologists planned to secure government support to raise and salvage two large ancient Roman ships at the bottom of Lake Nemi, in the crater of an extinct volcano. The vessels have been examined by divers, and were probably luxurious houseboats used by the Caesars.

¶ In northwestern Esthonia, ancient Arabic coins were unearthed, dating from as early as 715 A. D., several of which were unknown to numismatists.

China. Henry Fairfield Osborn, who had gone to inspect the Asiatic fields, and Roy Chapman Andrews, director of the third Asiatic expedition, came home full of their subject, and in lectures and articles have been busily expounding the fossil wealth of Mongolia. They brought with them the famous 25 dinosaur eggs, upon which a tentative value of \$2,000 apiece was set. Several will be sold. Further revelations serve only to increase the certainty of the conclusions drawn about central Asia.

Java. Professor J. Howard Mc-George, of the department of zoology of Columbia University, returned

from a visit to the Teyler Museum, Amsterdam, where he studied the fossil remains of the so-called Trinil ape-man, or Pithecanthropus erectus, discovered in Java in 1891-2 by Professor Eugen Dubois, Dutch Army surgeon, and since very strictly guarded and accessible to few scientists. The fossils comprise only the upper three-fifths of the brain case, the left femur (thigh-bone), two molar teeth, and a pre-molar tooth which may not belong to the same skeleton. They are generally agreed to be about 500,000 years old, and bear no close relation to the Piltdown, Neanderthal and Cro-magnon men, later human types. Dr. Mc-Gregor, in contradistinction to Dubois' opinion, believes the Trinil apeman is nearer man than ape, but he regards it not as a direct progenitor of Homo sapiens, but a sort of "greatuncle" or collateral line of development. The brain capacity is about 900 cubic centimeters, as against 500 for apes and 1700 for civilized man. Professor McGregor believes the "ape-man" was a woman, as the femur is oblique, adapted to support a wider pelvis.

(Recent diggings and findings in South and Central America and in the United States will be listed in TIME for Jan. 7, 1924.)

MEDICINE

Vital Statistics

The Bureau of the Census announced its mortality statistics for 1922.

General. The general death-rate for the registration area* was 11.8 per 1,000 population. This is an increase of 0.2 over the 1921 rate of 11.6, but is still considerably below the 1920 rate of 13.1. The general death-rate during the present century has declined from 17.6 in 1900 and the reduction has been fairly regular with the exception of the influenza year (1918), when the rate ballooned to 18.1.

The highest death-rates for states were in Maine and Vermont, which each had 14.7 per 1,000. The lowest were in Idaho and Montana, with 8.1 and 8.6 respectively. Five states showed slight decreases—Michigan, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Virginia.

Among the 67 registration cities of more than 100,000 population, Memphis had the worst record, with

17.8 per 1,000. New Orleans, Nashville, Denver and Fall River had 16 or more. Southern cities usually have higher death-rates because of the higher mortality among Negroes. Akron was the banner health city of the year, reaching the record low mark of 7.5, and taking the palm from Seattle, which however was still second with 9.6. Fort Worth and Milwaukee also hung up good marks.

Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis deaths declined from 99.8 per 100,000 population for 1921 to 97.4 for 1922. In the five years 1918-1922, the rate was cut from 150 to 97.4. The total number of tuberculosis deaths in the registration area was 90,452. Twelve states showed slight increases, but these were more than balanced by the reductions in 22 states. The highest rate was in Colorado, 183.3 per 100,000, but this is due in large part to the many deaths of tuberculosis patients attracted there for the climate. The lowest rate was in Nebraska, with 36.5.

Cancer. On the other hand, cancer deaths, which for a number of years have been climbing steadily, increased to 80,938, or a rate of 86.8 per 100,-000, which is 0.8 more than the 1921 rate. In 1918 the rate was 80.3. Cancer is now the fourth killing disease in America, topped only by organic heart diseases, pneumonia, tuberculosis. Whether the increased cancer rate is actual or merely apparent on account of earlier diagnosis and improved registration is a question which has not been settled by hygienists. Only five states-Colorado, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Wisconsin—showed lower cancer mortality in 1922 than in 1921. New Hampshire had the highest rate, 136.9, and South Carolina the lowest,

England. The British Registrar General announced the year's figures for England and Wales almost simultaneously. The death-rate was 12.8 per 1,000, an increase over 1921, when it was 12.1. The British death-rate is lower than that of any other major European country, and would be still lower if corrected for a normal age and sex distribution, which has been sadly out of kilter since the war.

A new low record for infant mortality was made with 77 per 1,000 births, scarcely more than half the 1901 rate of 151. But the improvement is more than offset by the unprecedentedly low birth-rate of 20.4 per 1,000 living. The total births (780,124) were fewer than in any year, with the exception of the war years, since 1869, when England had but 22,000,000 population. Male births are still greatly in excess of female, the ratio being 1,049 to 1,000.

^{*}The U. S. Registration Area for deaths includes 34 states, with 85% of the total population.

THE PRESS

Bichloride of Mercury

In bright green covers—an excellent contrast with the orange coat of its English namesake, The London Mercury-Alfred A. Knopf presented for the first time The American Mercury with H. L. Mencken and George Jean Nathan. Messrs. Mencken and Nathan have produced a different product, but of a sort allied to their last magazine The Smart Set.

The leading article of the first issue is by Isaac R. Pennypacker and is entitled The Lincoln Legend. shows that until about 40 years before Abraham Lincoln entered public life, the Lincolns were a wealthy and distinguished family of ironmasters who spoke the king's English. By an accident-the fact that Lincoln's grandfather was killed by Indians when Lincoln's father was only six years oldthe President was born poor. The article then goes on to argue that Lincoln was a poor general, none too good a judge of men, a shrewd politician.

Besides this article there is some free verse by Theodore Dreiser; an article on Stephen Crane by Carl Van Doren; letters of the late James Gibbons Huneker: The Aesthete: Model 1924 by Ernest Boyd; an article on Hiram W. Johnson by John W. Owens of the Baltimore Sun; Two Years of Disarmament by "a man who, because of his official position, cannot sign this article"; The Communist Hoax by a member of the staff of the extinct New York Call (Socialist); The Drool Method in History by a professor of Smith College; Santayana at Cambridge by Margaret Münsterberg, daughter of the late Dr. Hugo Münsterberg.

In three departments of the magazine the editors make themselves completely at home: the editorials, "Americana" and "Clinical Notes."

From "Editorial":

"The aim of The American Mercury is precisely that of every other monthly review the world has ever seen. . . .

"In the United States politics remains mainly utopian—an inheritance from the gabby, gaudy days of the Revolution. . . .

"The nobility and gentry are cautioned that they are here in the presence of no band of passionate altruists. ... The editors are committed to nothing save this: to keep to common sense as fast as they can, to belabor sham as agreeably as possible, to give a civilized entertainment."

"Americana" contains three pages of items of this type-much resembling the bulletins of the American Civil Liberties Union:

"MARYLAND

"New zoölogical classification from the estimable Baltimore Evening Sun: "Two men were sentenced to jail for

30 days and a negro for six months in the Traffic Court today.

"ALABAMA

"Final triumph of Calvinism in Alabama, Oct. 6, 1923:

"Birmingham's exclusive clubs-and all other kinds-will be as blue hereafter as city and State laws can make them, Commissioner of Safety W. C. Bloc issued an order today that Sunday golf, billiards and dominoes be stopped, beginning tomorrow."

From "Clinical Notes":

"Confessional—The older I grow the more I am persuaded that hedonism is the only sound and practical doctrine for an intelligent man."

"Outline of the History of a Man's Philosophical Knowledge from Early Youth to Old Age.—1. I am wrong. 2. I am right. 3. I am wrong."

"Having retired from journalism with a competence, I was the co-editor

of a popular magazine. . . ."

Messrs. Mencken and Nathan were co-editors of The Smart Set until they began their new undertaking. Presumably The Smart Set is the "popular magazine" referred to above. In its January number The Smart Set has abandoned the Mencken-Nathan type of pyrotechnics and returned to pure fiction. The announcement of this fact is carried on the cover in words that might well be those of one of its former editors—that is, if the latter part of the announcement were in italics: WITH THIS ISSUE THE SMART SET BECOMES AN ALL-FICTION MAGAZINE AS IT WAS WHEN AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR MONTHLY.

Cobb

"The strongest writer of the New York press since Horace Greeley," were the words of Henry Watterson in describing Frank I. Cobb, editor of The New York World.

Mr. Cobb died last week at the early

age of 54.

His history is simple. He was born in Shawnee County, Kan. He was educated at a Michigan normal school. At his majority he entered journalism. He rose by steady grades: reporter, city editor, political correspondent, editorial writer, editor. His service was with five newspapers: the Grand Rapids Herald, the Grand Rapids Eagle, the Detroit Evening News, the Detroit Free Press, the New York World.

It was in 1904 when he was editor of the Detroit Free Press, that he first attracted the attention of Joseph Pulitzer, the Great Pulitzer. health of William Henry Merrill, chief editorial writer of The World,

was failing. The eyesight of Mr. Pulitzer himself no longer permitted him to serve in the full capacity of editor. Cobb was called East. He became Mr. Merrill's chief assistant. When Mr. Merrill died he became chief editorial writer of The World, and on Joseph Pulitzer's death in 1913, he succeeded to the title of editor.

Like The World, Cobb was a strong Democrat, but he was as fearless in criticizing Democratic leaders as he was ardent in his politics. Of late years his editorial page was recognized as one of the few vigorous examples of its kind still surviving in America.

Ralph Pulitzer, son of Joseph, wrote in tribute: "He thought simply and hated sophistry. He wrote simply and hated florid phrases. He lived simply and hated fuss and feathers. He succeeded simply and became a power and a personality in the United States, writing editorials he did not sign in a paper he did not own."

Some extracts from his more famous editorials:

Aug. 4, 1914: "In the very vanguard of the 20th Century in most respects, Germany has straggled back into the 17th Century politically. The curse of mediaeval government has hung over her noblest achievements. At a great crisis of their history the German people are deprived of that power over their own political institutions without which the English speaking peoples have justly come to

regard life itself as intolerable.
"Having begun the War, German autocracy now finds itself practically isolated. Germany and Austria are left alone to fight the battle of autocracy and pay the bill in blood and treasure and prestige. In this war they have no sympathizers even among neutrals. The enilghtened opinion of the whole world has turned against the two kaisers as it did against Napoleon III when he sought to make himself the autocrat of Europe.

"What was begun hastily as a war of autocracy is not unlikely to end as a war of revolution, with thrones crumbling and dynasties in exile."

Nov. 8, 1916 ("Hughes elected"): "In the midst of the gravest crisis known to modern history, the United States is making a most dangerous political experiment. It is changing its government without knowing what new policies of government it has adopted, and it is trusting to blind luck to muddle out of the difficulty that it has created for itself.

"What it will all come to, no man is wise enough to see, least of all Mr. Hughes, who is only the nominal leader of forces that he can never control."

Nov. 9, 1916 (Wilson reëlected): "The West has indeed spoken, and

nothing better has happened in a generation than this shifting of the political balance to a section which still maintains the old ideals of the Republic, which is not owned by its pocketbook, and which has never made a god of its bank account. To elect a President without the sordid assistance of New York, and the hardly less sordid assistance of Illinois, would be a double triumph. Even to lose the Presidency by a small margin in such circumstances would be a moral victory that Mr. Wilson could always remember with pride. The cash-register patriotism of New York has been spat upon by a virile American West that is keeping the faith of the fathers.'

Feb. 14, 1917: "Honored and protected by the United States Government, Count Von Bernstorff, late German Ambassador to the United States, will sail today for home. Beyond the three-mile limit he will be honored and protected by the navies of Great Britain and France.

"He and many who have sought passage with him will have many an hour on the Atlantic to reflect on questions of vital concern to civilization. In their persons, safeguarded in accordance with ancient usage, there is given to the world a profound lesson in international law. A thousand hostile commanders, any one of whom might send them to watery graves and boast of it, if actuated as the German Admiralty is actuated, will see them safely home, as in honor bound.

"We wish Count Von Bernstorff and his suite a safe journey homeward with nothing more tempestuous than their thoughts and no perils except those of the conscience that sometimes makes cowards of us all."

Nov. 12, 1918: "What is soon to happen at the Peace Table will depend more upon the fibre of the conquering nations than upon Germany and its beaten vassals. It ought not to be difficult for people who have suffered so much to realize that the lustful spirit now seemingly exorcized from Germany, prevails everywhere more or less and that humanity is to gain nothing lasting by all its sacrifices if, on any pretext, greed, ambition, and injustice are again to be enthroned in other places."

March 4, 1921: "The great outstanding figure of the war, Mr. Wilson remains the great outstanding figure of the peace. Broken in health and shattered in body, Mr. Wilson is leaving the White House, but his spirit still dominates the scene. It pervades every chancellery in Europe. It hovers over every capital. Because Woodrow Wilson was President of the United States during the

most critical period of modern history, international relations have undergone their first far-reaching moral revolution.

"No man ever sat in the President's chair who was more genuinely a democrat or held more tenaciously to his faith in democracy than Woodrow Wilson, but no other man ever sat in the President's chair who was so contemptuous of all intellect that was inferior to his own or so impatient with its laggard processes.



E. L. Godkin
His pen was trenchant

"No man was ever more impersonal in his attitude toward government, and that very impersonality was the characteristic which most baffled the American people. Mr. Wilson had a genius for advocacy of great principles, but he had no talent whatever for advocating himself."

Heirloom Resold

The Washington elm at Concord, which endured since Revolutionary days, died during the last year. The great landmarks of life all pass—except great newspapers. In 1801 Alexander Hamilton, casting about for publicity medium for the Federalist Party, founded a little four-page sheet, The New York Evening Post. That sheet was sold last week to Cyrus H. K. Curtis, proprietor of The Saturday Evening Post, of The Ladies' Home Journal, of The Public Ledger (Philadelphia).

Mr. Curtis said:

"By arrangement just completed with the present owners, I will assume the sole ownership and direction of the New York Evening Post on and after January 1, 1924.

"I know and respect the great traditions of *The Post*, reaching back near-

ly a century and a quarter, and I wish to preserve and, if possible, strengthen them."

The Post changed hands in consideration of a sum variously reported as \$1,600,000 and \$3,600,000. The lower sum is probably the more accurate guess, since its circulation is about 30,000, with a Saturday edition of about 55,000. A large part of the purchase price is understood to take the form of the assumption of obligations contracted by the present owners to Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. when they purchased the paper from him less than two years ago.

The history of The Post contains an amazing list of names on its roster of editors and proprietors alone.* founded by Hamilton and his friends (with a capital of probably not over \$10,000) William Coleman, a literary lawyer from Massachusetts, was made editor. Hamilton, himself, exercised a controlling influence until his death in 1804, and wrote many editorials. Coleman carried on with the paper after Hamilton's death. In 1827 William Cullen Bryant became a proprietor and later editor. He attempted to purify journalistic English. In 1836 Bryant was followed as editor by Parke Godwin, who later became his son-in-law. Later John Bigelow took the helm, and after Bryant's death, in 1878, Godwin returned as editor. Three years later Henry Villard, the railroad builder, bought the paper. Under him as editors were Carl Schurz (hero of the German revolution of 1848, and one of those who helped to nominate Lincoln in 1860), and E. L. Godkin (founder of The Nation, and generally admitted to be the ablest literary critic of his time. although his trenchant pen also turned to politics). Godkin's largest reputation was gained in the bitter and successful fight that he made against Tammany—he was a "fighting editor." After Schurz and Godkin, followed Horace White and Rollo Ogden.

On the death of Henry Villard, Oswald Garrison Villard, his son, inherited the paper, In 1917 the younger Villard sold The Post to Thomas W. Lamont. Mr. Lamont was understood to have spent much money on The Post, and it was common talk that he "dropped a million or two" in it. Early in 1922 he sold the paper to a syndicate of 34 men headed by Edwin T. Gay and including Harold I. Pratt, Mrs. Willard Straight, Clarence M. Woolley, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Marshall Field, Charles C. Burlingham, Cleveland H. Dodge, August Heckscher, Finley J. Shepard, George W. Wichersham, Paul M. Warburg, Harold Phelps Stokes. These men in turn have now sold the paper to Mr. Curtis.

^{*}There is an excellent history of The Post: The Evening Post—Allan Nevins—Boni (\$5.00).

AERONAUTICS

Fokker

There arrived in the U.S. on board the Berengeria two gentlemen of the air. One was the Duke of Sutherland, British Under Secretary of State for Air; the other, Anthony H. G. Fokker, Dutch aircraft designer, a name which most airmen fighting the Central Powers in the Great War can hardly pass over without an involuntary shudder.

Short, stocky, robust, Anthony H. G. Fokker looks like a typical Dutchman, with the rosy complexion of his race, a calm but somewhat stubborn look in his blue eyes. He can speak English perfectly, but pretends he cannot and, through shyness or perhaps caution, generally allows someone to interpret for him. His heavy build does not prevent him from being most active and energetic as a pilot, or from rushing rapidly 'round the field of a flying meet busily taking pictures with a neat little kine-camera. (He has the most extensive collection of aeroplane moving pictures in the world.) Only 33 years of age, he has achieved a fortune of several millions in real money, a world reputation and-he has married one of the most beautiful women in Holland.

Many pilots in the war remember with bitterness the Fokker D VII. which in German hands brought down so many pilots. At the outbreak of the War he offered his services to the British Government, received a flat turn down, and was received with open arms by the Germans, who gave him carte blanche for experimentation and received their most effective fighting planes in return. Although he was refused permission to exhibit at Paris in Dec., 1922, Fokker has never forsworn his Dutch nationality, was never in the German military service and has established the most cordial relations with the United States and British Air

Fokker is not a mathematician or aerodynamicist. But he can design his own ships, build them in his shops and test them himself. It is this wonderful combination of practical gifts, together with great firmness of character which have earned him success. Besides his famous fighting planes, the T-2, which Macready and Kelly flew across the continent, stands to his credit. The Royal Dutch Air Line operates with Fokker machines and has never had a casualty. Fokker has also built and flown the only two-seater glider in existence, and his cantilever wing construction, with its avoidance of all struts and wires, is generally recognized as of great value in increasing the commercial efficiency of aircraft.

Fokker is in the U.S. again on his third visit since the War. He has sold

many machines to both the Army and Navy and has established himself solid-The Dutch fear greatly that they will lose him because of the larger possibilities of the U. S. This fear is not ungrounded. Fokker is negotiating for the purchase of one of the largest aircraft factories, and is studying an air route from Detroit to Chicago and St. Louis. American manufacturers regard him with very mixed feelings. They dread his competition in securing Government contracts, but would be delighted to see him use his unique experience in air transportation in an experimental air-line venture here.

Whether this enterprising Dutchman makes his home in the U.S. or not, he is certainly out for business all over the world. He expects world-wide use of the aeroplanes, and in five or ten years thinks that it will be possible to cross the ocean in less than one day as safely as liners do now in five. There is no doubt that when that day comes, Fokker will still be one of the most prominent names in commercial avia-

Sutherland

His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, who accompanied Fokker, said he had come "to study the manner in which the United States had undertaken the development of flying by establishing personal contact with the Government air service and the industry through the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce."

The Duke said that the new British military aeronautical program contemplates the building of 52 new squadrons within the next five years, in order to place Britain on an equal "footing" with the European continental Powers. On the civil side, he said that the Government had decided to grant a subsidy totaling £1,000,000 extending over a period of ten years to the three lea'ding commercial air companies (recently amalgamated) to enable them to maintain their air transportation services.

Said he: "England looks upon flying as an economic contribution as essential to commerce as shipping. Aviation should not be regarded as a menace, to be curbed. Aviation ended England's insularity. England is now as much a part of Continental Europe as France or Germany. England's effort is to develop commercial flying, and at the same time provide for its air defenses in proportion to the size and importance of the British Empire. The only thought of competition in the air which England entertains is commercial competition.

"With regard to civil aviation, I believe we are ahead of America, partly, no doubt, on account of the subsidies the British Government pays to oper-

ating firms. Rightly or wrongly, we believe in this policy for the purpose of fostering the growth of civil avia-tion at the start."

Later in the week the Duke of Sutherland had a conference with President Coolidge on the subject of an international conference for limitation of air armaments. After leaving the White House he said: "The position of the British government is well known. We favor an air conference. In view of the general conditions existing in Europe, however, I do not believe that France would agree to any reduction in aircraft, and consequently a conference would be fruitless.'

SPORT

Ice Cream, Soup

One wonders if Lillian Harrison demands ice cream and soup after swimming. Last week Lillian swam the river Plate for the first time in history. Starting from Uruguay she navigated obliquely 30 miles (in 24 hrs. 19 min.) to the Argentine shore.

Enrique Tirabocchi, who swam the English Channel last Summer, failed in the Plate. Henry Sullivan, Lowell, Mass., took five hours longer to swim the Channel than Lillian took to swim the Plate. Yet he was strong enough to march to the nearest restaurant for ice cream and soup. Details as to what Lillian asked for after her swim was

done are lacking.

Lillian, 20 years old, is of Anglo-Argentine parentage.

Notes

A doubled-barrelled invasion appeared over the golfing horizon when Arthur Gladstone Havers (English) and James Ockenden (English) holders respectively of the English and French open championships, arrived in the U. S. on the Berengaria. They promptly entrained for preliminary skirmishing at Pinehurst. Havers will play a match with Gene Sarazen in California in January.

In the Argentine, the pugilist Luis Angel Firpo smells the blood of an American. Two cables came last week inviting invasion. Bartley Madden refused an offer of \$10,000. \$3,200 for "any respectable contender" has found no favor.

In Chicago, Willie Hoppe retained the 18.2 balkline billiard championship by defeating Welker Cochran, 1,500 to 1,161, in the play-off of a tie in the international tournament in Manhattan last month.

How Walter Camp Put Joy Into Living

Famous Yale Coach Shows How to Keep Fit in Ten Minutes' Fun a Day-His "Daily Dozen" Exercises Now Set to Music on Phonograph Records



THOUSANDS of men and women—once flabby-muscled, low in endurance, easily fatigued by ordinary mental or physical exertion—are to-day facing their daily work with new ability and new energy. There are no longer nervous. Their bodies have been rebuilt; their endurance has been strengthened; their minds are clearer-all through ten minutes

fun a day.

To-day, "that tired feeling" is something practically unknown to them, for they have built up a new supply of life. They have increased their

efficiency, they eat better, sleep better, feel better, and have found a new pleasure in living.

These people owe their improved health to the fact that they devoted a short time each day to a new scientific system of physical development. And the remarkable part of it all is that while they were thus building up their bodies—they exulted in the exercise. It was not

day to a new scientific system of physical development. And the remarkable part of it all is that while they were thus building up their bodies—they exulted in the exercise. It was not drudgery, it was fun!

This remarkable system of body building was devised by Walter Camp, the famous Yale football coach. People who have used it say they think it is the best method they have found of keeping fit. According to physical culture experts who have studied it, this new method will often accomplish in just ten minutes more actual good than a half hour spent in strenuous gymnasium exercise.

Mr. Camp has embodied the complete system in twelve simple movements which are known as the "Daily Dozen" were first used as a much needed substitute for the timesome setting—up drills used in training camps during the war. Their immense value was quickly apparent and before long members of the Cabinet as well as other prominent men were relying on them as a guard against physical breakdown due to over-Originator of the "Daily Dozen" have been making thouseness the make you happier by keeping you in glowing health will add years to your life and make you happier by keeping you in glowing health into your body—with only ten minutes' tun a day. A beautiful record-with the set.

No need to send any money. Simply mail the coupon below and get Walter Camp's "Daily Dozen" on phonograph records. Enjoy the records, provided to keep the records, you can pay for them at the easy rate of only \$2.50 down, and \$2 a month for four months until the sum of \$10.50 if for any reason you are not satisfied, return them and you can pay for them at the easy rate of only \$2.50 down, and \$2 a month for four months until the sum of \$10.50 if for any reason you are not satisfied, return them and you can pay for them at the easy rate of only \$2.50 down, and \$2 a month for four months until the sum of \$10.50 if for any reason you can pay for them at the easy rate of only \$2.50 down, and see for yourself at our expense, the new, easy, pleasant way to keep fit

work.

Since the war, the "Daily Dozen" have been making thousands of busy men and women fit and keeping them so. And For now the exercises are proving more efficient than ever. a wonderful improvement has been effected in the system. Here

With Mr. Camp's special permission, the "Daily Dozen" exercises have been set to music on phonograph records that can

be played on any disc machine.

A book is included—showing by actual photographs the exact movements to make for every one of the "commands"—which are given by a clear voice speaking on the record. The most inspiring music for each movement has been adopted. A fine, rousing tune, such as the great Sousa melody, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," has a wonderful effect. It is elating; and it adds spirit to an activity that was monotonous before this invention.

Another reason for the wonderful effectiveness of the "Daily

Dozen" is because they are based on natural methods of body-development. Take the tiger in the zoo. He is caged in, removed from his In the 200. He is caged in, removed from his natural way of living—just as we, through the centuries, have grown away from our natural way of living. Yet the tiger keeps himself in perfect physical condition—always. How?—by constantly stretching and turning and twisting the trunk or body muscles. And that is where Mr. Camp says we must look after ourselves! It is on just this principle that he has based his It is on just this principle that he has based his "Daily Dozen."

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TIME's growth from 0 to 35,000 subscribers in less than ten months is paralleled only by the number of letters its editors have received expressing congratulations and appreciation for the service TIME is rendering. It has been impossible to acknowledge them all—there have been over five thousand. We take this opportunity to thank our Original Subscribers for their early and continued interest; to assure them of our continued desire to serve them to the utmost.

Newton D. Baker:

Former Secretary of War.

"I HAVE read every number of TIME since its first issue, and it has thus taken a place in the very small list of regular periodicals which I have the leisure to read thoroughly. Its selections of news matter and its happily brief and pointed comments seem to be admirably done. Indeed, I know no other equally adequate and equally brief survey of the weekly news. My effort to discover its partisan bias has failed, and I am beginning to suspect that it has none."

J. A. O. Preus:

Governor of Minnesota.

"I ENJOY reading TIME very much. Some days I do not find time to look at the daily papers and your magazine gives a survey of world events which makes it possible for me to keep track of what is going on."

Charles Seymour:

Professor of History, Yale University.

"MAY I congratulate you again on the tremendous success which you have achieved. I felt certain at the beginning that you had a good idea, but I did not foresee the degree of interest combined with common sense which you have achieved."

Charles D. Hilles:

Chairman, Finance Committee, Republican National Committee.

"I FIND TIME useful to the point of being indispensable. It not only flays the chaff from the wheat, but serves the wheat with a relish in a variety of forms, all of which are most agreeable.

"Unless one is content to confine one's reading of the metropolitan daily papers to a specialized page, or has time for the pursuits of dilettantism, it is necessary to have the everyday news of the world culled with particularity by men who have a sense of proportion and the power of putting things. It is a job for a genius. The man who studied the Democratic platform in 1912 and condensed that Party's grievances into the one sentence of which 'the high cost of living' was the kernel; the man who condensed the Democratic platform of 1916 into the one sentence 'he kept us out of war'; and the State Chairman in a sister state whose attitude toward a suggested wet plank in the Democratic platform of 1924 was compressed into the sentence, 'We won't tie a bottle to the Donkey's tail'—these are the men who boil a story thoroughly and then add piquancy, originality and brilliancy. That is the type of talent you have displayed in the

John Farrar:

Editor, The Bookman.

"T IME furnishes the most unusual survey of world events of which I know. Its news has, too, a freshness of handling, that makes it easy to read as well as informative."

Elbert H. Gary:

"I HEARTILY congratulate you upon your success as indicated by this most commendable production."

John Grier Hibben:

President, Princeton University

"WHEN you started your enterprise you may remember that I gave my very hearty endorsement, believing in the purposes you had in view, and now that you have passed through the experimental stage I wish to reaffirm my approval and appreciation of your actual accomplishment. You have kept your paper at a high level, and I read it each week with increased interest and profit."

Charles H. Wacker:

Chairman, Chicago Plan Commission.

"IT has been a pleasure to me from the start to recommend your magazine to my friends and acquaintances. The print is fine; the paper is good; the illustrations are remarkably well done; and the cover is striking—but above all the magazine is wonderfully well edited, comprehensive, concise and interesting."

Henry Van Dyke:

Author, Professor, Philosopher.

"So far as I can judge, there is no 'bias' in your presentation of the news, except possibly a slight preference for taking a humorous view of solemn pretensions. This, upon the whole, is rather a good thing, especially in a country where every small inventor imagines himself to be the discoverer of a new world and the founder of a new era. Such bubbles need to be pricked in order that we may see the landscape as it really is. The only way to get a serious view of life is to take into account the humorous element and discount it."

Charles Hopkins Clark:

Editor, The Hartford Courant.

"I CONSIDER your publication exceedingly valuable. It covers the week, as no other paper that I know of does, and I feel that when anybody has been through a copy carefully, he can consider himself up-to-date."

Richard Hooker:

President, The Springfield Republican.

"YOU are warmly to be congratulated in having established TIME on an assured basis, with a weekly circulation of 35,000 in so short a period. I imagine that your success is greater than any of your friends engaged in the business of publishing, and therefore realizing the obstacles which you must overcome, would have been ready to predict a year ago. But it seems to me a success well deserved. The high standard you reached in your first issue and the improving quality of succeeding issues, are an evidence of painstaking care in your makeup and in your various departments which should carry you still further."

Col. Edward M. House:

"IT seems to me that TIME has filled a long-felt need, and I hope you will meet with the encouragement you so well deserve."

Herbert Bayard Swope:

Executive Editor, The N. Y. World.

"I LIKE TIME'S contents and the way they are put together. I am glad to have been among the first hundred to give support to the publication of TIME more than a year ago. I hope TIME'S career may be co-terminus with its name. It is justifying itself weekly."

Michael J. Curley:

Archbishop of Baltimore.

"I FIND it very useful.
"It gives the news in very readable form and saves time. It is well gotten up."

Chomas Cochran:

Partner, J. P. Morgan & Co.

"I WISH to congratulate you upon the success of TIME. Each week since its first issue I have read it with regularity. I am satisfled that its existence is amply justified by the wide information it furnishes and the real pleasure it gives to its growing host of

Robert Underwood Johnson:

Former Ambassador to Italy.

"IN review it strikes me as amazingly well done, with intelligence, point and entertainment, so that the dry facts are related to life.

"In general I begin to read it on the pages devoted to something I am specially interested in and usually end by becoming interested in it all.

"You deserve success and I am happy to note that it is already coming your way."

Abram I. Elkus:

Former Ambassador to Turkey.

"I READ it every week and find that a summary of all the worth while news is contained in it. I hope it continues to do so, so successfully.'

David Philipson:

Rabbi B'ne Israel Congregation, Cincinnati.

"I CONGRATULATE you heartily on the great success you have achieved in your journalistic venture. While there are a number of weeklies that present a digest of the world's happenings, still TIME is unique in its method and its manner of presentation. It has a number of unusual features which give it a flavor and a distinctiveness all its own. I wish you all the success of which your work thus far shows you to be eminently deserving."

Livingston Farrand:

President, Cornell University.

"I HAVE read the journal during the year with much interest. I look forward to its appearance each week with anticipations of profit which are never disappointed."

Henry S. Coffin, D.D.:

"YOU may remember that I was very skeptical about this enterprise. I want to say that I have been completely converted. I read the paper every week from cover to cover, and do not feel that I could get on without it to keep me up to date, and cannot but admire the splendid skill with which the editors present the news through its pages."

Harry A. Garfield:

President, Williams College.

"I TAKE this occasion to congratulate you on the success which has thus far attended your undertaking.

Franklin D. Roosevelt:

"I SINCERELY hope that the weekly continues to gain in popularity as it is undoubtedly doing at the present time.

"You all deserve great credit for accomplishing so much in so short a time."

David I. Forgan:

President, National City Bank of Chicago.

"I CONGRATULATE you on the remarkable success which TIME has so quickly achieved. In these days of innumerable publications this success was made possible only by the merit of your proposition and the ability with which it has been handled. TIME has made a very distinct place for itself in the lives of busy men because it covers a broad field in brief but comprehensive paragraphs."

George E. Vincent:

President, Rockefeller Foundation.

"I CONGRATULATE you upon the progress which this publication is making. I find it useful and have renewed my subscription."

Harold Dewolf Fuller:

Editor, Independent.

"I AM very happy to tell you that in my judgment TIME has made a success of what it set out to do. It is a good digest of the news news cleverly edited."

space."

Nicholas Murray Butler:

President, Columbia University.

quick success of TIME.

"IT pleases me to hear of the

is one more agreeable illustration

of the fact that limitation of space

in TIME is more appreciated than unlimited flight through time in

Chairman, The Tax Simplification Board.

"I HAVE read almost every issue of TIME since its first appearance and I intend to do so in the future. This may seem like quite an undertaking, but is actually a measure of relief rather than a burden. The brief, clear, and impartial articles in TIME enable one to keep in touch with important events in the world without the necessity of wading through long, and frequently involved, newspaper accounts."

William S. Moorhead:

John Timothy Stone, D.D.:

"THE Weekly News - Magazine TIME is well named. As I glance through it from week to week, I find it timely and time-saving. It makes a place for itself in one's daily reading and I am sure will win friends increasingly as men come in contact with its real merit."

John Gribbel:

Director, Curtis Publishing Co.

"ALLOW me to congratulate TIME on the efficiency with which it sets forth the current world happenings and the economy of time it accomplishes for its readers. I also congratulate TIME on the confidence in its statements which it inspires in its readers. You are occupying a new field and doing it successfully."

James R. Angell:

President, Yale University.

"I ALWAYS find interesting reading in TIME and your digests of essential happenings week by week seem to me extraordinarly well done."

James M. Magee:

Congressman from Pennsylvania.

"I THINK there was a real need of such a publication as TIME and that you have satisfactorily met the requirements. It is a splendid digest of current events and I read the issues with pleasure and profit."

A BULL MARKET IN 1924?

Is the upward trend and increasing activity of the stock market, since early November, indicative of a broad bull market in 1924?

Or, are fundamental conditions thoroughly against any such development?

WILL HISTORY REPEAT?

Will the recent rise prove to be merely a normal rally in a broad major downward movement?

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Outlook

Although merchants' stocks have in some particulars not moved well because of the warm weather, the general retail turnover this Christmas season has proved most satisfactory.

It now remains to be seen whether the recent rise in the stock market really "discounted" a manufacturing recovery, or whether it was merely the result of efforts to "stabilize" business, whatever that generously vague phrase may mean.

Building construction, owing to the unusually mild weather, has gone ahead at an unusual rate for this season of the year, and should form the backbone of the business of 1924. Other industries begin to appear better, especially steel. Only one fact can be corroborated concerning the accuracy of New Year's predictions by "business leaders," however, and that is that two-thirds of them are mere rhetorical flourishes, and all but a small part of the remaining third absolutely incorrect. Year after year the truth is always stranger than this type of fiction.

Mr. Walter Head, President of the American Bankers' Association, calls attention to a few cheering figures. He points out that our bank deposits are \$40,000,000,000 and our farm lands are worth \$77,000,000,000; that our annual production of corn is three billion bushels, and of wheat, one billion bushels; that our annual output of manufacturers totals \$60,000,000,000, and of petroleum 23 billion gallons.

Extra Dividends

The Christmas of 1923 will go down in history as lavish in extra dividends to stockholders. An almost interminable list of corporations, great and small, has followed the lead made some weeks past by the U. S. Steel Corporation in making presents to stockholders. Such an occurrence has not been witnessed since the spectacular but lamented year of 1920.

At first glance the prevalence of extra dividends would seem to indicate no small optimism on the part of American companies toward business prospects for 1924. When breakers ahead are sighted in the business world, spare funds are thriftily stored in the surplus account, not thrown about like confetti.

Whether this optimism for the new year is altogether justified is hard to foresee at the present time. In some cases it undoubtedly is; in others, extravagance this Christmas may be lamented by the next Fourth of July. As a factor in keeping the stock market strong and rising, the recent extra dividends have been influential to no small degree. Yet feel-

ing that these unusually generous disbursements have been altogether wise is not yet unanimous.

. . .

Agricultural Prosperity

The final estimate of the farm value of American crops as of Dec. 1, made by the Department of Agriculture, places the figure for 1923 at \$8,322,695,000. This represents an increase of \$800,000,000 over the crops of last year, and is about \$2,000,000,000 more than crop values in 1921. It is obvious that the farmer is finding his way out of the great agricultural depression.

Farmers' receipts from corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, hay (tame and wild), tobacco, cotton and cottonseed, sugar beets, maple sugar, sorghum, peanuts, beans, onions, cabbage, hops, apples and oranges were all in excess of the crop values of last year. The current year, however, provided less crops than 1922 in wheat, rye, rice, clover seed, grain sorghums, broom corn, cranberries, peaches and pears.

The most profitable crop to farmers was corn, which at the high price of 72.7ϕ a bushel was worth \$2,222,013,000, as against the 65.8ϕ crop of 1922, worth \$1,919,775,000. Wheat proved the most unprofitable crop: at the price of 104.7ϕ on Dec. 1, 1923, the current winter wheat crop was worth about \$543,825,000, and at 92.3ϕ for spring wheat that part of the crop was valued at \$181,676,000—both were worth \$725,501,000—which is \$147,911,000 less than for 1922, and even \$29,333,000 less than in 1921.

Exporting Management

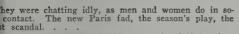
Since the armistice there have been many plans, both successful and the reverse, for exporting American surplus capital abroad. Few of them, however, have provided that American executive management should also be exported with it to look after it. The result has been that this country has purchased many foreign bonds, some of which were good, and several of which have been not so good.

A new method of exporting capital and management too has recently been devised by the Electric Bond and Share Co.-a subsidiary of the General Electric Co., by the incorporation of a new company, the American and Foreign Power Co. This new concern which has successfully floated an issue of 7% first preferred stock by public subscription, will acquire a number of public utility companies controlled by the Electric Bon'd and Share Co. in 39 communities of Cuba, Panama and Guatemala. The new company expects considerable prosperity from the present depreciated rates for foreign exchange, and also since public utilities in foreign countries are in general more profitable now than in the U.S.





"And they thought I had travelled the whole world over!"



sat silent, unutterably bored. I wondered if I looked ut of place as I felt.

sen, somehow, the conversation veered to things intual. One of the women mentioned Ali Baba. Who of him?

of nim; i Baba? I sat forward in my chair. I could tell all about this romantic, picturesque figure of fiction. don't know how it happened. But they gathered all du me. And I told them of golden ships that sailed seven seas, of a famous man and his donkey who ered unknown ways, of the brute-man from whom Il descended. I told them things they never knew of

Cleopatra, of the eccentric Diogenes, of Romulus and the founding of Rome. I told them of the unfortunate death of Sir Raleigh, of the tragic end of poor Anne Boleyn. And I could see that they were fascinated, impressed.

"You must have travelled all over the world to know so many marvelous things!" It was the woman who first mentioned Ali Baba. She was tremendously pleased at having "discovered" me. All evening we talked—of art, of poetry, of literature, of the world's greatest music. And I realized, as I have realized many times since, in social life and in business, that knowledge is power.

And yet, mine had been but a fireside education. I had never travelled, never been to college—yet I could hold these people spellbound with my knowledge! It was the famous Pocket University that taught me one new thing every day. . . .

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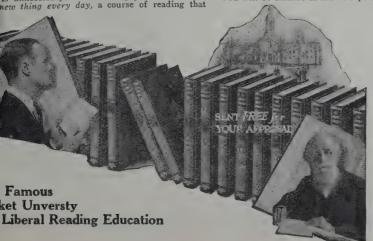
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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

During the Past Week the Daily Press Gave Extensive Publicity to the Following Men and Women. Let Each Explain to You Why His Name Appeared in the Headlines.)

Mrs. Henry Ford: "Told that Mr. Ford had 'come out' for Calvin Coolidge for President and had eliminated timself as a possible candidate, I said: 'I am relieved. I knew it all he time. I don't believe he ever ntended to be a candidate. I knew the was for President Coolidge. It is rue, and I am relieved.'"

Grand Duke Alexander, cousin of the late Tsar Nicholas of Russia: "In Paris, I said: 'To make my earthly existence easier, my spirit friends send me flowers, which come from the ceiling during my seances. I often speak with the spirits of my cousin, the former Emperor, and many of my riends. Under their loving care and guidance, my life must be devoted to the resurrection of Russia.'"

Woodrow Wilson: "As a Christnas present, I received from Presient Mazaryk of Czecho-Slovakia two eather portfolios containing photoraphs of all the streets, squares and public buildings in Czecho-Slovakia amed Wilson."

"Aunt" Alice Robertson, former nember of Congress from Oklaoma: "In a press interview, I said: Politics is not yet clean enough for good clean woman. She has no lace in the national game as it is layed today. Personally, I am hrough."

George V of England: "It is customary for each member of the Royal Family to have an expressly designed Christmas card, either specially painted or a reproduction of some amous picture. This year mine was entitled: 'William, Prince of Orange, Landing at Torbay,' and reads Health and Fair Time of Day, Joy and Good Wishes.' Queen Mary's, inscribed 'Fair Thoughts and Happy Hours Attend on You,' reproduced The Girlhood of Mary, Queen of Scots.'"

Mrs. Irene Castle Treman Mc-Laughlin: "Despatches from Tokyo stated that my husband, Major Frederick McLaughlin, angered by comments about me, soundly thrashed a traveling salesman on the steamship President Taft."

The Shah of Persia: "I requested John C. Stutz, Secretary of the International City Managers Association, to send me a 'wide awake Amercan' for manager of the city of Teneran, I said: 'To the right man I will pay a good salary.'"

Maurice Maeterlinck: "The Beriner Tageblatt requested that I send a message for its Christmas number, to be printed in the interests of the starv-

ing intellectuals of Germany. In my reply, a copy of which I sent to Le Soir, Brussels paper, I said: 'You do not seem to realize that I am a Belgian and that it is impossible for me to forget. How could I not remember . . . the odious manifesto of those intellectuals for whom you today ask my support?'"

MILESTONES

Married. Miss Lila Ross Hotz, 23, of Chicago, to Henry Robinson Luce, editor of Time, the Weekly News-Magazine.

Married. Almina, Dowager Countess of Carnarvon, widow of the late Earl of Carnarvon who discovered Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb, to Lieutenant Colonel Ian Dennistoun, 44, in London. The Countess, "La Petite Marquise," is considered one of England's best-dressed women.

Died. Wilhelm Pfannkuck, 82, oldest Social Democrat in Germany, friend of Karl Marx, La Salle and Engels, Honorary President of the Weimar General Assembly in 1919 and member of the Reichstag since 1884, in Berlin.

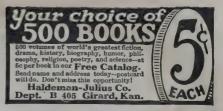
Died. Baron Naibu Kanda, 66, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo University, member of the House of Peers and graduate (1884) of Amherst College, at Tokyo.

Died. Giuseppe Ballignani, 73, director of the Milan Conservatory of Music for 32 years, friend of Verdi, Boito and other Italian composers, in Milan, after falling from the fourth floor of his home.

Died. Frank I. Cobb, 54, Editor of The New York World. (See page 22.)

Died. Rev. John Henry Jowitt, D.D., M.A., 59, former pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Manhattan, and of Westminster Chapel, London. (See page 19.)

TIME, the Weekly News - Magazine. Editors—Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried, John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn. Weekly Contributors—Steven V. Benet, Prosper Buranelli, John Farrar, Nancy Ford, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexander Klemin, Wells C. Root, John A. Thomas. Published by TIME, Inc., B. Hadden, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; H. R. Luce, Sec'y-Treas., 236 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rates, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 236 E. 39th St., New York; New England representatives, Sweeney & Price, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Powers & Stone, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen, Vol. II. No. 18.







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Idahoans and Montanans. They live long and die little. (P. 21.)

A. A. A. S., the greatest of its kind. (P. 20.)

"Fair Time of Day" and "Happy Hours" from Buckingham. (P. 31.)

The sublime optimism of Mexicans. (P. 14.)

A Crown Prince committing a comme il ne faut pas. (P. 14.)

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Millionaires. They'll pay their taxes anyhow. (P. 4.)

Apparent profits for the farmers. (P. 24.)

The Shah of Persia. One Winter's day he said: "Bring me a wide-awake Yankee, I pray." (P. 31.)

"Little Congressmen," emulating their masters. (P. 6.)

Two gentlemen of the air. (P. 24.)

A vigorous editorial page—one of the few surviving. (P. 22.)

A gentlemanly revolution. (P. 12.)

The virile American West. (P. 23.)

A not unlovable young man, downed in the end only by treachery. (P. 16.)

The gradual infiltration of American literature into carping Europe. (P.

POINT with PRIDE | VIEW with ALARM

Having perused well the chronicle of the week, the Vigilant Patriot views with alarm:

A prayer for paralysis in the U.S. Senate. (P. 4.)

Hell-and-Maria going into another rumpus. (P. 8.)

Indirect costs that seem to pyramid

and pyramid. (P. 5.)

Heavenly flowers falling from ceilings. (P. 31.)

"A sweet, pretty, 20-year-old girl" who regrets nothing. (P. 11.)

The cancer death rate still climbing. (P. 21.)

Mussolini's latest and negative decision. (P. 11.)

Horace Walpole-age could not wither nor custom stale the vigor of his prejudices. (P. 10.)

Napoleon's nasty, nasal habit. (P.

A Millerandian boomerang. (P. 10.)

The reason Battistini never crosses the ocean. (P. 15.)

Postmasters for Dinwiddie, Meadows of Dan, Beaver Dam, Disputanta, Saltville. (P. 5.)

"More women than anyone could count." (P. 16.)

What Lillian may have asked for. (P.

24.)

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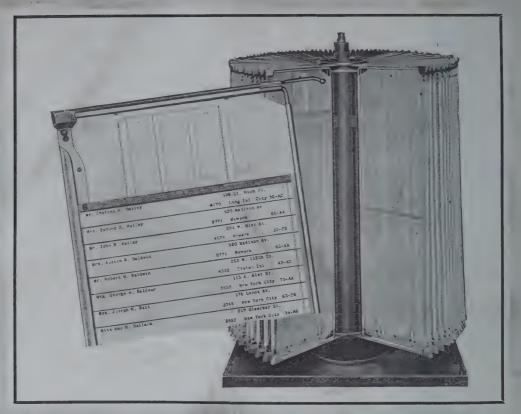
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